



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



J
87
. I 8. Q

LEGISLATIVE DOCUMENTS

SUBMITTED TO THE

Sixteenth General Assembly

OF THE

STATE OF IOWA,

WHICH CONVENED AT DES MOINES, JANUARY 10, 1876.

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD, Governor.
JOSHUA G. NEWBOLD, Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate.
JOSIAH T. YOUNG, Secretary of State.
BUREN R. SHERMAN, Auditor of State.
WILLIAM CHRISTY, Treasurer of State.
DAVID SECOR, Register of the State Land Office.
ALONZO ABERNETHY, Superintendent of Public Instruction.
M. E. CUTTS, Attorney-General.
JOHN H. GEAR, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

VOLUME III.

DES MOINES:
R. P. CLARKSON, STATE PRINTER.
1876.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME III.

No.

13. Twelfth Biennial Report of the Iowa College for the Blind.
- 13a. Report of the Joint Committee appointed to visit the College for the Blind.
14. Eleventh Biennial Report of the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.
- 14a. Final Report of Commissioners for the Erection of Buildings for the Institution of the Deaf and Dumb.
- 14b. Report of Joint Committee appointed to visit Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb.
15. Report of the Board of Trustees of the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home.
- 15a. Report of the Joint Committee appointed to visit the Soldiers' Orphans' Homes at Cedar Falls and Davenport.
- 15c. Report of the Joint Committee appointed to visit the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Glenwood.
16. Fourth Biennial Report of the Board of Trustees of the Iowa Reform School.
- 16a. Report of Joint Committee appointed to visit the Reform School.
17. Report of the Warden of the Iowa State Penitentiary.
- 17a. Report of Joint Committee appointed to visit the Iowa State Penitentiary.
18. Second Biennial Report of the Board of Commissioners of the Additional Penitentiary.
- 18a. Report of Joint Committee appointed to visit the Penitentiary at Anamosa.
19. Eighth Biennial Report of the Trustees, Superintendent and Treasurer of the Iowa Hospital for the Insane, at Mt. Pleasant.
- 19a. Report of Joint Committee appointed to visit Hospital for the Insane at Mt. Pleasant.
20. Second Biennial Report of the Hospital for the Insane at Independence.
- 20a. Fourth Biennial Report of the Commissioners of the Iowa Hospital for the Insane at Independence.
- 20b. Report of Joint Committee appointed to visit the Hospital for the Insane at Independence.
21. Report of the State Visiting Committee for the Iowa Hospital, for the Insane.

No.

22. Third Biennial Report of the Board of Capitol Commissioners.
23. First Report of the State Fish Commissioners.
- 23a. Report of the Joint Committee appointed to visit the State Fish Hatching House at Anamosa.
24. Tenth Biennial Report of the Board of Curators of the Historical Society.
25. Special Message of the Governor of Iowa to the Sixteenth General Assembly, communicating Report of Pardons and Remissions.
Majority Report from the Committee on Constitutional Amendments.
26. Minority Report from the Committee on Constitutional Amendments.
- *26½. Special Message of the Governor of Iowa transmitting Report of State Agricultural Society.
27. Special Message of the Governor of Iowa relating to contracts for prison labor.
28. Statement of the Auditor of State relative to amounts expended for use of the Iowa State Agricultural College and the Iowa State University.
29. Special Message of the Governor of Iowa relative to the pardon of Lewis Weirich.
Rules of the Sixteenth General Assembly of the State of Iowa, and a list of standing Committees and Members.
Assessed Valuation of Railroad property in the State of Iowa, as fixed by the Executive Council of the State, March 1, 1875.
Assessed Valuation of Railroad Property in the State of Iowa, as fixed by the Executive Council of the State, March 1, 1876.

*Printed in the Message itself 26.

TWELFTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

IOWA COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND,

LOCATED AT VINTON, BENTON COUNTY,

TO THE

SIXTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

NOVEMBER, 1875.

DES MOINES:
R. P. CLARKSON, STATE PRINTER.
1875.

OFFICERS AND TEACHERS.

TRUSTEES.

HON. EZEKIEL B. KEPHART, PRESIDENT.

HON. SAMUEL H. WATSON, TREASURER.

HON. HERMON C. PIATT.

HON. CHRISTOPHER L. FLINT.

HON. JEREMIAH L. GAY.

HON. JACOB SPRINGER.

PRINCIPAL.

ORLANDO CLARKE, A. M.

TEACHERS.—LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

MR. JOHN B. PARMELEE.

MISS MARY McFARLAND.

MR. GEORGE W. TANNEHILL.

MISS LUCINA HOTCHKISS.

MRS. JENNIE TANNEHILL.

MUSIC.

S. O. SPENCER, DIRECTOR.

THOMAS S. SLAUGHTER, ORCHESTRA AND VIOLIN.

MECHANICS.

JOHN CISNA,

GEORGE KRAUS.

BEADWORK, ETC.

MISS LORANA MATTICE.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

O. CLARKE, STEWARD.

MRS. H. L. CLARKE, MATRON.

PHYSICIAN.

C. C. GRIFFIN, M. D.

TRUSTEE'S REPORT.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

We beg leave to submit the following report of the management of the Iowa College for the Blind, for the term ending, November, 1875 :

Since the last session of the General Assembly, some changes have occurred in the Board, including a change in the position of superintendent. This change occurred on the first of July of the present year, Prof. S. A. Knapp, late superintendent, having resigned.

In the resignation of Mr. Knapp, the institution lost the services of a man, possessing superior qualifications for the educational work. The present incumbent of the office, Prof. Orlando Clarke, brings to the discharge of its duties an extensive experience and competence, in the management of similar educational institutions, and a reputation for ability and devotion to his profession, which, with the evidence already given, of his adaptness to the place, leave no doubt, in the minds of the members of the Board, that his administration of the affairs of the institution, will prove a most decided and gratifying success.

Another change occurred on the expiration of the term of office of Hon. Joseph Dysart and Hon. C. H. Conklin, who, for quite a number of years, had been members of the Board. These were active men, and their relations with the Board always pleasant. Hon. C. L. Flint and H. C. Piatt, who were elected by the Fifteenth General Assembly to fill the anticipated vacancies, took their places on the Board, at the time designated in the Code.

The health of the school, during the period which this report covers has been quite good. This result, doubtless, is owing to the superior sanitary regulations, which have obtained in the institution.

The discipline, scholarship, and general educational advantages of the College, are highly gratifying and are such as to entitle it to be ranked among the first schools of the land, for the education of the blind. It is the desire of the Board to maintain its present high reputation, by a proper exercise of the powers vested in them.

APPROPRIATIONS EXPENDED.

The first three sections of Chapter LXVI. of the Private, Local and Temporary laws of the 15th General Assembly of the State of Iowa, are as follows:

APPROPRIATION FOR THE COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND.

"AN ACT to complete the North Wing of the College for the Blind, to procure furniture for the same, and to build an Engine-House and to furnish Heating Apparatus for the College."

"SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa*, That there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury, the sum of thirty thousand dollars for the purpose of finishing the north wing of the College for the Blind, and for furnishing the same with water, heating apparatus and air-ducts.

"SEC. 2. There is further appropriated the sum of twelve thousand dollars for the purpose of building an engine-house, for the heating apparatus of said college, for removing and re-setting the engines, and for the continuance of the air-ducts for ventilating said building.

"SEC. 3. There is further appropriated the sum of three thousand dollars for the purpose of procuring furniture for said north wing, and to improve the grounds of said college."

Section 5 of the above act provided that the work might be done by the day, or by contract, as in the judgment of the board of trustees would best serve the interests of the State. At the April (1874) meeting of the trustees it was decided that the work was of such a character that it would be impracticable to do it by contract and protect the interests of the State; therefore the trustees determined to do the work by the day; and James B. Locke, a very energetic and experienced mechanic, was employed as superintendent of labor.

The material for the improvements was purchased by a committee appointed by the Board of Trustees, and was secured upon terms the most advantageous to the state.

Quite a sum was saved by purchasing material direct of the manufacturers, especially in steam-heating material. In all cases the best terms known to the trade were secured by the purchasing committee.

The general character of the work was such as the true interests of the state seemed to demand, plain but durable, and the buildings for which the above appropriations were made have been pronounced by competent mechanics among the most substantial and economical in the state.

The north wing, engine-house, air-ducts and steam-heating apparatus were completed as far as contemplated by the expenditure of the several sums appropriated as shown in the detailed report.

It is a matter of gratification to the Trustees that they have been able to complete successfully a work of such magnitude as the erection of the north-wing within the limits of the sum specified by them at the time they asked the first appropriation of the state for that purpose, and that the character of the work has so generally met the approbation of builders and architects.

In regard to the appropriation for furniture and grounds, it was found necessary to expend more upon the grounds than was originally contemplated on the account of the removal of a building, and it has consequently left the matter of furniture without provision.

APPROPRIATIONS ASKED.

APPROPRIATIONS NEEDED FOR THE IOWA COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND.

The large number of blind in the state that could not be admitted to the College for the Blind for want of room has obliged the trustees to use all available resources to this time for building purposes, and defer asking for appropriations necessary to maintain library, apparatus, musical instruments, &c. It will require one thousand dollars to purchase the books and apparatus necessary to make the school effective in all departments. This will not be deemed a large sum when it is considered that books and apparatus for the blind are more than four times as expensive as for the seeing. It will require one thousand dollars for musical instruments. The large increase in attendance makes additional demands upon the musical department, while a number of the instruments are so old as to be nearly past service. It is not necessary to urge upon the attention of the legislature the importance of this department and its relations to the work of education in the Iowa College for the Blind.

Painting.—A large portion of the interior of the entire building should be painted, and it should be of the most durable character. If a wise economy be pursued, not less than two thousand dollars should be appropriated for this work.

Concreting Basement.—The limited funds allowed for the construction of the central building did not permit a sub-basement. Time has demonstrated that it will be necessary to take up the floors and concrete the entire area to protect the interior walls from being undermined. Twenty-five hundred dollars will meet this expenditure.

Furniture.—From the founding of the institution till the present time there has never been a full supply of furniture for working purposes, and with the large increase in the number of pupils the demand has become more imperative. At least three thousand dollars will be required to place the furniture in comfortable and presentable condition.

Repairs, etc.—For general repairs and improvements the sum of one thousand dollars should be appropriated. A wood house should be erected. It need not cost to exceed five hundred dollars, and we recommend that amount. To improve the grounds there should be an annual expenditure of five hundred dollars. Making a total of twenty-five hundred dollars for general repairs, wood-house, and grounds.

Fence.—The fence in front of the institution is too old to do further service, and should be replaced by some durable structure. In the judgment of the Board of Trustees, it would be to the best interests of the state to build of iron and in a style that will harmonize with the general character of the buildings. The distance is about 850 feet, and for a substantial fence of the required character the cost could not be much less than five dollars per foot, making a total of four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS ASKED.

For Library and apparatus.....	\$ 1,000.00
For Musical Instruments.....	1,000.00
For furniture.....	3,000.00
For General repairs, wood house, and grounds.....	2,500.00
For Painting.....	2,000.00
For Concreting basement.....	2,500.00
For Iron fence.....	4,250.00
Total.....	<u>\$16,250.00</u>

In conclusion, the Trustees refer to the subjoined reports for more detailed information as to the condition and management of the college. Believing that a proper economy has been observed in the

management of its pecuniary affairs, they solicit from your honorable body that kind consideration and liberal appropriation, without which it will be impossible properly to accomplish the purposes of its establishment.

Respectfully submitted,

E. B. KEPHART,
SAMUEL H. WATSON,
HERMON C. PLATT,
CHRISTOPHER L. FLINT,
JEREMIAH L. GAY,
JACOB SPRINGER,

Trustees.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

INDUSTRIAL HOME.

Appropriation of the Thirteenth General Assembly.

Date.	Warrant and Voucher.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1872. Feb. 6..	70	Balance on hand Nov. 15, 1871..... Sims & Given.....	..... Sewing machines and knitting machine.....	\$ 850.64 200.00
1874. Jan. 6	71	S. C. Freor..... Balance on hand Nov. 15, 1875....	Sewing machine..	72.00 578.64
				\$ 850.64

SAMUEL H. WATSON, Treasurer.

FOR PRINTING PRESS.

Special appropriations of the Fourteenth General Assembly.

CHAPTER 44. SECTION 2.

Date.	Warrant and Voucher.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1873. Dec. 2..	17	Balance in hands of treasurer Nov. 1873..... Cottrell & Babcock.....	..... Printing press.....	\$ 991.56 292.00
1874. Jan. 6..	18	Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Min. R. R.....	Freight on Press	29.84
Feb. 4..	19	Wm. B. Walt.....	Type and paper.....	115.06
4..	20	S. A. Knapp.....	Expense in purchasing	28.25
May 5..	21	C. C. R. & M. R. R	Freight on type and paper.....	21.21
July 2..	22	Lindenmeyer & Bro.....	Paper for press.....	100.60
7..	23	Wm. B. Walt.....	Writing tablets.....	180.75
Nov. 8..	24	C. R. Wilkinson & Co.....	Material for press.....	34.40
Dec. 15..	25	W. H. Churchman.....	Writing tablets.....	70.25
1875. Jan. 8..	26	Cottrell & Babcock..... Balance in hands of treasurer...	Rubber for press.....	6.30 102.30
				\$ 991.56

SAMUEL H. WATSON, Treasurer.

Special Appropriation of the Fourteenth General Assembly.

CHAPTER 45—SECTION 3.

Date.	Warrant and Voucher.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1873.		Balance unexpended at date of last report.....		\$1,054.61
Nov. 25.	9	By warrant on state treasurer.....		4,800.00
11.	.....	By interest on same.....		42.07
				5,896.68
EXPENDED.				
Nov. 25.	42	F. B. Kephart.....	Traveling expenses.....	10.00
25.	43	Jacob Springer.....	Traveling expenses.....	10.00
25.	44	J. L. Gay.....	Traveling expenses.....	10.00
25.	45	George Joselyn.....	Services architect.....	200.00
25.	47	S. H. Watson.....	Services.....	5.00
25.	48	C. H. Conklin.....	Services.....	5.00
25.	49	Joseph Dysart.....	Mileage.....	5.00
Dec. 2.	50	Finkbine & Lovelace.....	On contract.....	4,860.00
2.	51	Finkbine & Lovelace.....	Labor on wing.....	711.68
				\$5,896.68

SAMUEL H. WATSON, Treasurer.

FOR COMPLETION OF NORTH WING.

Special Appropriation of the Fifteenth General Assembly.

CHAPTER 66—SECTION 1.

DATE.	Requisition.	ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1874.		For completion of north wing.....	\$30,000.00
May 5.	2	By warrant on state treasurer.....	204.86
June 1.	4	By warrant on state treasurer.....	696.50
July 7.	7	By warrant on state treasurer.....	1,226.33
Aug. 3.	10	By warrant on state treasurer.....	4,448.20
Sept. 1.	13	By warrant on state treasurer.....	5,168.02
Oct. 6.	14	By warrant on state treasurer.....	3,256.00
1875.			
Jan. 5.	16	By warrant on state treasurer.....	11,000.00
Mar. 2.	18	By warrant on state treasurer.....	3,827.56
Apr. 6.	20	By warrant on state treasurer.....	172.24
			\$30,000.00
		Interest on warrants.....	117.20
		Sale of old brick.....	10.40
		By balance wing account.....	27.00
		By balance grounds account.....	17.18
		Total receipts.....	\$30,172.68

FOR COMPLETION OF NORTH WING.—CONTINUED.

Date.	Warrant and Voucher.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1874.				
May 5..	56	A. S. Chadbourne.....	Cement.....	\$ 120.00
June 9..	63	Samuel Aungst.....	Lime.....	157.50
9..	65	J. B. Locke.....	Labor.....	149.77
9..	66	J. B. Locke.....	Labor.....	67.37
9..	67	J. B. Locke.....	Labor.....	108.25
9..	68	J. B. Locke.....	Labor.....	115.13
9..	70	B. C. R. and M. R. W.....	Freight.....	40.00
9..	76	Stickney Bros.....	Lumber.....	433.84
July 7..	85	J. B. Locke.....	Labor.....	81.91
7..	87	J. B. Locke.....	Labor.....	118.50
7..	88	J. B. Locke.....	Labor.....	72.50
7..	89	J. B. Locke.....	Labor.....	124.75
28..	90	Cole Bro's. & Adams.....	Lightning rods.....	285.05
7..	94	Crane Bro's.....	Pipe.....	47.66
7..	96	T. S. Palmer.....	Paint and oil.....	30.00
7..	99	A. S. Chadbourne.....	Cement.....	150.00
7..	102	Ellis Bro's & Co.....	Lumber.....	163.34
7..	110	C. L. Flint.....	Services Trustee.....	81.00
7..	111	S. H. Watson.....	Services Trustee.....	5.00
7..	112	E. B. Kephart.....	Services Trustee.....	18.00
7..	113	Jacob Springer.....	Services Trustee.....	18.40
7..	114	J. L. Gay.....	Services Trustee.....	14.20
Sept. 1..	115	Ellis Bro's & Co.....	Lumber.....	41.61
1..	116	Stickney Bros.....	Lumber.....	205.78
1..	117	A. S. Chadbourne.....	Cement.....	357.20
1..	118	A. Y. McDonald.....	Iron pipe.....	1108.39
1..	120	Geo. Horridge.....	Registers and hardware.....	418.23
1..	122	J. B. Locke.....	Labor.....	279.97
1..	123	J. B. Locke.....	Labor.....	309.50
1..	124	J. B. Locke.....	Labor.....	298.55
1..	125	J. B. Locke.....	Labor.....	231.71
1..	128	C. R. Durfee.....	Labor.....	37.31
1..	132	D. Garvey & Son.....	Plaster Molds.....	62.00
1..	133	George Smouse.....	Labor.....	50.75
1..	135	G. C. Howland.....	Lime.....	60.00
1..	136	David Ackley.....	Brick.....	417.00
1..	137	Shockly & Son.....	Painting.....	75.55
1..	139	B. C. R. & M. Railway.....	Freight.....	22.12
1..	140	B. C. R. & M. Railway.....	Freight.....	41.30
1..	143	B. C. R. & M. Railway.....	Freight.....	36.88
1..	144	Stickney Bros.....	Lumber.....	278.35
1..	145	George Horridge.....	Nails, iron, &c.....	232.69
1..	146	E. Baggott.....	Iron castings.....	31.85
1..	147	Place & Sutton.....	Iron work.....	91.28
1..	148	Rouse & Dean.....	Iron work.....	1,233.49
1..	149	Rouse & Dean.....	Iron work.....	852.11
1..	150	Crane Bro's Mfg Co.....	Iron work.....	8.00
1..	151	F. R. Pullis.....	Iron pipe.....	69.00
1..	152	J. B. Locke.....	Labor.....	866.80
1..	153	J. B. Locke.....	Labor.....	292.53
1..	154	J. B. Locke.....	Labor.....	338.77
1..	155	J. B. Locke.....	Labor.....	400.64
1..	156	Crane Bro's Mfg Co.....	Iron work.....	98.20
1..	157	A. Y. McDowald.....	Iron pipe.....	105.88
1..	158	A. Y. McDowald.....	Iron pipe.....	41.84
1..	159	A. Y. McDowald.....	Iron pipe.....	7.21
1..	160	A. Sandison.....	Labor.....	11.50
1..	161	S. A. Knapp.....	Expenses to Chicago.....	24.85
1..	162	T. S. Palmer.....	Paint.....	4.10
1..	164	A. S. Chadbourne.....	Lime.....	169.35
1..	165	R. E. Stevens.....	Labor.....	60.00
Oct. 6..	166	George Horridge.....	Hardware.....	183.75

FOR COMPLETION OF NORTH WING.—CONTINUED.

Date.	Warrant and Voucher.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1874.				
Oct. 6.	167	J. B. Locke	Labor	\$ 408.08
6.	168	J. B. Locke	Labor	409.19
6.	169	J. B. Locke	Labor	365.49
6.	170	J. B. Locke	Labor	379.14
6.	171	J. B. Locke	Labor	449.93
6.	172	A. Y. McDowald	Steam heating apparatus	43.27
6.	173	A. Y. McDowald	Material	8.95
6.	174	A. Y. McDowald	Material	111.47
6.	175	Ringland, Vincent & Mironny	Plaster	127.60
6.	176		Blacksmithing	14.40
6.	177		Lumber	124.88
6.	178		Steam heating apparatus	270.00
6.	179		Lumber	268.87
6.	180		Material	5.00
6.	181		Freight	150.90
6.	182		Brick	380.00
6.	183		Cement	382.10
6.	184		Labor	154.23
6.	185		Belting	37.17
6.	186		Moving building	25.00
6.	187		Services trustee	5.00
Nov. 2.	188		Lime	225.08
2.	189		Steam heating apparatus	161.61
2.	190		Material for heating	448.05
Mar. 2.	191		Material for heating	6.58
2.	192		Steam heating apparatus	68.49
Feb. 26.	193		Steam heating apparatus	38.75
26.	194		Labor	759.47
26.	195		Labor	640.08
26.	196		Hardware	73.80
Nov. 2.	197		Lead	6.60
2.	198		Iron work	11.80
2.	199		Stone	174.98
2.	200		On steam works	34.50
2.	201		Painting	24.52
2.	202		Lime	32.50
2.	203		Services Trustee	18.40
2.	204		Services Trustee	18.00
2.	205		Services Trustee	14.20
2.	206		Services Trustee	31.00
2.	207		Services Trustee	27.00
2.	208		Freight	98.18
Feb. 21.	209		Material for heating	83.28
21.	210		Stone work	95.00
21.	211		Hardware	54.10
21.	212		Steam supplies	344.58
Dec. 7.	213	Geo. Josleyn	Labor	200.77
7.	214	Geo. Josleyn	Traveling expenses as architect	49.95
7.	215	Geo. Josleyn	Services	50.00
1875.				
Jan. 26.	2		Freight	20.70
26.	2		Brick	173.60
26.	2		Furnishing	48.80
26.	2		Labor on engine	60.00
26.	2		Labor	68.56
26.	2		Labor	13.87
26.	2		Labor	63.00
26.	2		Lime	8.60
Feb. 26.	2		Steam heating apparatus	35.00
26.	2		Lumber	69.65
26.	2		Steam heating	553.59
26.	2		Paints	9.50
Jan. 12.	2		Lumber	2,831.88
Mar. 2.	2		Wages carpenters	1,040.05
2.	2		Steam heating	1,218.00
2.	2		Blacksmithing	30.95
2.	2		Hardware	177.21
Feb. 21.	2		Steam heating	48.34
21.	2		Paint	58.55

FOR COMPLETION OF NORTH WING.--CONTINUED.

SAMUEL H. WATSON, Treasurer.

FOR ENGINE-HOUSE.

Special Appropriation of the Fifteenth General Assembly.

CHAPTER 63.—SECTION 2.

FOR ENGINE HOUSE—TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

1874			
May 5.	1	By warrant on State Treasurer.....	\$4,421.87
June 1.	8	By warrant on State Treasurer.....	2,231.62
July 7.	8	By warrant on State Treasurer.....	8,634.38
Aug. 8.	11	By warrant on State Treasurer.....	1,504.41
Sep. 1.	12	By warrant on State Treasurer.....	127.52
			<hr/> \$12,000.00

FOR ENGINE HOUSE.

Date.	Warrant and Voucher.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1874.				
May				130.80
				98.00
				60.42
				164.27
				288.68
				800.00
				28.60
				18.40
				14.20
				18.00
				5.00
June				160.48
				224.24
				818.40
				812.48
				812.20
July 27.				98.41
July 27.				68.10
June 9.				68.62
				71.75
				67.50
				47.42
				906.90
				2.50
				75.69
				72.25
				105.00
July 9.				47.60
				10.40
June 7.				728.00
June 9.				14.20
July 7.				189.18
				226.96
				283.50
				549.96
				285.50
				21.50
				8.55
				40.25
				90.70
				38.87
				192.00
				28.78
				80.00
				58.29
				82.26
				93.25
				57.75
				28.00
				112.00
				187.47
Sept. 1.				80.00
				839.50
				1,908.50
				808.62
				204.99
				92.75
				184.99
				45.75
				46.69
				44.48
				53.40
				43.40
				75.15
				68.00
				8.07
				52.15
				96.20
				62.20

FOR ENGINE HOUSE.—CONTINUED.

Date.	Warrant and Voucher.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1874.				
Sept. 1..	163	F. M. Sinclair & Co.....	Fire brick.....	15.00
Oct. 6..	184	A. Y. McDowald.....	Labor steam-heating.....	577.25
6..	185	A. Y. McDowald.....	Labor steam-heating.....	123.25
April 6..	287	William Arnold.....	Labor.....	4.00
6..	270	William Jones.....	Use of plow.....	2.00
		Total expenditures.....		\$11,972.10
		Balance carried to wing account.....		27.90
				\$12,000.00

The balance in account with engine-house and grounds resulted from deductions that were secured on the final adjustment of bills.

SAMUEL H. WATSON, Treasurer.

Special appropriation of Fifteenth General Assembly.

CHAPTER 66.—SECTION 3.

Date.	Warrant.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1874.		For furniture and grounds.....	\$ 8,000.00
June 1..	5	By Warrant on state treasurer.....	104.95
July 7..	6	By Warrant on state treasurer.....	194.13
Aug. 3..	9	By Warrant on state treasurer.....	363.18
Oct. 6..	15	By Warrant on state treasurer.....	847.74
1875.			
Jan. 5..	17	By Warrant on state treasurer.....	450.00
Mar. 2..	19	By Warrant on state treasurer.....	482.28
Apr. 6..	21	By Warrant on state treasurer.....	567.72
			\$ 8,000.00

FOR GROUNDS AND FURNISHING.

Date.	Warrant and Voucher.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1874.				
June 9.	62	Wright & Slawson.....	Setting trees.....	\$ 50.00
9.	70	B. C. R. & M. R. W.....	Freight	19.50
July 7.	86	J. B. Locke.....	Labor	106.07
7.	89	J. B. Locke.....	Labor	4.00
7.	98	J. W. Barr.....	Furniture	128.13
7.	109	B. C. R. & M. R. W.....	Freight	17.00
Sept. 1.	123	J. B. Locke.....	Labor	4.00
1.	124	J. B. Locke.....	Labor	59.50
1.	125	J. B. Locke.....	Labor	4.00
1.	139	B. C. R. & M. R. W.....	Freight	86.98
1.	141	B. F. Locke.....	Stone cutting.....	427.00
Oct. 1.	142	John B. Webb.....	Stone	357.80
6.	167	J. B. Locke.....	Labor	37.10
6.	168	J. B. Locke.....	Labor	41.25
6.	169	J. B. Locke.....	Labor	37.87
6.	170	J. B. Locke.....	Labor	41.75
6.	172	J. B. Locke.....	Labor	31.87
6.	181	A. L. Hopwood.....	Paint and oil.....	92.68
Nov. 3.	202	B. F. Locke.....	Stone cutting.....	784.14
1875.				
Mar. 9.	255	J. P. Klemme & Bro.....	Carpeting.....	451.68
Apr. 6.	256	George Horridge.....	Hardware.....	37.80
6.	266	Stickney Bros.....	Lumber.....	24.00
6.	268	S. H. Watson.....	Interest.....	94.20
6.	269	S. S. Shockley.....	Painting.....	60.77
6.	271	Charles Winston.....	Labor	88.75
		Total expended.....		2,982.82
		Balance carried to Wing account		17.18
				\$ 3,000.00

SAMUEL H. WATSON, Treasurer.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

To His Excellency, C. C. Carpenter, Governor of Iowa:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the Iowa College for the Blind for the biennial term ending November 2nd, 1875 :

In compliance with the law, tables are herewith furnished "showing the number of pupils in attendance, with age, sex, residence, place of nativity, and also cause of blindness of each pupil;" also, an account of studies pursued and trades taught.

That a proper economy has been observed in the management of the financial affairs of the institution will be seen by an examination of the annexed schedule of current expenditures for each month, and accompanying vouchers. The accounts have been audited monthly by a committee of three of the trustees specially appointed for the purpose, and bills have been paid by the Treasurer only upon their order.

It is now nearly a quarter of a century since, through the persevering and efficient labors of Samuel Bacon, the legislature of Iowa was induced to make some provision for the establishment of this institution. From that time, it has steadily advanced; but, in no period of its history, has it had a more marked progress and prosperity than during the past two years. The present prosperous condition of the college is due to the hearty co-operation of an excellent board of trustees, with the able and faithful management of Prof. S. A. Knapp, assisted by his wife, and a corps of efficient and accomplished teachers. Prof. Knapp, in retiring to engage in more lucrative and less arduous pursuits, left the school well graded, and in good working condition; and the gratitude of the blind is due to him for the wisdom and kindness with which he has administered the affairs of the college for the past six years. It is alike creditable to him and to the pupils that order and obedience have generally been maintained by no other penalty than moral disapprobation, or a temporary deprivation of privileges.

The following Table shows the biennial increase of numbers in the school from 1853 to November, 1875.

NUMBER OF REPORTS.	Year.	SUPERINTENDENT.	Number of pupils admitted biennially.	Total number to date of report.
First report.....	1853	Samuel Bacon.....	10	10
Second report.....	1855	Samuel Bacon.....	11	21
Third report.....	1857	Samuel Bacon.....	11	32
Fourth report.....	1859	Samuel Bacon.....	20	52
Fifth report.....	1861	Samuel Bacon.....	23	74
Sixth report.....	1863	Orlando Clarke.....	28	102
Seventh report.....	1865	Reed Wilkinson.....	18	120
Eighth report.....	1867	James L. Geddes.....	19	139
Ninth report.....	1869	S. A. Knapp.....	34	173
Tenth report.....	1871	S. A. Knapp.....	65	238
Eleventh report.....	1873	S. A. Knapp.....	31	269
Twelfth report.....	1875	Orlando Clarke.....	46	315

To the blind the want of culture, and occupation for mind and body, are possibly a worse calamity than blindness itself. And yet there are in Iowa scores of blind youth, capable of education, who are still enduring a long and cheerless night of physical and mental darkness, and who ought speedily to be gathered into this school. Sitting by the fireside of plentiful or scanty homes, or possibly within the walls of our poor houses, may be found those whose physical natures are being dwarfed, their faculties wasting for want of action, and their minds starving for the light of truth and knowledge ; whose faces might by a proper culture be transformed and made to beam with joyous animation and intelligence. A much larger number is now present than at any previous time. And the completion of the north wing has so increased the capacity of the building that when the rooms are properly furnished there will perhaps be accommodation sufficient for all the blind youth of Iowa capable of education, who will present themselves during the next two years. But the records of this institution show that there are not less than 600 partially or totally blind in Iowa. And in case the state designed to establish and maintain an *Industrial Home* for adults, or an *infirmary for treatment*, separate buildings with special provisions and adaptations therefor, will be needed.

I desire to call your Excellency's attention to the fact that sections 1681 and 1682 of the Code give, and justify, the erroneous impression now abroad, that sufficient provisions have already been made for an Industrial Home. Whilst the truth is that the shop-room and appliances are really insufficient for purposes of instruction in handicraft to

those temporarily here ; allowing from one to two years as the time for completing a trade in the industrial department of the institution.

At the last meeting of the Board of Trustees, on motion of Hon. J. L. Gay, it was recommended that provision be made for establishing an *Infirmary* in connection with this College for the special treatment of the eyes. Whilst the state is providing liberally for the education of the blind, may it not also be the province of the state to see that there be as *few blind as possible*? There seems to be some local cause in Iowa for inflammation of the membranes of the eyes. Possibly it is the prevalence of violent and almost constant prairie winds, bearing with them dust and sand.

The causes of blindness of the inmates for the last two years are as follows:

Inflammation.....	49 cases.
Congenital	21 cases.
Scrofula.....	18 cases.
Various Fevers.....	14 cases.
Accidents.....	8 cases.
Amaurosis	7 cases.
Neuralgia.....	4 cases.
Measles.....	4 cases.
Small-pox.....	4 cases.
Opacity.....	3 cases.
Cataract	3 cases.
Other causes.....	18 cases.

HEALTH.

As a class the blind have but a small amount of vital force in their bodily organization. Among them there is a large proportion of scrofulous and narrow chested persons. This small life-force is often partly a congenital inheritance; but with many it comes principally from bodily inactivity. To increase the quantity of vitality, and to correct their tendency to inactivity, is one of the most important and difficult parts of their educational training. To accomplish this purpose the pupils have been encouraged to take long and frequent walks in the open fields, and upon the highways; but with general directions to avoid streams of water and railways, except when under the special guidance of a seeing teacher. Last April, six young men, two of whom could see sufficiently to act as guides, having obtained permission to visit a

farm-house two or three miles distant, turned purposely aside to a stream of water, and sad to say, two of them, William Leaman and Jesse Hampton, were accidentally drowned. Considering the greater liability of the blind to accidents, it is remarkable that this is the first and only serious one which has occurred in the history of this institution.

Taking into the account—the want of vital force,—the languid circulation, and the inactivity which characterizes the blind, the general health of the school has been as good as could reasonably be expected. At the beginning of the present term, the scarlet fever was introduced into the school by pupils returning from their homes after the summer vacation. There were seven cases in all, and these yielded to the prompt and efficient treatment given by Dr. C. C. Griffin. By removing these patients promptly to separate apartments, and thoroughly disinfecting the buildings, the disease though of a contagious character soon entirely disappeared.

CHEERFULNESS.

After a brief home-sickness the blind generally enjoy themselves better in the school than in any other place. The secret of their cheerfulness here is, that they are employed. The joyous song, the ringing laugh, and cheerful merriment heard in the halls, and upon the play grounds in times for recreation, seem to visitors incompatible with blindness, and are therefore a constant source of wonder. It is the activity of the school-training that awakes their mental and physical energies, opens new windows to the soul, and changes life from a stagnant pool, to a living stream, clear, pure, and joyous.

THE LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

The Primary classes receive instruction in reading, spelling, geography, and arithmetic, from Mrs. Jennie Tannehill and Miss Lorana Mattice, patient and successful teachers.

The Intermediate classes, under the efficient instruction of Lucina Hotchkiss, pursue an advance of the same fundamental branches as the primary, with the additional study of United States History. The newly arranged outline maps, devised by Mrs. M. H. Knapp, are very useful in this department in giving instruction in geography.

In the Junior Division the following branches are taught:

FIRST YEAR.	SECOND YEAR.	THIRD YEAR.
Spelling.	Penmanship.	Penmanship.
Penmanship.	Grammar and parsing.	Analysis and parsing.
Geography.	Written arithmetic.	Written arithmetic.
Grammar.	Physiology.	Natural philosophy.
Arithmetic.	Ancient history.	Modern history.
Ancient history.		

In the Senior Division the following branches:

FIRST YEAR.	SECOND YEAR.	THIRD YEAR.
Rhetoric.	Algebra (completed).	Geometry.
Logic.	Geometry.	Trigonometry.
Algebra.	Mental philosophy.	Moral philosophy.
Astronomy.	Chemistry.	Botany.
Modern history.	English literature.	Geology.
		American literature.

Mr. M. L. Ward, for three years a successful teacher in the Senior and Junior divisions, resigned last June to enter upon the study of law. Mr. John B. Parmelee, an experienced teacher, was called to fill the vacancy, and is now rendering very efficient service.

Miss Mary McFarland and Mr. G. W. Tannehill, who for years have labored so faithfully in bringing the Senior and Junior divisions up to their present high standard, are now using their best endeavors to carry them still higher.

MUSIC.

The vocal and piano and organ instructions are given by, or under, the direction of Mr. S. O. Spencer. Thorough instruction and the cultivation of a taste for a high class of music are the ends aimed at. Much credit is due Mr. Spencer for utilizing, during the past two months, the press, in preparing lessons after the New York point system, prepared by Mr. Waite.

Mr. T. S. Slaughter, a former graduate of this school, having recently been called to the charge of the orchestra, has at once awakened an enthusiasm among the young men and is bringing it rapidly to a higher standard.

Mr. Slaughter gives special instruction to a large number of pupils upon the violin, and has organized a second band among the new and smaller scholars.

The following is a summary of the number of pupils and classes in the musical department :

Number of pupils taking lessons on piano.....	70
Number of pupils taking lessons on organ.....	13
Number of pupils taking lessons on violin.....	25
Number of pupils taking lessons in orchestra.....	18
Number of pupils second band.....	11
Number of classes in vocal music.....	2
Number of classes in harmony.....	1
Number of classes in New York point system musical notation..	2
Number of classes receiving special vocal culture.....	2

The advanced students in music act as assistant instructors upon the piano and organ; and are thus better qualified to teach when they leave the school.

To the blind music is not simply a solace and continued source of happiness, but to many it is the most successful means by which to procure an independent living. Quite a large number who have gone out from this school are commanding a competent living as music teachers.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENTS.

The making of corn brooms is the principal trade taught, and has advantages over every other form of handicraft taught to the blind. It is a trade of which they are able generally to become masters in one year. When learned the capital required to start in business is but small; and can readily be turned, as the materials used are usually cheap, and easily procured; and the brooms (being necessary and destructible articles) when manufactured find at least a limited demand where manufactured. The immediate charge of the broom shop is committed to Mr. John Cisna, who is a veteran in this department.

The manufacture of mattresses is carried on to a limited extent by Mr. George Kraus, without expense to the state, and with only a slight profit to himself as orders are only received for local supply in Vinton. This trade can only be made profitable in large towns or cities and then requires considerable capital.

The industrial department for females, is under the efficient direction of Miss Lorana Mattice. The fancy Bead work, and Worsted work, and Knitting, wrought by the young ladies are often so ingenious and beautiful as to excite astonishment and admiration. The capital

furnished in this department has remained, and the profits from manufacturing have been given as a compensation to the instructor.

Mr. Cisna, Mr. Kraus and Miss Mattice having in charge the different branches of handicraft, all received their education in this institution and are totally blind.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following exhibits the financial condition from November 1st, 1873, to November 2d, 1875.

November 1st, 1873—

To brooms and material on hand.....	\$728.11	
To material purchased to July 1st, 1875.....	321.46	\$1,049.57
By receipts from sales from Nov. 1st, 1873, to July 1st, 1875.	683.86	
By brooms furnished the College, and other expenses to July 1st, 1875.....	73.46	
Brooms and materials on hand July 1st, 1875.....	292.25	1,049.57

November 2d, 1875—

To brooms and material on hand July 1st, 1875.....	292.25	
To material purchased from July 1st, 1875, to Nov. 2d, 1875.	137.20	429.45

November 2d, 1875—

By receipts from sales of brooms from July 1st, 1875, to November 2d, 1875.....	252.70	
By brooms furnished the College from July 1st, 1875, to November 2d, 1875.....	21.00	
By brooms and material on hand November 2d, 1875.....	155.70	429.45

Workmen in the broom shop who by careful attention and diligence have learned to make salable brooms, have been allowed from twenty-five to fifty cents per dozen out of the proceeds of the sales of the brooms they have made. This has proved an efficient stimulus, and also enabled the men to supply themselves with needed clothing.

GENERAL REMARKS.

One of the most gratifying results of the education of the blind in this school, has been the fact that when educated properly they become very successful teachers of the blind.

Four of the teachers in this school, each having the charge of a particular department, and conducting the same successfully, are graduates of this school who are entirely blind. These all have the ability to preserve order and by their watchfulness detect quickly the slightest

irregularity of deportment. They are devoted to their work and understand the methods best suited to the necessities of the blind, having traveled the road themselves. Another gratifying result of education, is, to give the blind strength of body and mind, and hope, and courage, and self-respect; and a determined purpose to rely upon their own labor for the supply of their wants.

It would not be a difficult task to mention scores of persons who have been redeemed from dependence or pauperism to independence and competence, by an education in this school. And its claims to public support can be based upon the considerations of public interest, and practical utility, as well as justice.

The commonwealth of Iowa recognizing the advantage and necessity of educating all her children; undertakes to do it at public expense, and establishes the public free schools. But finding a class of her children capable of education, who can not be taught properly or economically in the public schools, the state of Iowa has provided this institution as a free public school for all her blind children, that they may have an equal participation in the benefits of education, which is a matter of simple justice to them if my reasoning is correct.

CURRENT EXPENDITURES.

I subjoin a classified statement of expenditures from Nov. 4, 1873, to Nov. 2, 1875 :

Salaries and wages.....	\$20,074.80
Groceries and provisions.....	15,401.40
Fuel and lights.....	6,101.95
Furnishing.....	2,318.29
Dry goods and clothing.....	1,248.16
Repairs and improvements.....	2,821.08
Musical department, (except salaries).....	720.39
Miscellaneous items, postage, stationery, freights, express- age, &c.....	2,470.22
Total expenditures.....	<u>\$51,156.29</u>

An examination of the report of the Commissioner on Education for the year 1874, (pages 818 and 819) will show the comparative expense of the education of blind in the various institutions for that year. Taking the total expenditures of *each* and dividing by the number of pupils instructed will give the following :

Expense per pupil in Iowa.....	\$206.00
Expense per pupil in Wisconsin.....	416.00
Expense per pupil in Indiana.....	350.00
Expense per pupil in Kansas.....	317.00
Expense per pupil in Illinois.....	208.00
Expense per pupil in Missouri.....	213.00
Expense per pupil in Pennsylvania.....	407.00
Expense per pupil in New York State Institution.....	322.00
Expense per pupil in New York City.....	717.00
Expense per pupil in Boston.....	468.00

The fact that this institution is educating the blind of the State at the least comparative expense and yet *doing it well*, is a compliment to the ability and integrity of the Trustees who have its management in charge. In reviewing the past two years the officers and teachers have the gratification of knowing that substantial progress has been made.

For the general good results accomplished, devout gratitude is due to the Divine Being whose Providence has abundantly fulfilled those words of promise: "And I will bring the blind by a way that they knew not; I will lead them in paths they have not known. I will make darkness light before them, and crooked things straight. These things will I do unto them and not forsake them."

The Principal and Matron desire gratefully to recognize the able and cordial co-operation of the Trustees in the present management of the school: And to tender to Prof. S. A. Knapp and wife heartfelt acknowledgements for signal assistance, and valuable information gained by personal counsel.

In behalf of the inmates and of many who have gone out from the school, I desire to express to you their gratitude for the interest and liberality which has established and maintained this institution again commended to the watchcare and liberal patronage of the commonwealth of Iowa.

Respectfully submitted,

ORLANDO CLARKE,

Superintendent.

IOWA COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND, }
Vinton, Iowa, Nov. 15, 1875. }

STATISTICS OF PUPILS ENROLLED--CONTINUED.

Number	NAMES.	RESIDENCE— COUNTY.	NATIVITY.	CAUSE OF BLINDNESS.	HOW LONG BLIND AT ADMISSION.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
23	Motz, Willie.	9 Harrison.	Iowa.	Congenital.	Nine years.	September 11, 1871.
24	Motz, Frank.	10 Harrison.	Iowa.	Congenital.	Ten years.	September 2, 1875.
25	Morey, Willie.	9 Clinton.	Iowa.	Inflammation.	Four years.	August 26, 1875.
26		15 Keokuk.	Iowa.			December 11, 1867.
27		8 Pottawattamie.	Iowa.			September 15, 1867.
28		14 Hardin.	Iowa.			September 20, 1876.
29		25 Iowa.	Iowa.			September 19, 1874.
30		11 Benton.	Iowa.			April 6, 1874.
31		17 Winneshiek.	Iowa.	Inflammation.	One year.	October 31, 1874.
32	Pifer, James.	8 Linn.	Iowa.	Congenital.	Six years.	January 2, 1868.
33	Ranck, Cyrus.	14 Marshall.	Illinois.		Fourteen years.	September 5, 1871.
34		14 Boone.	Iowa.	Amurosis.	Three years.	December 31, 1869.
35		13 Keokuk.	Illinois.	Scarlet Fever.	Four years.	September 17, 1870.
36		18 Appanoose.	Iowa.	Fever.	Seven years.	September 3, 1870.
37		18 Howe.	Illinois.	Scrofula.	Eleven years.	September 3, 1874.
38		16 Linn.	Pennsylvania.	Congenital.	Eleven years.	September 19, 1870.
39		14 Boone.	Iowa.	Amurosis.	Three years.	December 31, 1869.
40	Todd, Abel.	20 Keokuk.	Indiana.	Inflammation.	Five years.	September 3, 1870.
41	Taunehill, George.	23 Benton.	Illinois.	Inflammation.	Three years.	January 8, 1883.
42	Wetherell, Edward.	9 Linn.	Connecticut.	Congenital.	Nine years.	October 30, 1861.
43	Wilson, J. H.	22 Marshall.	Illinois.	Scarlet Fever.	Sixteen years.	October 28, 1873.
44	Wright, Thomas R.	20 Wayne.	Iowa.	Amurosis.	One year.	February 26, 1874.
45	Wagner, Willie.	11 Dallas.	Iowa.	Congenital.	Eleven years.	September 4, 1871.
46	Webster, Robert.	13 Des Moines.	Iowa.	Congenital.	Thirteen years.	September 5, 1871.
47	White, John.	12 Decatur.	Missouri.	Fever.		September 20, 1871.
48	Yount, James.	9 Benton.	Ohio.	Spotted Fever.	Two years.	September 1, 1874.

FEMALES.

1 Albaugh, Mary	18 Louisa	Iowa	Scrofula	Thirteen years	September 4, 1871
2 Adair, Lizzie	9 Jackson	Iowa	Scrofula	Nine years	November 13, 1872
3 Bay, Ella	10 Johnson	Iowa	Measles	Five years	August 25, 1865
4 Bailey, Anna	16 Polk	Switzerland	Small Pox	Thirteen years	September 23, 1869
5 Blisom, Mabel	10 Poweshiek	Virginia	Accident	Six years	September 29, 1871
6 Beckstead, Lizzie	16 Fremont	Iowa		Ten years	September 9, 1873
7 Brewer, Alice	13	Iowa		ears	October 6, 1874
8 Brewer, Rosella	13	Iowa		ears	September 16, 1875
9 Barnes, Frankie	17	Iowa		years	April 24, 1875
10 Boylan, Margaret	...	Ireland	Inflammation		September 4, 1871
11 Carter, Katie	11 Polk	Iowa	Scrofula	years	November 2, 1872
12 Cassel, Agnes	16 Wyoming Territory	Indiana	Scrofula	years	September 13, 1873
13 Cassel,	9 Wyoming Territory		Scrofula	years	September 18, 1873
14 Clary,	11 Linn		Neuralgia	years	October 26, 1866
15 Clena,	10		Inflammation	ears	September 1, 1868
16 Clark, Millie	10		Congenital	Ten years	September 30, 1868
17 Conklin, Mary	15	New York	Scrofula	Ten years	November 18, 1872
18 Downs, Millie	18 Linn	Iowa	Scrofula	Three years	April 16, 1869
19 Dillon, Anna	15 Lee		Small Pox	Seven years	September 2, 1873
20 Dix, Lilly	9 Polk		Inflammation	Four years	September 2, 1875
21 Davis, Lillian	12 Shelby		Congenital	Twelve years	September 30, 1875
22 Duncan, Nancy	12 Muscatine		Congenital	Twelve years	August 31, 1875
23 Embree, Clara	10 Fayette		Accident	Four years	August 21, 1865
24	11 Marshall		Scarlet Fever	Ten years	April 17, 1872
25	15 Cedar		Congenital	From infancy	January 5, 1869
26	12 Jones		Small Pox	Four years	September 10, 1868
27	17 Appanoose		Inflammation	Ten years	September 14, 1871
28	15 Wineshles		Inflammation	Four years	November 4, 1868
29	12 Johnson		Inflammation	Two years	October 1, 1872
30	9 Linn		Inflammation	Four years	November, 1868
31 Imbody, Jane	13 Davis		Amaurosis	Eight years	September 11, 1871
32 Jones, Aleinda	8 Clayton		Opacity	Five years	March 20, 1867
33 Joy, Augusta	17 Wapello		Scrofula	Thirteen years	September 4, 1871
34 Jamison, Susan	19 Polk				October 16, 1875
35 Kennedy, Emma	8 Clinton		Unknown		December 30, 1868
36 Lemberg, Christina					

STATISTICS OF PUPILS ENROLLED.--CONTINUED.

67 Todd, Rebecca	Indiana	Inflammation	Seven years	November 18, 1870
68 Tannehill, Ella	Iowa	Inflammation	Three years	October 17, 1873
69 Truick, Addie	Indiana	Inflammation	Eleven years	September 6, 1872
70 Trimble, Mary	Indiana	Inflammation	Eleven years	November 10, 1868
71 Thompson, Clara	Iowa	Inflammation	Five years	January 4, 1871
72 Vasey, Arminta	Iowa	Inflammation	Seven years	September 10, 1872
73 Vanhooker, Nellie	Ohio	Cataract	Five years	January 25, 1871
74	Iowa	Inflammation	Eight years	October 17, 1873
75	Iowa	Inflammation	Eight years	September 1, 1874
76	Ohio	Inflammation	Eleven years	September 1, 1874
77	Illinois	Inflammation	Four years	October 28, 1875
78	Iowa	Inflammation	Six years	February 25, 1870
79	Indiana	Inflammation	Six years	February 25, 1870
80 Young, Mary E.	Indiana	Inflammation	Six years	February 25, 1870

MALE INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

1 Ciska, John	Pennsylvania	Small-pox	Eight months	October 29, 1863
2 Church, W. W.	Ohio	Accident	Twelve years	September 2, 1875
3 Cooper, Alex.	Iowa	Congenital	Twenty-nine years	January 14, 1874
4 Gritena, Henry	Germany	Inflammation	From infancy	March 19, 1878
5 Henderson, Asa	Virginia	Inflammation	From infancy	September 22, 1875
6 Hartley, Joseph	Pennsylvania	Fever	From infancy	October 30, 1869
7 Lyman, John	Vermont	Inflammation	Two years	September 4, 1873
8 Kraus, Geo.	Germany	Inflammation	Ten years	January 21, 1870
9 Mitchell, Jas.	Pennsylvania	Inflammation	One year	May 18, 1871
10 Miller, Chas.	Iowa	Cataract	Two years	September 8, 1874
11 Reed, Hiram	Indiana	Scrofula	Twenty years	October 15, 1878
12 Swick, Chas.	Iowa	Inflammation	Six months	December 31, 1874
13 Slater, Wm.	Iowa	Neuralgia	Seven years	February 26, 1875
14 Simmons, Henry	Ohio	Accident	Two years	September 18, 1872
15 Tate, H. K.	Ohio	Amaurosis	Three years	December 8, 1866
16 Winn, E.	Ohio	Inflammation	Four years	May 8, 1872
17 Weaver, Chas.	Illinois	Cataract	From infancy	December 15, 1868
18 Wick, Adrian	Ohio	Amaurosis	Nine years	August 29, 1873

CURRENT EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

DATE.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AM'T.
1873.		
Nov. 1..	By state appropriation.....	\$ 3,600.00
1874.		
Jan. 6..	By state appropriation.....	2,000.00
Feb. 3..	By state appropriation.....	210.05
3..	By state appropriation.....	3,680.00
Apr. 7..	By state appropriation.....	2,000.00
May 15..	By state appropriation.....	3,800.00
15..	By state appropriation.....	372.00
July 1..	By state appropriation.....	2,000.00
Sept. 1..	By state appropriation.....	3,800.00
Oct. 6..	By state appropriation.....	2,000.00
Nov. 8..	By state appropriation.....	3,880.00
8..	By state appropriation.....	369.57
1875.		
Jan. 2	By state appropriation.....	2,000.00
Feb. 2..	By state appropriation.....	4,120.00
Apr. 6..	By state appropriation.....	2,000.00
6..	By state appropriation.....	381.50
May 5..	By state appropriation.....	4,120.00
June 8..	By state appropriation.....	205.36
July 1..	By state appropriation.....	2,000.00
Aug. 19..	By state appropriation.....	4,120.00
Oct. 1..	By state appropriation.....	2,000.00
	Total appropriation	48,658.57
	Balance in treasury Nov. 4, 1873.....	\$1,094.66
	Received from industries and other sources.....	1,787.01
	Received interest on state warrants.....	57.18
	Total receipts.....	\$51,597.42

SAMUEL H. WATSON, Treasurer.

CURRENT EXPENSE ACCOUNT.—CONTINUED.

Date.	Warrant and Voucher.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1873.				
Dec.	2.	1 H. Wilcox.....	Apples.....	\$ 20.00
	2.	2 Scott & Barger.....	Stationery and papers.....	3.65
	2.	3 L. & R. H. Quinn.....	Groceries and provisions.....	417.79
	2.	4 D. Stick.....	Groceries and provisions.....	178.46
	2.	5 J. P. Klemme & Bro.....	Furnishing.....	8.65
	2.	6 Wm. M. Loree.....	Medicines.....	19.53
	2.	7 J. S. Stanley.....	Beef.....	44.61
	2.	8 W. H. Brown & Bro.....	Beef.....	62.24
	2.	9 T. S. Palmer.....	Medicines.....	11.95
	2.	10 George Horridge.....	Furnishing.....	15.99
	2.	11 Labor account.....	Wages employees.....	811.10
	2.	12 J. B. Sonders.....	Vegetables.....	15.11
	2.	13 Harry Hurst.....	Repairing roof.....	13.12
	2.	14 J. F. Young.....	Flour.....	94.25
	2.	15 J. B. Locke.....	Labor on shop.....	19.11
	2.	16 George Horridge.....	Hardware.....	93.40
	2.	17 Sanderson & Durfee.....	Labor on Wing.....	824.45
	2.	18 James Chapin.....	Stone.....	30.00
	2.	19 Young & Son.....	Flour and feed.....	104.80
	2.	20 D. Stick & Son.....	Oats.....	11.08
	2.	21 A. S. Chadbourne.....	Coal.....	168.75
	2.	22 B. C. R. & M. R. W.....	Freight.....	12.54
	2.	23 Stickney Bros.....	Lumber.....	52.78
	2.	24 Reynolds & Duncan.....	Livery.....	6.00
	2.	25 Joseph Dysart.....	Services trustees.....	5.00
	2.	26 S. H. Watson.....	Services trustees.....	5.00
	2.	27 E. B. Kephart.....	Services trustees.....	10.00
	2.	28 J. L. Gay.....	Services trustees.....	10.00
	2.	29 Jacob Springer.....	Services trustees.....	10.00
	2.	30 C. H. Conklin.....	Services trustees.....	5.00
	2.	31 Finkbine & Lovelace.....	Labor and material on Wing.....	785.57
Jan.	6.	32 Pearce & Reynolds.....	Furnishing.....	18.79
	6.	33 Scott & Barger.....	Stationery and news.....	12.60
	6.	34 George Horridge.....	Locks and hardware.....	122.89
	6.	35 L. & R. H. Quinn.....	Groceries.....	162.13
	6.	36 J. P. Klemme & Bro.....	Furnishing.....	42.80
	6.	37 T. S. Palmer.....	Oils and drugs.....	37.98
	6.	38 Wm. M. Loree.....	Groceries and medicines.....	15.00
	6.	39 H. H. Smith.....	Provisions.....	40.20
	6.	40 Wm. Weed.....	Rubber stripping.....	30.00
	6.	41 D. Stick & Son.....	Provisions and groceries.....	214.30
	6.	42 J. F. Young.....	Flour and feed.....	103.93
	6.	43 S. A. Knapp.....	Salary.....	300.00
	6.	44 George W. Tannehill.....	Salary.....	75.00
	6.	45 Mary McFarland.....	Salary.....	100.00
	6.	46 L. I. Walker.....	Salary.....	62.50
	6.	47 Mary E Butler.....	Salary.....	100.00
	6.	48 Labor account.....	Wages employees.....	812.00
	6.	49 Stedman Bros.....	Butter.....	2.40
	6.	50 H. I. Proctor.....	Salary.....	250.00
	6.	51 M. L. Ward.....	Salary.....	150.00
	6.	52 John Langer.....	Salary.....	125.00
	6.	53 Angeline Harrington.....	Salary.....	62.50
	6.	54 John Ciska.....	Salary.....	112.50
	6.	55 D. W. Armstrong.....	Fowls.....	19.20
	6.	56 J. M. Inman.....	Fowls.....	19.80
	6.	57 J. M. Inman.....	Fowls.....	18.20
	5.	58 John Langer.....	Clarinet.....	15.00
	6.	59 Sanderson & Durfee.....	Labor.....	96.00
	6.	60 C. H. Sanderson.....	Potrtoes.....	50.00
1874.				
Jan.	6.	61 Leonard Reed.....	Cabbages.....	13.30
	6.	62 Palmer, Fuller & Co.....	Doors.....	68.88
	6.	63 J. W. Barr.....	Furniture.....	15.45
	6.	64 Assistant teachers.....	For services.....	36.60
	6.	65 D. W. T. Boughton.....	Painting.....	41.00
	6.	66 A. S. Chadbourne.....	Coal.....	112.80
	6.	67 B. C. B. & M. Railway.....	Freight.....	.88

CURRENT EXPENSE ACCOUNT.—CONTINUED.

Date.	Warrant and Voucher.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1874.				
Jan. 6..	68	E. B. Kephart.....	Services trustee.....	\$ 18.00
6..	69	J. L. Gay.....	Services trustee.....	14.20
6..	70	Jacob Springer.....	Services trustee.....	18.40
6..	71	Joseph Dysart.....	Services trustee.....	8.00
6..	72	C. H. Conklin.....	Services trustee.....	5.00
6..	73	S. H. Watson.....	Services trustee.....	5.00
Feb. 3..	74	J. Howard Foote.....	Music.....	12.67
3..	75	E. Ellis & Bro.....	Lumber.....	15.93
3..	76	C. C. Griffin.....	Salary and medicine.....	115.60
3..	77	Labor account.....	Wages employees.....	847.40
3..	78	T. W. Dukes.....	Labor on wing.....	37.50
3..	79	A. L. Hopwood.....	Medicine.....	26.55
3..	80	J. P. Klemme & Bro.....	Furni-hing.....	57.85
3..	81	L. & R. H. Quinn.....	Provisions and Groceries.....	145.45
3..	82	George Harridge.....	Hardware.....	21.67
3..	83	H. D. Smith.....	Bread and groceries.....	63.20
3..	84	S. A. Knapp.....	Bills paid.....	14.40
3..	85	George W. Freeman.....	Table legs.....	4.00
3..	86	D. Stick & Son.....	Provisons and groceries.....	190.29
3..	87	William M. Loree.....	Groceries.....	17.30
3..	88	A. C. Hergen.....	Medicine.....	6.45
3..	89	A. L. Hopwood.....	Medicine.....	6.50
3..	90	J. F. Young.....	Flour and feed.....	92.34
3..	91	J. W. Barr.....	Furniture.....	15.50
3..	92	J. S. Stanley.....	Meat.....	138.95
3..	93	A. S. Chadbourne.....	Lumber.....	4.11
3..	94	A. S. Chadbourne.....	Coal.....	177.45
3..	95	E. M. Stedman.....	Express.....	27.20
3..	96	A. S. Chadbourne.....	Coal.....	50.80
3..	97	Alex. Sanderson.....	Labor on wing.....	41.25
3..	98	W. T. Marine.....	Wood.....	50.00
3..	99	J. H. Inman.....	Fowls.....	6.25
3..	100	Atkinson Bros.....	Sewing machine repairs.....	.92
3..	101	Scott & Barger.....	News and stationery.....	6.55
3..	102	C. H. Conklin.....	Services trustee.....	5.00
3..	103	S. H. Watson.....	Services trustee.....	5.00
3..	104	Jacob Springer.....	Services trustee.....	10.00
3..	105	J. L. Gay.....	Services trustee.....	10.00
17..	105 1/4	Pierce & Reynolds.....	Pupils clothing.....	73.50
17..	105 1/2	J. A. McDaniels.....	Pupil clothing.....	65.90
17..	105 3/4	J. P. Klemme & Bro.....	Pupils clothing.....	24.51
17..	106	Mrs. Mayer.....	Pupils clothing.....	9.50
17..	106 1/4	S. A. Knapp.....	Pupils clothing.....	25.64
Mar. 3..	107	L. & R. H. Quinn.....	Groceries and provisions.....	56.85
3..	108	D. Stick & Son.....	Groceries and provisions.....	114.57
3..	109	J. A. Bills.....	Postage.....	21.87
3..	110	Geo. Horridge.....	Hardware.....	14.24
3..	111	Hanford & Rich.....	Printing.....	14.50
3..	112	Scott & Barger.....	News and stationery.....	3.50
3..	113	Williams and Young.....	Groceries and provisions.....	99.78
3..	114	J. P. Klemme and Bro.....	Furnishing.....	7.56
3..	115	T. S. Palmer.....	Medicine.....	7.45
3..	116	Geo. W. Tannehill.....	Wood.....	63.00
3..	117	H. D. Smith.....	Provisions.....	16.90
3..	118	Wm. M. Loree.....	Provisions.....	9.00
3..	119	Pierce & Reynolds.....	Furnishing.....	1.80
3..	120	Labor account.....	Wages employees.....	207.00
3..	121	Des Moines Register.....	Paper.....	2.30
3..	122	Daily Journal.....	Paper.....	2.00
3..	123	J. Howard Foote.....	Music.....	3.86
3..	124	Wm. A. Pond and Co.....	Music.....	14.66
3..	125	J. W. Barr.....	Furniture.....	1.75
3..	126	J. F. Young.....	Flour and fee.....	71.45
3..	127	J. S. Stanley.....	Meat.....	84.33
3..	128	A. L. Hopwood.....	Medicine.....	9.20
3..	129	American Express Company....	Express.....	8.00
3..	130	H. & Connor.....	Wood.....	202.90
3..	131	W. T. Marine.....	Wood.....	150.00
3..	132	D. C. Backus.....	Tuning and repairing inst.....	40.00

CURRENT EXPENSE ACCOUNT.—CONTINUED.

Date.	Warrant and Voucher.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1874.				
Mar.	8. 133	S. H. Watson.....	Services trustee.....	\$ 5.00
	8. 134	J. L. Gay.....	Services trustee.....	5.00
	8. 135	Jacob Springer.....	Services trustee.....	5.00
Apr.	7. 136	Joseph Dysart.....	Services trustee.....	8.00
	7. 137	H. D. Smith.....	Provisions.....	30.70
	7. 138	Wm. M. Loree.....	Provisions and medicines.....	5.95
	7. 138 1/2	J. W. Barr.....	Furnishing.....	13.75
	7. 139	Geo. Horridge.....	Hardware.....	16.24
	7. 140	L. & R. H. Quinn.....	Provisions and groceries.....	32.81
	7. 141	J. P. Klemme & Bro.....	Furnishing.....	12.00
	7. 142	Williams & Young.....	Groceries and provisions.....	86.34
	7. 143	T. S. Palmer.....	Medicines.....	3.50
	7. 144	W. H. Brown.....	Meat.....	31.46
	7. 145	J. D. Hawthorn.....	Repairing clock.....	1.00
	7. 146	S. A. Knapp.....	Salary.....	300.00
	7. 147	M. L. Ward.....	Salary.....	150.00
	7. 148	H. L. Proctor.....	Salary.....	250.00
	7. 149	G. W. Tannehill.....	Salary.....	75.00
	7. 150	John Cisna.....	Salary.....	112.50
	7. 151	Mary McFarland.....	Salary.....	100.00
	7. 152	Angeline Harrington.....	Salary.....	62.50
	7. 153	L. J. Walker.....	Salary.....	62.50
	7. 154	Mary E. Butler.....	Salary.....	100.00
	7. 155	Assistant teachers.....	Services.....	42.00
	7. 156	Labor account.....	Wages employees.....	341.20
Apr.	7. 157	D. Stick & Son.....	Provisions and groceries.....	260.61
	7. 158	L. M. Mickey.....	Provisions.....	14.20
	7. 159	Daniel Boughton.....	Labor.....	19.50
	7. 160	Hanford & Rich.....	Printing.....	2.50
	7. 161	C. R. Wilkinson.....	Printing.....	2.25
	7. 162	J. F. Young.....	Flour and feed.....	95.63
	7. 163	J. H. Amsden.....	Provisions and groceries.....	17.82
	7. 164	A. L. Hopwood.....	Medicines.....	8.45
	7. 165	Stanley & Alcorn.....	Meat.....	49.32
	7. 166	A. S. Chadbourne.....	Coal.....	63.05
	7. 167	George Call.....	Potatoes.....	30.00
	7. 168	John Langer.....	Salary.....	125.00
	7. 169	S. E. Keith.....	Corn.....	7.50
	7. 170	S. A. Knapp.....	Expenses.....	30.45
	7. 171	E. B. Kephart.....	Services trustee.....	18.00
	7. 172	S. H. Watson.....	Services trustee.....	5.00
	7. 173	J. L. Gay.....	Services trustee.....	19.20
	7. 174	Jacob Springer.....	Services trustee.....	23.40
	7. 175	C. L. Flint.....	Services trustee.....	87.50
	7. 176	H. C. Piatt.....	.....	27.00
May	5. 177	W. D. Armstrong.....	Soap and sundries.....	22.20
	5. 178	W. H. Brown.....	Meat.....	126.05
	5. 179	J. P. Klemme & Bro.....	Furnishing.....	15.90
	5. 180	Williams & Young.....	Groceries and provisions.....	81.30
	5. 181	T. S. Palmer.....	Medicine.....	2.20
	5. 182	George Horridge.....	Hardware.....	5.03
	5. 183	H. D. Smith.....	Provisions.....	19.25
	5. 184	L. & R. H. Quinn.....	Provisions and groceries.....	127.43
	5. 185	Scott & Barger.....	Stationery and papers.....	13.60
	5. 186	Wm. M. Loree.....	Provisions and medicines.....	8.55
	5. 187	D. Stick & Son.....	Provisions and medicines.....	78.66
	5. 188	Payne & Sutton.....	Blacksmithing.....	25.35
	5. 189	J. F. Young.....	Flour and feed.....	79.30
	5. 190	A. S. Chadbourne.....	Coal.....	66.00
	5. 191	A. S. Chadbourne.....	Coal.....	56.75
	5. 192	A. S. Chadbourne.....	Coal.....	58.13
	5. 193	Stickney Bros.....	Lumber.....	7.40
	5. 194	Labor account.....	Wages employees.....	315.00
	28. 195	J. P. Klemme & Bros.....	Pupils clothing.....	139.62
	28. 196	R. M. Kinstry.....	Pupils clothing.....	23.60
	28. 197	Mrs. Moyer.....	Pupils clothing.....	22.05
	28. 198	Institution for Blind.....	Making clothing.....	58.00
	28. 199	J. W. Butler.....	Pupils clothing.....	125.88

CURRENT EXPENSE ACCOUNT.—CONTINUED.

Date.	Warrant and Voucher.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1874.				
28..	200	Pierce & Reynolds.....	Pupils clothing.....	\$ 2.85
9..	201	H. I. Proctor.....	Salary.....	416.67
9..	202	M. L. Ward.....	Salary.....	200.00
9..	208	Mary McFarland.....	Salary.....	166.64
9..	204	Angeline Harrington.....	Salary.....	104.00
9..	205	L. J. Walker.....	Salary.....	104.00
9..	206	John Cisna.....	Salary.....	187.50
9..	207	George W. Tannehill.....	Salary.....	125.00
9..	208	George Langer.....	Salary.....	205.34
9..	209	Assistant teachers.....	Services.....	44.00
9..	210	J. H. Amsden.....	Flour and provisions.....	106.72
9..	211	A. L. Hopwood.....	Medicine.....	21.40
9..	212	George Horridge.....	Hardware.....	16.76
9..	213	D. Stick & Son.....	Groceries and provisions.....	305.42
9..	214	H. D. Smith.....	Provisions.....	30.75
9..	215	W. H. Brown & Bro.....	Meat.....	144.32
9..	216	W. M. Loree.....	Groceries and provisions.....	6.12
9..	217	Scott & Barger.....	Papers.....	2.55
9..	218	J. P. Klemme & Bro.....	Furnishing.....	9.78
9..	219	Williams & Young.....	Groceries.....	2.60
9..	220	J. W. Barr.....	Furnishing.....	6.88
9..	231	J. M. Davis.....	Books.....	11.10
9..	222	D. & R. H. Quinn.....	Provisions and groceries.....	130.15
9..	223	Labor account.....	Wages employees.....	832.50
9..	224	Atkinson Bros.....	Repairing sewing machines.....	6.04
9..	225	N. B. Kneass.....	Magazine.....	10.50
9..	226	H. I. Proctor.....	Music.....	13.54
9..	227	A. S. Chadbourne.....	Coal.....	55.00
9..	228	A. S. Chadbourne.....	Coal.....	62.09
9..	229	A. S. Chadbourne.....	Coal.....	24.82
9..	230	M. L. Ward.....	Salary.....	50.00
9..	231	J. F. Young.....	Flour.....	26.83
9..	232	J. D. Steeves.....	Flour.....	21.29
9..	233	J. L. Gay.....	Services trustee.....	14.20
9..	234	E. B. Kephart.....	Services trustee.....	18.40
9..	235	Jacob Springer.....	Services trustee.....	18.40
9..	236	C. L. Flint.....	Services trustee.....	31.00
9..	237	H. C. Platt.....	Services trustee.....	27.00
9..	238	S. H. Watson.....	Services trustee.....	5.00
July	7..	L. & R. H. Quinn.....	Provisions and groceries.....	48.54
	7..	J. F. Hollenbeck.....	Cherries.....	4.50
	7..	D. Stick & Son.....	Provisions and groceries.....	87.11
	7..	J. H. Amsden.....	Flour.....	21.69
	7..	Hanford & Rich.....	Printing.....	11.55
	7..	Geo. Horridge.....	Hardware.....	12.05
	7..	T. S. Palmer.....	Medicine.....	8.75
	7..	Brown Bros.....	Meat.....	64.21
	7..	Labor account.....	Wages employees.....	260.40
	7..	S. A. Knapp.....	Salary.....	300.00
	7..	M. E. Butler.....	Salary.....	100.00
	7..	C. R. Wilkinson.....	Printing.....	10.25
	7..	Scott & Barger.....	Papers.....	2.05
	7..	H. D. Smith.....	Provisions.....	17.39
	7..	A. S. Chadbourne.....	Coal.....	20.76
	7..	American Express Company....	Express.....	8.70
	7..	D. C. Backus.....	Turning and repairing pianos...	12.00
	7..	Ellis Bros. & Co.....	Lumber.....	8.69
Sept.	1..	Labor account.....	Wages employees.....	114.30
	1..	George W. Haines.....	Cutting grass.....	23.70
	1..	W. W. Parker.....	Berries and fruit.....	34.16
	1..	J. F. Young.....	Husks.....	4.21
	1..	L. and R. H. Quinn.....	Provisions and groceries.....	126.59
	1..	D. Stick & Son.....	Provisions and groceries.....	263.48
	1..	Scott & Barger.....	Stationery and papers.....	5.45
	1..	James Ralston.....	Harness repairs.....	2.40
	1..	George Horridge.....	Hardware.....	24.20
	1..	George Horridge.....	Hardware.....	5.05
	1..	J. H. Amsden.....	Provisions.....	21.88
	1..	H. D. Smith.....	Provisions.....	80.78

CURRENT EXPENSE ACCOUNT.—CONTINUED.

Date.	Warrant and Voucher.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1874.				
Sept. 1.	269	L. M. Mickey.....	Vegetables	\$ 24.41
1.	270	Schwitzer & Bur.....	Beads.....	41.84
1.	271	Atkins & Bros.....	Repairs sewing machine.....	2.00
1.	272	James Ralston.....	Repairs harness	16.40
1.	273	Labor account.....	Wages employees.....	205.40
1.	274	S. A. Knapp.....	Husks	11.60
1.	275	T. S. Palmer.....	Paint and medicines.....	27.85
1.	276	J. W. Barr	Furniture	162.23
1.	277	J. P. Klemme & Bro.....	Furnishing	323.43
1.	278	B. F. Kendall.....	Papering	5.00
1.	279	C. Whipple.....	Corn	35.92
1.	280	S. H. Watson.....	Services trustee.....	5.00
1.	281	Jacob Springer.....	Services trustee	18.40
1.	282	C. L. Flint.....	Services trustee	31.00
1.	283	J. L. Gay.....	Services trustee	14.20
1.	284	E. B. Kephart	Services trustee	18.00
Oct. 6.	285	L. and R. H. Quinn.....	Groceries and provisions.....	300.20
6.	286	J. H. Amsden.....	Groceries and provisions.....	24.72
6.	287	H. D. Smith	Groceries and provisions.....	84.91
6.	288	J. F. Hollenbeck.....	Fruit and stationery.....	18.05
6.	289	J. F. Young	Flour and feed.....	120.95
6.	290	Williams & Young.....	Provisions and groceries.....	59.45
Oct. 6.	291	Scott & Barger.....	Papers and stationery.....	9.51
6.	292	D. Stick and Son.....	Provisions and groceries.....	322.03
6.	293	George Horridge	Stove and Hardware.....	82.82
6.	294	W. H. Brown and Bro.....	Meat.....	130.85
6.	295	S. W. Fairbank.....	Pump.....	12.00
6.	296	Labor account.....	Wages employees.....	292.10
6.	297	S. A. Knapp.....	Salary.....	375.00
6.	298	M. L. Ward	Salary.....	50.00
6.	299	George W. Tannehill.....	Salary.....	25.00
6.	300	John Clsna.....	Salary.....	37.50
6.	301	Mary McFarland.....	Salary.....	33.33
6.	302	Lucina Hotchkiss.....	Salary.....	25.00
6.	303	Lucy J. Walker.....	Salary	21.00
6.	304	Lorana Mattice.....	Salary.....	4.16
6.	306	Rhoda Phillips.....	Salary.....	100.00
6.	306	S. O. Spencer	Salary.....	101.68
6.	307	W. B. Reynolds and Son.....	Step ladder.....	3.50
6.	308	J. Howard Foot.....	Music	9.43
6.	309	A. L. Hopwood.....	Medicine.....	14.10
6.	310	J. M. Crandall.....	Blacksmithing.....	3.00
6.	311	A. S. Chadbourne.....	Coal.....	48.85
6.	312	American Express Company.....	Express.....	9.00
6.	313	W. M. Brown and Bro.....	Meat.....	120.61
6.	314	A. S. Chadbourne.....	Coal	61.87
6.	315	E. B. Kephart.....	Services trustee.....	18.00
6.	316	Jacob Springer.....	Services trustee.....	18.40
6.	317	J. L. Gay.....	Services trustee.....	14.20
6.	318	C. L. Flint	Services trustee.....	31.00
6.	319	S. H. Watson	Services trustee.....	5.00
6.	320	Stevens and Lorigan.....	Board and carpet.....	50.00
Nov. 3.	321	American Printing House.....	Books.....	6.00
3.	322	Interior	Paper	4.50
3.	323	J. E. Cobby	Grapes.....	9.75
3.	324	L. Gould & Co	Excelsior.....	15.50
3.	325	N. B. Kneass, Jr.....	Books.....	22.00
3.	326	J. L. Peters	Music.....	.62
3.	327	J. Howard Foote.....	Music	15.97
3.	328	H. D. Smith	Provisions	20.54
3.	329	J. H. Amsden.....	Provisions	18.74
3.	330	D. Stick & Son.....	Provisions and potatoes.....	450.36
3.	331	Labor account.....	Wages employees.....	290.83
3.	332	T. S. Palmer.....	Paints and Medicines.....	19.85
3.	333	T. S. Palmer.....	Paints and oils.....	28.05
3.	334	L. and R. H. Quinn.....	Provisions and groceries.....	369.99
3.	335	J. F. Young	Flour and feed.....	77.83
3.	336	Scott & Barger.....	Stationery and papers.....	11.95
3.	337	J. P. Klemme & Bro.....	Furnishing	75.88

CURRENT EXPENSES—CONTINUED.

Date.	Warrant and Voucher.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1874.				
Nov. 3.	338	W. H. Brown & Bro.....	Meat.....	\$ 128.79
8.	339	George Horridge.....	Furnishing.....	20.97
3.	340	W. H. Gale & Son.....	Repairing wagon.....	80.80
3.	341	J. F. Payne.....	Repairing harness.....	3.75
3.	342	George W. Slawson.....	Vegetables.....	11.80
3.	343	W. M. Loree.....	Medicine and oil.....	28.22
3.	344	C. V. Mount.....	Repair clock.....	3.30
3.	345	A. S. Chadbourne.....	Coal.....	61.96
3.	346	A. S. Chadbourne.....	Coal.....	64.18
8.	347	A. S. Chadbourne.....	Coal.....	41.04
3.	348	A. S. Chadbourne.....	Coal.....	124.40
3.	349	A. S. Chadbourne.....	Coal.....	102.11
3.	350	M. W. Parker.....	Fruit.....	20.20
3.	351	B. C. R. and M. R. W.....	Freight.....	87.14
3.	352	D. C. Backus.....	Tuning pianos.....	38.00
3.	353	L. M. Mickey.....	Vegetables.....	119.52
30.	354	Klemme and Bro.....	Clothing.....	320.67
30.	355	J. W. Butler.....	Clothing pupils.....	9.65
Dec. 1.	356	W. H. Gale & Son.....	Coal cart.....	18.00
1.	357	Geo. Horridge.....	Furnishing.....	34.31
1.	358	Scott and Barger.....	Stationary and papers.....	17.05
1.	359	D. Stick and Son.....	Groceries and provisions.....	226.88
1.	360	L. and R. H. Quinn.....	Groceries and provisions.....	232.19
1.	361	H. D. Smith.....	Groceries and provisions.....	49.90
1.	362	J. P. Klemme and Bro.....	Furnishing.....	16.63
1.	363	J. H. Amsden.....	Groceries.....	39.42
1.	364	Labor account.....	Wages employees.....	272.80
1.	365	American Printing House.....	Books.....	9.00
1.	366	Brown Bro's.....	Meat.....	124.72
1.	367	T. S. Palmer.....	Medicines.....	14.10
1.	368	J. F. Young.....	Flour and feed.....	100.51
1.	369	Leonard Reed.....	Cabbage.....	7.50
1.	370	A. S. Chadbourne.....	Coal.....	117.76
1.	371	A. S. Chadbourne.....	Coal.....	61.56
1.	372	A. S. Chadbourne.....	Coal.....	17.50
1.	373	J. I. Walker.....	Coal.....	55.80
1.	374	A. L. Hopwood.....	Medicines.....	25.75
1.	375	J. L. Gay.....	Services trustee.....	14.20
1.	376	Jacob Springer.....	Services trustee.....	18.20
1.	377	S. H. Watson.....	Services trustee.....	5.00
1875.				
Jan. 5.	378	Hanford and Rich.....	Printing.....	17.38
5.	379	Wm. M. Loree.....	Oil and groceries.....	25.60
5.	380	A. L. Hopwood.....	Medicines.....	14.33
5.	381	D. Stick and Son.....	Provisions and groceries.....	287.80
5.	382	J. P. Klemme and Bro.....	Furnishing.....	25.83
5.	383	W. H. Browne and Bro.....	Meat.....	155.76
5.	384	Scott and Barger.....	Stationery.....	12.45
5.	385	T. S. Palmer.....	Medicines.....	12.85
5.	386	H. D. Smith.....	Provisions.....	55.75
5.	387	L. and R. H. Quinn.....	Groceries and provisions.....	170.32
5.	388	Geo. Horridge.....	Furnishing.....	50.18
5.	389	S. A. Knapp.....	Salary.....	375.00
5.	390	M. L. Ward.....	Salary.....	150.00
5.	391	S. O. Spencer.....	Salary.....	200.00
5.	392	John Cisna.....	Salary.....	112.50
5.	393	George W. Tannehill.....	Salary.....	75.00
5.	394	Mary McFarland.....	Salary.....	100.00
5.	395	Lucina Hotchkiss.....	Salary.....	75.00
5.	396	Lucy J. Walker.....	Salary.....	62.50
5.	397	Lorann Mattice.....	Salary.....	50.00
5.	398	Assistant teachers.....	Services.....	170.00
5.	398	Rhoda Phillips.....	Salary.....	100.00
5.	400	Labor account.....	Wages employes.....	314.60
5.	401	Goodwin Bros.....	Crackers.....	13.28
5.	402	J. F. Young.....	Flour and feed.....	72.78
5.	403	George P. Slawson.....	Straw.....	11.25
5.	404	S. H. Watson.....	Interest.....	108.80
5.	405	A. S. Chadbourne.....	Coal.....	305.93

CURRENT EXPENSE ACCOUNT.--CONTINUED.

Date.	Warrant and Voucher.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1875.				
Jan.	5. 406	A. S. Chadbourne.....	Coal.....	\$ 182.11
	5. 407	A. S. Chadbourne.....	Coal.....	125.84
	5. 408	A. S. Chadbourne.....	Coal.....	142.93
	5. 409	C. C. Griffin.....	Services physician.....	125.00
	5. 410	J. B. Sanders.....	Vegetables.....	18.03
	5. 411	Henry George.....	Chickens and pumpkins.....	23.31
	5. 412	Jacob Springer.....	Services trustee.....	10.00
	5. 418	E. B. Kephart.....	Services trustee.....	18.00
	5. 414	J. L. Gay.....	Services trustee.....	14.20
	5. 415	C. L. Flint.....	Services trustee.....	31.00
	5. 416	S. H. Watson.....	Services trustee.....	5.00
Feb.	2. 417	Wm. M. Loree.....	Oil and groceries.....	11.55
	2. 418	L. & R. H. Quinn.....	Provisions and groceries.....	179.73
	2. 419	D. Stick and Son.....	Provisions and groceries.....	189.16
	2. 420	W. H. Brown and Bro.....	Meat.....	102.04
	2. 421	A. L. Hopwood.....	Medicine.....	13.45
	2. 422	T. S. Palmer.....	Medicine.....	13.60
	2. 423	J. H. Amsden.....	Groceries.....	24.05
	2. 424	J. W. Barr.....	Furnishing.....	24.45
	2. 425	F. G. Haight.....	Harness.....	28.80
	2. 428	H. D. Smith.....	Provisions.....	22.20
	2. 427	Hanford & Rich.....	Printing.....	9.25
	2. 428	Labor account.....	Wages employees.....	300.00
	2. 429	J. P. Klemme and Bro.....	Furnishing.....	24.43
	2. 430	George Horridge.....	Hardware.....	40.10
	2. 431	John A. Bills.....	Postage.....	22.86
	2. 432	J. F. Young.....	Flour and feed.....	76.24
	2. 433	A. S. Chadbourne.....	Coal.....	128.00
	2. 434	A. S. Chadbourne.....	Coal.....	125.68
	2. 435	A. S. Chadbourne.....	Coal.....	262.40
	2. 436	A. S. Chadbourne.....	Coal.....	199.68
	2. 437	A. S. Chadbourne.....	Coal.....	127.73
	2. 438	A. S. Chadbourne.....	Coal.....	125.44
	2. 439	Jerry Moss.....	Wood.....	20.75
	2. 440	Danner.....	Wood.....	32.50
	2. 441	L. J. Walker.....	Salary.....	41.50
	2. 442	Jacob Springer.....	Services trustee.....	10.00
	2. 443	J. L. Gay.....	Services trustee.....	10.00
	2. 444	S. H. Watson.....	Services trustee.....	5.00
Mar.	2. 445	H. D. Smith.....	Provisions.....	11.05
	2. 446	Wm. M. Loree.....	Provisions.....	29.33
	2. 447	E. H. Colecord.....	One set sleighs.....	29.00
	2. 448	D. Stick and Son.....	Provisions and groceries.....	222.82
	2. 449	J. P. Klemme and Bro.....	Furnishing.....	37.82
	2. 450	L. and R. H. Quinn.....	Provisions and groceries.....	94.75
	2. 451	George Horridge.....	Furnishing.....	16.62
	2. 452	J. H. Amsden.....	Provisions.....	27.69
	2. 453	Brown and Bro.....	Meat.....	124.95
	2. 454	T. S. Palmer.....	Medicine.....	\$ 16.45
	2. 455	Goodwin Bros.....	Crackers.....	22.29
	2. 456	Labor account.....	Wages employees.....	298.50
	2. 457	Scott and Barger.....	Stationery.....	28.40
	2. 458	Teachers and officers.....	Salary.....	81.00
	2. 459	James Ralston.....	Harness repairs.....	2.55
	2. 460	J. F. Young.....	Flour and feed.....	79.86
	2. 461	A. S. Chadbourne.....	Coal.....	61.44
	2. 462	A. S. Chadbourne.....	Coal.....	261.12
	2. 463	A. S. Chadbourne.....	Coal.....	245.76
	2. 464	A. S. Chadbourne.....	Coal.....	303.38
	2. 465	H. M. Hoon.....	Wood.....	143.85
	2. 466	Jacob Springer.....	Services trustee.....	10.00
	2. 467	S. H. Watson.....	Services trustee.....	5.00
Apr.	6. 468	J. D. Hawthorn.....	Repairing clock.....	3.75
	6. 469	W. M. Loree.....	Groceries and provisions.....	130.22
	6. 470	D. Stick and Son.....	Groceries and provisions.....	248.81
	6. 471	J. H. Amsden.....	Groceries.....	7.20
	6. 472	J. P. Klemme and Bro.....	Furnishing.....	19.96
	6. 473	H. D. Smith.....	Provisions.....	108.80
	6. 474	L. and R. H. Quinn.....	Provisions and groceries.....	97.33

CURRENT EXPENSES.—CONTINUED.

Date.	Warrant and Voucher.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1875.				
Apr. 6..	475	Hanford and Rich.....	Printing.....	\$ 6.75
6..	476	George Horridge.....	Furnishing.....	19.69
6..	477	Scott and Barger.....	Stationary.....	4.95
6..	478	Labor account.....	Wages employes.....	314.85
6..	479	W. H. Brown and Bro.....	Meat.....	180.10
6..	480	Merrill and Co.....	Soap.....	14.40
6..	481	Lyon and Healy.....	Muscle.....	13.46
6..	482	Crane Bro's Mfg Co.....	Glass tubes.....	4.42
6..	483	S. A. Knapp.....	Salary.....	375.00
6..	484	M. L. Ward.....	Salary.....	150.00
6..	485	S. O. Spencer.....	Salary.....	200.00
6..	486	John Cisna.....	Salary.....	112.50
6..	487	George W. Tannehill.....	Salary.....	75.00
6..	478	Mary McFarland.....	Salary.....	100.00
Apr. 6..	489	Lucina Hotchkiss.....	Salary.....	75.00
6..	490	Jennie Gale.....	Salary.....	42.00
6..	491	Lorana Mattice.....	Salary.....	37.50
6..	492	Wallace Bro's.....	Chairs.....	48.00
6..	493	D. C. Backus.....	Tuning and repairing pianos.....	40.00
6..	494	A. S. Chanbourne.....	Coal.....	190.46
6..	495	A. S. Chadbourne.....	Coal.....	188.92
6..	496	C. L. Flint.....	Services trustee.....	31.00
6..	497	H. C. Platt.....	Services trustee.....	28.00
6..	498	E. B. Kephart.....	Services trustee.....	18.00
6..	499	Jacob Springer.....	Services trustee.....	18.20
6..	500	S. H. Watson.....	Services trustee.....	5.00
6..	501	J. L. Gay.....	Services trustee.....	14.20
27..	502	Scott and Barger.....	Stationery.....	9.55
27..	503	T. S. Palmer.....	Medicine.....	21.45
27..	504	Wm. M. Loree.....	Provisions.....	25.31
27..	505	Brown and Bro.....	Meat.....	120.60
27..	506	Geo. Horridge.....	Furnishing.....	19.35
27..	507	J. P. Kemme and Bro.....	Furnishing.....	27.75
27..	508	D. Stick and Son.....	Provisions and groceries.....	135.61
27..	509	L. and R. H. Quinn.....	Provisions and groceries.....	53.31
27..	510	J. H. Amsden.....	Provisions and groceries.....	17.12
27..	511	Labor account.....	Wages employes.....	304.16
27..	512	Morrill and Co.....	Soap.....	27.40
27..	523	Crane and Bro's Mfg Co.....	Repairs.....	5.37
27..	514	J. W. Barr.....	Furnishing.....	65.15
27..	515	J. F. Young.....	Flour and feed.....	35.98
27..	516	B. C. R. and M. R. W.....	Freight.....	4.17
27..	517	Atkinson Bro's.....	Repair sewing machines.....	8.95
27..	518	David Strong.....	Labor.....	7.00
27..	519	American Ass'n for Blind.....	Printing.....	15.00
27..	520	Goodwin Bro's.....	Crackers.....	25.79
27..	521	C. L. Flint.....	Services trustee.....	31.00
27..	522	H. C. Platt.....	Services trustee.....	28.00
27..	523	E. B. Kephart.....	Services trustee.....	18.00
27..	524	Jacob Springer.....	Services trustee.....	18.20
27..	525	S. H. Watson.....	Services trustee.....	5.00
27..	526	J. L. Gay.....	Services trustee.....	14.20
May 5..	527	J. P. Kemme and Co.....	Pupils clothing.....	278.19
5..	528	J. A. McDaniel.....	Pupils clothing.....	91.00
5..	529	S. E. Keith.....	Pupils clothing.....	12.40
June 8..	530	H. D. Smith.....	Provision and groceries.....	156.55
8..	531	Goodwin Bros.....	Crackers.....	17.18
8..	532	J. P. Kemme and Bro.....	Furnishing.....	23.92
8..	533	J. H. Amsden.....	Provisions.....	26.65
8..	534	D. Stick and Son.....	Provisions and groceries.....	245.84
8..	535	Wm. M. Loree.....	Provisions and groceries.....	165.94
8..	536	T. S. Palmer.....	Medicine.....	13.45
8..	537	Quinn Bros. and Harris.....	Provisions and groceries.....	115.88
8..	538	Geo. Horridge.....	Furnishing.....	47.25
8..	539	Scott and Barger.....	Stationery.....	8.05
8..	540	Brown Bros.....	Meat.....	194.37
8..	541	Wallace Bros.....	Chairs.....	16.00
8..	542	J. W. Barr.....	Furnishing.....	36.25
8..	543	Ryder and Tyler.....	Wheelbarrow.....	6.00

CURRENT EXPENSE ACCOUNT.—CONTINUED.

Date.	Warrant and Voucher.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1875.				
June	8. 544	L. M. Mickey	Vegetables.....	\$ 7.90
	8. 545	L. Gould and Co.....	Broom material.....	13.45
	8. 546	L. Gould and Co.....	Broom material.....	12.25
	8. 547	Ellis Bros. and Co.....	Lumber.....	5.30
	8. 548	Atkinson Bros.....	Sewing machine repairs.....	2.45
	8. 549	Lawton Bros.....	Whitewashing	15 00
	8. 550	M. L. Ward.....	Salary	250.00
	8. 551	Geo. W. Tannehill.....	Salary	125.00
	8. 552	Mary McFarland.....	Salary	166.66
	8. 553	Lucina Hotchkiss.....	Salary	125.00
	8. 554	Jennie Gale.....	Salary	83.00
	8. 555	John Cisna.....	Salary	187.50
	8. 556	S. O. Spencer.....	Salary	333.34
	8. 557	George Kraus	Salary	11.50
	8. 558	Assistant teachers	Services.....	162.00
	8. 559	C. R. Wilkinson & Co.....	Printing.....	24.35
	8. 560	Labor account.....	Wages employees.....	346.40
	8. 561	Lorana Mattice.....	Salary	85.00
	8. 562	J. F. Young.....	Flour and feed.....	55.71
	8. 563	Labor on Grounds.....	Wages	202.12
	8. 564	George F. Slawson.....	Shade trees.....	50.00
	8. 565	A. S. Chadbourne.....	Coal.....	77.48
	8. 566	A. S. Chadbourne	Coal.....	5.70
	8. 567	A. S. Chadbourne	Coal.....	6.44
	8. 568	M. L. Ward.....	Expenses.....	27.10
	8. 569	American Express Co.....	Express	8.35
	8. 570	James Chapin.....	.....	75.00
	8. 571	John A. Bills	Postage	8.00
	8. 572	A. L. Hopwood	Medicine	34.80
	8. 573	H. D. Smith.....	Provisions	53.60
	8. 574	George F. Slawson.....	Potatoes	22.69
	8. 575	A. A. Wentz	Abstract	2.75
	8. 576	B. C. R. and M. R. W.....	Freight.....	3.00
	8. 577	Doc Stewart.....	Labor on Grounds.....	27.50
	8. 578	A. L. Hopwood.....	Medicine	24.99
	8. 579	M. L. Ward.....	Special services.....	25.00
	8. 580	C. C. Griffin.....	Salary	103.25
	8. 581	J. Sutton.....	Blacksmithing	7.55
	8. 582	J. D. Hawthorn.....	Repairing clocks.....	3.75
	8. 583	E. B. Kephart.....	Services trustee.....	18.00
	8. 584	J. Springer.....	Services trustee.....	18.40
	8. 585	J. L. Gay.....	Services trustee.....	14.20
	8. 586	C. L. Flint	Services trustee.....	31.00
	8. 587	S. H. Watson.....	Services trustee.....	5.00
	8. 588	S. A. Knapp	Extra services two years.....	200.00
July	6. 539	Labor account.....	Wages employes.....	212.10
	6. 540	D. Stick, Son and Co.....	Groceries and provisions.....	68.65
	6. 591	H. D. Smith.....	Groceries and provisions.....	27.90
	6. 592	William M. Lorce.....	Groceries and provisions.....	73.99
	6. 593	J. P. Klemme and Bro.....	Toweling.....	1.35
	6. 594	J. H. Amsden.....	Berries.....	7.40
	6. 595	T. S. Palmer.....	Varnish, lead, medicines.....	4.05
	6. 596	T. S. Halght.....	Repairing harness.....	3.55
	6. 597	George Horridge.....	Tinware.....	1.10
	6. 598	Williams and Young.....	Brick dust.....	.75
	6. 599	Scott and Barger.....	Paper, fluid and news.....	6.15
	6. 600	Quinn Bro's and Harris.....	Provisions.....	10.25
	6. 601	J. W. Barr.....	Towel racks and repairing.....	3.50
	6. 602	Brown and Bro.....	Meat.....	55.14
	6. 603	L. Ralyea.....	Hearse for funeral.....	12.50
	6. 604	Ellis, Bro. and Co.....	Lumber.....	34.65
	6. 605	Hanford and Rich.....	Printing.....	8.55
	6. 606	Alexander Sanderson.....	Labor	5.00
	6. 607	J. F. Young.....	Flour and feed.....	7.67
	6. 608	Dubuque Commercial.....	Subscription.....	1.50
	6. 609	D. C. Backus.....	Repairing and tuning pianos....	20 00
	6. 610	A. L. Hopwood.....	Paints.....	39.12
	6. 611	P. S. Shockley and Son.....	Painting.....	12.42
	6. 612	L. Gould and Co.....	Mattress material.....	6.40

CURRENT EXPENSE ACCOUNT.—CONTINUED.

Date.	Warrant and Voucher.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1875.				
July	6.. 613	Jacob Springer.....	Services trustee	\$ 25.00
	6.. 614	S. A. Knapp.....	Salary.....	875.00
	6.. 615	S. A. Knapp.....	Expenses pupils.....	43.20
	6.. 616	M. H. Knapp.....	Salary.....	184.00
	9.. 617	A. L. Hopwood.....	Medicines.....	7.95
	6.. 618	J. L. Gay.....	Services trustee.....	25.00
	6.. 619	S. H. Watson.....	Services trustee.....	5.00
	6.. 620	E. B. Kephart.....	Services trustee.....	10.00
	19.. 621	J. A. McDaniels.....	Pupils clothing.....	14.85
	19.. 622	J. P. Klemme and Bro.....	Pupils clothing.....	161.31
Aug.	3.. 623	J. P. Sonders.....	Vegetables and fruit.....	45.61
	3.. 624	Rouse and Dean.....	A Forge.....	40.00
	3.. 625	J. W. Rich.....	Postage.....	8.31
	3.. 626	J. A. Johnson.....	Cleaning and repairing sewing machines.....	6.80
	3.. 667	Abram H. Smock.....	Butter.....	8.40
	3.. 668	C. C. Holton.....	Mattress material.....	30.65
	3.. 669	B. C. R. and M. R. W.....	Freight.....	5.48
	8.. 630	Quinn Bros and Harris.....	Groceries and provisions.....	19.50
	3.. 631	George Horridge.....	Hardware.....	41.38
	3.. 632	J. P. Klemme and Bro.....	Dry goods.....	49.74
	3.. 633	Spears and Eddy.....	Dry goods.....	13.98
	3.. 634	J. H. Amsden.....	Groceries and fruit.....	9.60
	3.. 635	Scott and Barger.....	Wall paper.....	37.60
	3.. 636	H. D. Smith.....	Bread.....	20.25
	3.. 637	T. S. Palmer.....	Drugs.....	8.00
	3.. 638	Brown and Bros.....	Meat.....	56.96
	3.. 639	William M. Loree.....	Groceries.....	50.51
	3.. 640	Ellis Bros. & Co.....	Lumber.....	59.05
	3.. 641	E. H. Colcord.....	Dry goods.....	7.20
	3.. 642	J. W. Barr.....	Furniture and repairs.....	43.95
	3.. 643	D. Stick and Son.....	Groceries.....	42.65
	3.. 644	A. A. Gerberick.....	Dry goods.....	25.03
	3.. 645	Labor account.....	Wages employees.....	202.05
	3.. 646	Jacob Springer.....	Services trustee.....	10.00
	3.. 647	J. L. Gay.....	Services trustee.....	10.00
	3.. 648	S. H. Watson.....	Services trustee.....	5.00
Sept.	7.. 649	Lawton Bros.....	Papering and plastering.....	105.00
	7.. 650	H. Stanton and Son.....	Lumber.....	36.80
	7.. 651	George W. Haines.....	Cutting Hay.....	24.50
	7.. 652	M. W. Parker.....	Fruit.....	42.60
	7.. 653	D. Stick and Son.....	Groceries and provisions.....	104.71
	7.. 654	Brown Bros.....	Meat.....	50.76
	7.. 654	Quinn Bros and Harris.....	Groceries and provisions.....	42.00
	7.. 656	E. H. Clark.....	Butter.....	45.10
	7.. 657	J. B. Sonders.....	Vegetables.....	18.56
	7.. 658	J. B. Sonders.....	Vegetables.....	15.23
	7.. 659	M. D. L. Webb.....	Fruit.....	5.95
	7.. 660	E. D. Stedman.....	Tea.....	7.25
	7.. 661	H. D. Smith.....	Bread.....	16.30
	7.. 662	Alford Stoddard.....	Potatoes.....	8.00
	7.. 663	J. H. Amsden.....	Tea.....	3.50
	7.. 664	J. P. Mathews.....	Coffee.....	2.50
	7.. 665	Goodwin Bro's.....	Crackers and ice.....	10.60
	7.. 666	Wm. M. Loree.....	Groceries and provisions.....	38.14
	7.. 667	J. W. Barr.....	Repairing furniture.....	84.40
	7.. 668	J. P. Klemme & Bro.....	Carpeting and dry goods.....	133.00
	7.. 669	Geo. Horridge.....	Hardware and repairs.....	16.92
	7.. 670	Hanford & Rich.....	Stationery and printing.....	22.48
	7.. 671	James M. Crandall.....	Repairing.....	30.30
	7.. 672	H. Wilcox.....	Stove plates and express.....	19.65
	7.. 673	Spears & Eddy.....	Dry goods.....	12.33
	7.. 674	James Carrick.....	Furniture.....	21.50
	7.. 675	T. S. Palmer.....	Drugs.....	10.50
	7.. 676	H. H. Wallace.....	Repairing chairs.....	2.00
	7.. 677	Jas. R. Johnson.....	Repairing sewing machine.....	1.50
	7.. 678	Crane Bro's Mfg. Company.....	Vault covers.....	21.11
	7.. 679	B., C. R. & M. R. W.....	Freight.....	5.48
	7.. 680	B., C. R. & M. R. W.....	Freight.....	5.23

CURRENT EXPENSE ACCOUNT.—CONTINUED.

Date.	Warrant and Voucher.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
Sept. 7.	681	B. C. R. & M. R. W.....	Freight	2.04
7.	682	J. W. Rich.....	Postage	6.75
7.	683	Scott & Barger.....	Pens, pencils, etc.....	6.14
7.	684	D. M. Wallace.....	Husks.....	8.64
7.	685	J. D. Steves.....	Oats.....	7.00
7.	686	Ringland, Vincent & Co.....	Plaster	12.00
7.	687	C. C. Holton & Co.....	Mattress material.....	29.58
7.	688	Parrot, Griton and Sherman....	Warrant book.....	12.60
7.	689	Labor account.....	Wages employees.....	240.20
7.	690	Stephen Seigil.....	Repairing slate roof.....	80.90
7.	691	John B. Webb.....	Stone for engine house.....	31.92
7.	692	J. F. Young.....	Flour.....	33.16
7.	693	A. S. Chadbourne.....	Coal.....	64.42
7.	694	A. S. Chadbourne.....	Coal.....	132.60
7.	695	A. S. Chadbourne.....	Coal.....	128.62
7.	696	C. L. Flint.....	Services Trustee.....	31.00
7.	697	E. B. Kephart.....	Services Trustee.....	18.00
7.	698	Jacob Springer.....	Services Trustee.....	18.40
7.	699	J. L. Gay	Services Trustee.....	14.20
7.	700	S. H. Watson.....	Services Trustee.....	5.00
5.	701	J. P. Klemme and Bros.....	Matting and dry goods.....	297.81
5.	702	J. H. Amaden.....	Crockery, fruit and groceries....	154.67
5.	703	Wm. M. Loree.....	Groceries.....	76.43
5.	704	Brown Bros.....	Meat.....	98.75
5.	705	E. H. Clark.....	Butter.....	71.28
5.	706	Quinn Bros. and Harris	Groceries and provisions.....	67.24
5.	707	D. Stick and Son.....	Groceries and provisions.....	67.33
5.	708	George Horridge.....	Stoves and tinware.....	61.62
5.	709	H. D. Smith.....	Bread	44.10
5.	710	Porter & Fulton.....	Hardware.....	88.95
5.	711	Freeman Young and Co.	Furniture.....	86.50
5.	712	A. L. Hopwood.....	Drugs and medicines	85.45
5.	713	Goodwin Bros.....	Bread and crackers	35.36
5.	714	All. and Will Boggs....	Apples and sugar.....	33.83
5.	715	Ellis Bro's & Co.....	Lumber	31.33
5.	716	Wm. Hunt.....	Grapes and honey.....	20.30
5.	717	M. D. L. Webb.....	Potatoes and fruit.....	19.49
5.	718	J. F. Young.....	Flour and feed.....	17.64
5.	719	A. A. Gerberick.....	Dry goods.....	16.88
5.	720	W. Van Horn.....	Cement.....	12.85
5.	721	J. D. Steves.....	Oats	11.55
5.	722	T. S. Palmer.....	Drugs and medicines	10.40
5.	723	Tinkham & Miller.....	Fish and vegetables.....	10.72
5.	724	Williams and Young.....	Beef and fruit.....	9.25
5.	725	J. Sutton.....	Blacksmithing	9.35
5.	726	Spears and Eddy.....	Feathers	7.20
5.	727	Hugh Steel.....	Eggs, oil and squashes.....	4.30
5.	728	L. Ralyea.....	Oats.....	8.15
5.	729	J. W. Rich.....	Postage.....	4.50
5.	730	Scott & Barger.....	Books.....	6.73
5.	731	H. Wilcox.....	Needles and stationery.....	4.75
5.	732	George Slawson.....	Squashes	7.00
5.	733	H. A. Jordan.....	Pictures of graduates.....	5.50
5.	734	B. C. R. & M. R. W.....	Freight.....	15.13
5.	735	B. C. R. & M. R. W.....	Freight.....	5.31
5.	736	J. B. Sonders.....	Vegetables	84.58
5.	737	C. C. Holton & Co.....	Mattress material.....	28.16
5.	738	J. P. Mathews.....	Fruit and eggs.....	10.13
5.	739	Donelan & Co.....	Cutting and laying flagging.....	20.00
5.	740	A. S. Chadbourne.....	Coal.....	171.85
5.	741	A. S. Chadbourne.....	Coal	54.67
5.	742	Labor account.....	Wages employes... ..	284.00
5.	743	Barnum Bros.....	Reads.....	27.76
5.	744	Orlando Clarke	Salary	300.00
5.	745	H. L. Clarke	Salary	100.00
5.	746	Mary McFarland.....	Salary	83.83
5.	747	S. O. Spencer.....	Salary	83.33
5.	748	J. B. Parmelee.....	Salary	50.00
5.	749	Lucina Hotchkiss.....	Salary	25.00

CURRENT EXPENSE ACCOUNT.—CONTINUED.

Date.	Warrant and Voucher.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1875.				
Oct.	5.. 750	George W. Tannehill.....	Salary	\$ 29.16
	5.. 751	Jennie Tannerill.....	Salary	21.84
	5.. 752	John Cisna.....	Salary	37.50
	5.. 753	Lorana Mattice.....	Salary	15.00
	5.. 754	J. W. Barr	Furniture and repairs.....	20.70
	5.. 755	Jacob Springer.....	Services Trustee.....	10.00
	5.. 756	J. L. Gay	Services Trustee.....	10.00
	5.. 757	S. H. Watson.....	Services Trustee.....	5.00
	5.. 758	E. B. Kephart.....	.....	10.00
Nov.	2.. 759	D. Stick, Son & Co.....	Fruits and groceries.....	176.07
	2.. 760	Brown and Bro's	Meat.....	140.99
	2.. 761	Quinn Bro's and Harris	Groceries and provisions.....	144.72
	2.. 762	J. P. Mathews.....	Groceries and apples.....	64.65
	2.. 763	H. D. Smith	Provisions.....	57.30
	2.. 764	Tinkham and Miller.....	Apples and fish.....	40.44
	2.. 765	Goodwin Bro's	Provisions.....	45.20
	2.. 766	Wallace and Stephenson.....	Chairs.....	43.50
	2.. 767	D. C. Backus.....	Tuning and repairing pianos....	45.00
	2.. 768	W. M. Parker.....	Fruit and Vinegar.....	38.20
	2.. 769	Freeman, Young and Co.....	Furniture.....	34.05
	2.. 770	J. P. Klemme and Bro.....	Dry Goods.....	32.22
	2.. 771	Scott and Barger.....	Musical instrument and strings	32.09
	2.. 772	J. W. Barr.....	Furniture.....	34.50
	2.. 763	W. H. Gale and Co.....	Coach and wagon repairs.....	27.95
	2.. 774	A. L. Remer.....	Potatoes.....	20.96
	2.. 775	Bills and Mount.....	Clock and horns repaired.....	12.50
	2.. 776	J. D. Steves.....	Oats.....	19.20
	2.. 777	Hanford and Rich.....	Press furniture.....	13.28
	2.. 778	Hugh Steel.....	Eggs and squashes.....	5.40
	2.. 779	George Horridge.....	Tinware and cutlery.....	6.90
	2.. 780	J. Sutton.....	Blacksmithing.....	1.75
	2.. 781	Spears and Eddy.....	Feathers.....	8.00
	2.. 782	T. S. Palmer.....	Drugs and medicines.....	4.35
	2.. 783	M. D. L. Webb	Provisions.....	10.45
	2.. 784	N. B. Kneass.....	Magazine	3.50
	2.. 784	J. B. Sonders.....	Krout and vegetables	16.48
	2.. 786	Labor account.....	Wages employes.....	\$70.15
	2.. 787	William M. Loree.....	Fruit and groceries.....	154.91
	2.. 788	George Kimball.....	Potatoes and sorghum.....	47.50
	2.. 789	J. W. Rich.....	Postage	6.50
	2.. 790	Orlando Clarke.....	Money advanced.....	27.00
	2.. 791	James Black.....	Broom corn.....	29.51
	2.. 792	James Black.....	Broom corn.....	27.54
	2.. 793	L. Gould and Co.....	Broom material.....	65.38
	2.. 794	Crane Bro's Manufacturing Co.	Steam pipe cleaner.....	3.85
	2.. 795	Hunter and Young	Services as barbers.....	5.25
	2.. 796	E. B. Kephart.....	Services trustee.....	18.00
	2.. 797	C. L. Flint.....	Services trustee.....	31.00
	2.. 798	Jacob Springer.....	Services trustee.....	23.40
	2.. 799	J. L. Gay.....	Services trustee.....	14.20
	2.. 800	S. H. Watson.....	Services trustee.....	5.00
	2.. 801	H. C. Platt.....	Services trustee.....	27.00
	2.. 802	Pierce and Reynolds.....	Pupils clothing.....	2.25
		Total expenditures to November 2d, 1875.....		\$51,176.29
		Balance on hand November 2d, 1875.....		421.13
				\$51,597.42

SAMUEL H. WATSON, Treasurer.

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS.

This school is strictly educational, and not for the treatment of disease. The annual term commences the first Wednesday in September and closes the first Wednesday of June, giving July and August as a vacation in which the pupils visit their homes and friends.

Scholars from Iowa, of suitable age and capacity for education, and who conform to the regulations of the institution, will receive their boarding and instruction at the expense of the State. Their friends will be expected to furnish them with a competent supply of clothing, and to be at the expense of their traveling to and from the institution.

Pupils may be admitted from other States upon payment of \$160 per annum.

Applications should be addressed to Orlando Clarke, Superintendent, Vinton, Benton county, Iowa, and should contain answers to the following questions:

1st: What is the name, age, residence, nativity, and cause of blindness of the applicant? Who is the nearest friend, and to what post-office should the reply be sent?

2d: Is the applicant of sound mind, free from contagious diseases, and of sufficient physical strength to receive an education?

3d: Is he or she totally blind? If not, is the degree of blindness such as to prevent the acquirement of an education in a school for the seeing?

4th: How has the applicant been heretofore employed? what instruction has he or she received, and at what age did he or she become blind?

5th: Who will provide clothing for the applicant, and take charge of him or her during vacation?

Upon proper answer to the foregoing questions, parties interested will be notified as to the result of the application.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The thanks of the teachers and pupils of the Iowa College for the Blind are hereby tendered to the proprietors of the following newspapers sent gratuitously to the institution: "Iowa State Press," "Vinton Eagle," "People's Journal," Cedar Rapids Times," "Bell-plain Union," "People's Paper."

The thanks of the college are also tendered to the B., C. R. & Minn. Railway officers and conductors for special favors to the blind. Also to Hon. Jno. P. Farley for like favors to the blind.

O. CLARKE, *Superintendent.*

REPORT.

To the Sixteenth General Assembly:

The joint committee appointed to visit the College for the Blind at Vinton, have performed that duty, and beg leave to submit their report of such visitation, including suggestions as to the wants of the college, which seem to them proper to make.

Our examination of the accounts of the institution was necessarily brief, but sufficient to satisfy us that a transcript of the books, showing receipts and disbursements is given in the twelfth biennial report. So far as we were able to ascertain the appropriations heretofore made have been in most, if not all cases, judiciously expended. The present condition of the college buildings and grounds is probably as good as it could be made with the funds which have been at the disposal of the trustees. The north wing has been completed, excepting painting, and is already occupied. A new engine house and building has been erected. Considerable time and money have been expended in putting the grounds in good condition, and in constructing a stone foundation for an iron fence.

The present management seems to be all that could be desired. The Superintendent is well fitted to discharge the duties of his position, and evidently has the best interests of the college at heart. Good and efficient work is being done in all the departments, and much good is being accomplished.

The industrial department is crowded with adults who are there to learn some industry which will enable them to earn a living by their own exertions. At present there is no industrial home, proper, such as is contemplated in sections 1681, 1682 and 1683 of the code. To carry the provisions of these sections into effect, would, it is estimated, require an appropriation of \$30,000 to erect the necessary buildings, and an annual appropriation to maintain the inmates. Experiments of the nature contemplated have not justified the expectations that an industrial home for the blind can be made self sustaining. As the law now

stands it is a source of much vexation to the managers of the institution and of useless trouble and expense to applicants from distant parts of the State, who, after reading the law, are justified in believing that an industrial home for the blind really exists. We would, therefore, recommend a modification of the present law, or an appropriation sufficient to carry it into effect.

The sanitary condition of the inmates of the college seems to be good. Notwithstanding this, however, sickness is common, and cases of contagious diseases are not unknown. At present no place is set apart for the treatment of the sick, for the reason that a suitable one can not be had. In some cases it has been found necessary to change or suspend the order of exercises in the institution that the invalids might be free from noise and obtain rest. It is believed, that with suitable facilities for treatment, many of the persons who avail themselves of the advantages of the college might have their sight restored, where now there is now no hope of such restoration. A prudent regard for the well being of all the inmates of this institution would suggest a separate place for the treatment of patients suffering from contagious diseases. Hence we would call the attention of the Assembly to the propriety and wisdom of providing a separate building to be used as a hospital for the treatment of the diseased.

APPROPRIATIONS.

An examination of the wants of the college leads us to conclude that all the appropriations asked for are needed.

The library at present contains but a small number of volumes adapted to the use of the blind, and many of these are so much worn as to be of little value. The maps, globes, and other apparatus are few, and almost worn out. Books and apparatus for the blind are very expensive as compared with similar articles designed for persons who can see, and we think \$1,000 not too much to expend for this purchase.

The supply of musical instruments is now hardly sufficient to meet the demand, while several of the pianos now in use have done constant service for some fifteen years, and ought to be replaced by better ones. Smaller instruments are also required. The blind as a class develop remarkable taste and talent for music. Many of the former pupils of this college are now successful teachers of music, and by means of this accomplishment are enabled to support themselves. We therefore recommend the appropriation asked for musical instruments.

Much of the furniture now in use is old and worn out. Nearly all the appropriation of the Fifteenth General Assembly for furniture and grounds was spent upon the grounds, as the new wing was not ready to be furnished. Some of the appropriation was used to finish the foundation for the iron fence to be erected in front of the grounds, a use of the money which may not have been contemplated by the last General Assembly. In consequence of this use of the appropriation referred to, much of the college is poorly furnished, and some of it not at all. We are of the opinion that all the appropriation asked for furniture is needed.

Buildings of the size of this one annually require a considerable amount of money for repairs. The grounds need constant attention in summer, a wood-house is needed, and, in our opinion, the sum asked for repairs, wood-house, and grounds is not too large.

The wood work of the north wing has received but one coat of paint, and much of the wood work of the main building and south wing has not been painted since that portion of the building was constructed. We recommend an appropriation for painting.

The floors of the basement of the main building are much worn by constant use for many years, and will soon have to be replaced. Rats have burrowed under these floors and the foundations of the building, thereby endangering the walls. All efforts to abate this nuisance have failed, and we concur in the opinion of the officers of the institution that it will be both prudent and economical to take up the floors, concrete the surface thereby exposed, and put down new floors. By these means the safety of the walls would be secured and much valuable room reclaimed. We therefore recommend the appropriation of \$2,500 for concrete, basement, and basement floors.

The grounds upon which the buildings are situated, comprising about ten acres, are protected in front by a common board fence constructed about fourteen years ago. This is now in a dilapidated condition, and should be speedily replaced by a new and durable one. A substantial rubble stone wall, with cut stone caps, has been constructed to form a foundation or basement for an iron fence. Whatever may have been said of the wisdom of constructing such a fence before it was commenced, your committee are of the opinion that an appropriation should now be made to place a substantial iron fence upon this stone substructure.

In conclusion, we desire to call attention to the fact that the annual appropriation to meet the ordinary expenses of the institution, is but

eight thousand dollars, the sum fixed years ago, when the number of pupils was much smaller than now. The institution for the deaf and dumb has an annual appropriation of twelve thousand dollars for the same purpose, while the appropriation per inmate is the same in each institution, and the number of pupils in each is about the same. As the blind are necessarily more helpless than persons having the power of sight, a larger number of assistants is required to minister to their wants, and the necessary expense is larger. The officers of the institution complain that the annual appropriation is insufficient to meet the ordinary and necessary expenses.

It is believed that the sum annually given to the institution for the deaf and dumb is not too large, and we recommend that the college at Vinton be given at least as large an annual appropriation as the institution at Council Bluffs.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. A. WONN,
On the part of the Senate.

E. MUELLER,
G. S. ROBINSON,
On the part of the House.

ELEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

IOWA INSTITUTION

FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE

DEAF AND DUMB,

AT

Council Bluffs,

TO THE

SIXTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

FOR THE YEARS 1874 AND 1875.

DES MOINES:
R. P. CLARKSON, STATE PRINTER.
1875.

• TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES :

D. C. BLOOMER, PRESIDENT.

N. P. DODGE, TREASURER.

PAUL LANGE,

WILLIAM ORR,

J. W. CATTELL

SUPERINTENDENT :

BENJAMIN TALBOT, M. A.

TEACHERS :

EDWIN SOUTHWICK,

JOHN A. GILLESPIE, B. D.,

CONRAD S. ZORBAUGH,

JOHN A. KENNEDY, B. D.,

ELLEN J. ISRAEL,

DAVID S. ROGERS, B. A.,

ELLA A. BROWN,

MRS. H. R. GILLESPIE.

PHYSICIAN :

H. W. HART, M. D.

STEWARD :

A. B. WALKER.

MATRON :

MARY B. SWAN.

ASSISTANT-MATRON :

MARY E. KENNEDY.

DRESS-MAKER :

MARION S. COE.

FOREMAN OF THE CABINET-SHOP :

FRED MULCHI.

FOREMAN OF THE SHOE-SHOP.

AUGUST HEINZE.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES
OF THE
INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

TO THE HON. C. C. CARPENTER, *Governor of Iowa*:

The Board of Trustees of the Iowa Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, respectfully submit this, their eleventh biennial report.

The institution has during the last two years faithfully fulfilled the objects of its establishment. Good health, to a reasonable degree, has prevailed among all connected with it; and a steady progress has been made by the pupils in their studies. Order and decorum have uniformly marked its history, and we have yet to hear the first complaint of improper treatment or neglect of duty on the part of any of the officers, teachers, or employees.

We would again most earnestly recommend the erection of the west wing, as designed when the building was first planned. The necessity of this is so fully and clearly set forth in the report of the superintendent that we can add nothing to the force of his statements. Our own personal observations, we may add, convince us that this appeal to the liberality of the General Assembly should not be made in vain. The present building is in all respects full. With the one hundred and fifty-eight pupils, and the necessary corps of officers and employees, there is no room left for any more admissions. In fact the beneficent work of the institution is now in some respects impeded by the overcrowded condition of the building. The school-rooms are not sufficient for the proper educational accommodation of the youth in attendance. The sleeping-rooms are all crowded, and it has been found

necessary to occupy the rooms designed for the care of the sick for this purpose. In short, without this addition to the institution, the present number of pupils cannot be properly cared for; while it will be quite impracticable to admit the large number who it may be reasonably expected will apply for admission in future years. The cost of erecting the wing asked for is estimated at sixty-five thousand dollars (\$65,000).

The present arrangement for heating the building is very unsatisfactory. The works are constructed under the basement, and are not sufficient to properly and comfortably warm even such portions of the building as it was the purpose to warm by them; while there are several rooms not supplied with heat, that the crowded condition of the institution makes it now necessary to warm. The construction of the works, and the capacity of the smoke flues, or chimneys, make it necessary to use hard coal, which costs from three to four times as much per ton as soft coal, and thus makes the fuel account quite a large item of expense.

The Board recommend that new boilers and furnaces be provided, arranged for burning of soft coal, and of sufficient capacity to warm the entire building when the other wing shall be constructed; that these new works be placed in a building to be erected therefor in rear of the main building; the boiler house to be two stories, the basement or first story for the boilers, and the second story for a laundry.

To make these changes and improvements, it is estimated, will require an appropriation of about eight thousand eight hundred dollars (\$8,800), as follows: For two boilers and necessary steam pipes, and placing and fitting the same with the proper connection with the pipes in the building, four thousand five hundred dollars (\$4,500). For erection of boiler-house and laundry, smoke-stack and coal-sheds, four thousand three hundred dollars (\$4,300). It is believed that such change in the heating apparatus will result in such a saving in fuel as will in no great length of time amount to as much as such changes will cost, while greatly promoting the comfort and safety of the occupants of the building and the efficiency of the institution.

The fences on the grounds belonging to the institution are somewhat out of repair, on account of the extraordinary floods of last summer, and it is likely a considerable portion, if not all of them, will need rebuilding during the coming two years.

The special appropriations made by the Fifteenth General Assembly for this institution were: “\$500, to provide hose to protect the building

“against fire;” “\$3,000, to pay for steam pump and furnish pipe;” “\$3,000, to build a cottage for teachers,” and “\$8,500 to build shops “and provide tools for the same.” This money has been expended for the objects specified, under the supervision of the executive committee of the Board of Trustees, and duplicate vouchers taken and filed with the Auditor of State. There remains in the hands of our Treasurer, \$33.45 of the hose appropriation, and \$453.19 of the shop appropriation, the latter now being expended for tools and stock for the cabinet and shoe shops. The hose bought has been properly distributed on the different floors of the Institute building and connected with the main water pipes.

In the spring of 1874, the building which protected the steam pump used in supplying the Institution with water was burned down, destroying portions of the machinery and injuring the pump. It was located on the bank of Musquito Creek, a half mile from the Institute building, and about 3,500 feet from the reservoir, which is on the bluff in the rear of the building. In re-setting the pump it was thought best, for safety and convenience, to change its location to the basement of the building erected for the shops, and also to exchange the boiler for one of sufficient size to furnish power to run machinery in the shops when needed. The pump now draws water from the same stream through 2,700 feet of 3-inch pipe, and forces it through 1,100 feet of 2-inch pipe to the reservoir; and it does better work than when located on the bank of the creek.

The building erected for shops is a substantial brick structure, thirty by eighty feet, two stories and basement. One-half of the basement is occupied by the steam pump and machine shop; the remainder is used for storing supplies. The first and second stories are for the industrial pursuits, in which a beginning has been made.

Twenty pupils are now employed in the cabinet and shoe shops. This number will be increased, and other trades introduced, as soon as provision is made for the purchase of tools and stock. We need two thousand dollars (\$2,000) for this purpose. The total cost of the building is \$7,937.40, leaving only \$562.60 of the appropriation made by the General Assembly to establish the trades; and of this amount, \$109.41 has already been expended for stock and tools.

The cottage erected for teachers is of brick, 26 by 34 feet, two stories, and contains six rooms, now occupied by deaf and dumb teachers. Owing to the small sum (\$3,000) appropriated for this purpose, the building is not what it should have been in finish and beauty of architecture.

The able and exhaustive report of the superintendent accompanies this report. The statements, suggestions, and recommendations therein have our hearty approval.

Dated, November 15, 1875.

D. C. BLOOMER,
J. W. CATTELL,
PAUL LANGE,
WILLIAM ORR,
NATHAN P. DODGE,
Trustees.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To His EXCELLENCY, C. C. CARPENTER, *Governor of Iowa:*

In obedience to the law, and according to past usage, I now respectfully present to you, and to the General Assembly of the State, the Eleventh Biennial Report of the Iowa Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

In so doing, it is proper to call your attention to the rapid increase in the number of pupils, which fully confirms all that has been anticipated and predicted in previous reports. Without any unusual effort on the part of the officers, the attendance has risen in the last five years from ninety-one to one hundred and fifty eight; as is shown by the following figures:

1870-1, admissions.....	91	Average attendance.....	89
1871-2, admissions.....	103	Average attendance.....	95
1872-3, admissions.....	97	Average attendance.....	92
1873-4, admissions.....	123	Average attendance.....	115
1874-5, admissions.....	139	Average attendance.....	131
1875-6, admissions.....	158	Average attendance.....	

The increase in the last three years is especially noticeable, averaging fully twenty a year. This growth is attributable, partly to the increase in the population of the State, partly to the better facilities for reaching the Institution, and partly to a more extended knowledge and a higher appreciation of its advantages on the part of the pupils and their parents. But few of the former desire to drop their studies; and an increasing proportion of the latter are anxious that their children should have a share in the privileges here afforded.

It is an occasion for devout gratitude, that with this increased number we have passed through another biennial period, without any deaths

among the pupils, and with comparatively little sickness for so large a household. No epidemic disease has intruded upon us; and both minor ailments and more severe cases have yielded readily to faithful medical treatment and careful nursing.

Consequently, but few of the pupils have been seriously hindered in their progress by reason of ill health; and most of them have been able to devote themselves to study with vigor and success.

The advancement of the scholars in their various studies, and their application to the work of the school-room, have therefore been, on the whole, quite satisfactory. Of course, there are individual exceptions to this general commendation. With all grades of intellect and natural capacity, from the feeblest and dullest to the most intelligent, from those whose mental processes are painfully slow to those who can work with great rapidity; with different degrees of interest in study, from those who go to it as a task, to those with whom it is a pleasure and a delight; we both expect and find a great variety in attainments, and very different degrees of progress. Most of the pupils, however, have applied themselves faithfully to the work in hand, and have made a reasonable improvement of their advantages. The annual examination, at the close of the term in June last, showed greater apparent progress and efficiency in the schools, than we have been permitted to record before.

With such results of our labors, we are encouraged to go forward with fresh zeal in the work allotted to us here, of raising the deaf mutes of Iowa to a higher plane mentally and morally, of developing in them good characters, and of making worthy citizens of those who otherwise would be a burden if not a nuisance to the community.

Of course, the work is laborious. In some of its details it is decidedly *up-hill* work, fatiguing, and at times discouraging. Some students have to be almost literally carried up the hill of science; and of some it must be said that they can never be made to reach the top, or even to do more than barely begin the ascent. Their progress must be along the dead level of mediocrity, or only up the easier slopes of moderate attainments. But, with all the discouragements, we are permitted to see real progress in the most of our pupils; for which both we and their friends have reason to be deeply grateful.

The aggregate attendance of the two years now to be reported is one hundred and eighty-three; ninety-five males, and eighty-eight females. At the date of the tenth report, in November, 1873, there were one

hundred and sixteen present in the school, and seven more came in before the end of the term. There were in the Institution last year one hundred and thirty-nine, viz: seventy males, and sixty-nine females, from sixty-one counties of the State. At the present time our enrollment has reached one hundred and fifty-eight; eighty-one males, and seventy-seven females; who represent sixty-two counties in Iowa, and one in Dakota.

The present attendance from the several counties, is shown in the following table:

TABLE I.

NUMBER ENROLLED THIS YEAR FROM DIFFERENT COUNTIES.

Adams.....	2	Johnson	3
Allamakee	1	Jones.....	2
Appanoose.....	5	Keokuk.....	3
Black Hawk.....	5	Lee	1
Boone	1	Linn	6
Bremer	1	Lucas.....	3
Buchanan	1	Madison	4
Butler	2	Mahaska	1
Carroll.....	1	Marion	3
Cass.....	2	Marshall	1
Cedar.....	4	Mills	4
Clarke	2	Mitchell	1
Clayton	6	Monroe.....	1
Clinton	6	Montgomery.....	2
Dallas	1	Muscatine	1
Davis.....	1	O'Brien	1
Decatur	3	Page	1
Delaware	1	Polk.....	3
Des Moines.....	10	Pottawattamie	6
Dubuque	3	Poweshiek	2
Fayette	3	Ringgold	2
Floyd.....	2	Scott	4
Fremont	3	Story	2
Greene.....	2	Taylor	1
Guthrie	1	Van Buren.....	1
Hardin.....	1	Wapello	4
Harrison	2	Washington.....	1
Henry	3	Wayne	7
Howard.....	1	Winneshiek	2
Humboldt	1	Woodbury	1
Iowa	3	Dakota	3
Jackson	1		
		Total	158

Twenty-two of the counties of Iowa have never yet been represented in the Institution ; and fifteen others have furnished but a single pupil each. Although the number of deaf and dumb persons in any given region is usually very small, yet there is reason to believe that there are still very many of this unfortunate class unreached by the benefits of the Institution. Some populous counties furnish only a single pupil, though they may have, and in some instances are known to have, several who ought to be in process of education.

Doubtless poverty and pecuniary misfortune prevent some parents from sending their children to the school, especially where they reside in the more remote portions of the State. But if the traveling expenses can be provided by the friends, no further anxiety need be felt in regard to the cost of educating the child. All the expenses here are paid by the state, except the clothing ; and, under our present laws, this must be paid by the county, if the parents are too poor to bear the cost.

But there is reason to fear that many parents keep their deaf-mute children at home for a less worthy reason than honest poverty. A few are deterred, by a false or ill-founded shame, from acknowledging that their offspring are deaf and dumb ; as if they were degraded by this misfortune, and should keep it hidden as completely as possible.

Many, uneducated and illiterate themselves, do not appreciate the advantages here offered to their children, and believe, or at least say, that they can get along without an education as well as they themselves have done.

Many more, with a despicable greed of gain, hold on to their children that they may profit by their labor : bartering the best interests of the child for the few dollars it can earn at home. Words can hardly be found scathing enough to express the proper contempt for such niggardly stinginess, or to brand, as they deserve, the short-sightedness and folly of these parents who are so delinquent in their highest duty to their children.

Some, again, are found, who make the unfortunate deaf and dumb child of the family the tenderest lamb of the flock ; seeking to shield it from all harm ; shrinking from the idea of entrusting it to the care of strangers ; desiring for it a happy life, yet neither able to secure it themselves, nor willing to let others, who are able, make the effort. Such parents have our warmest sympathies, mistaken though they are ; and, when once they have ventured to send their children to the Institution, they become its warmest friends. They learn that here the child

is cared for and taught as it cannot be at home; that there are advantages and pleasures attainable here, which no isolated deaf-mute can ever hope to enjoy, even if surrounded by all the luxuries of wealth and all the little comforts and privileges of home life. And so, bravely restraining their tears, and holding back their anxious fears, they give up their children year after year, following both them and the Institution with their prayers, in the hope and trust that their present pain will but enhance their future happiness, when the child returns to them a new creature, enlightened, refined, and improved intellectually, morally, and spiritually.

When such a blessing is within the reach of every deaf and dumb child of good moral character, how sad that, for any cause, the boon should be withheld. We therefore call upon all who have any deaf and dumb children, or who know of them, to make their case known to the officers of the Institution, and to spare no pains to secure their attendance here. Every child thus rescued from a life of ignorance, and qualified for usefulness, will more than repay all the time and trouble expended on its behalf.

Valuable service is still rendered by the county superintendents in their annual reports of the deaf and dumb children and youth in their respective counties. Though these reports are not made as generally as could be wished, and though they are, in many instances, defective and incomplete, yet many new names are reported yearly, and important information is thus furnished. If the district and township secretaries would be more careful to learn the facts desired, the reports might be made more complete, and so, still more valuable; but even as it is, we thankfully acknowledge the aid already received, and trust that it will be faithfully continued.

The new admissions to the Institution since the date of the last report have been as follows: three between that time and the close of the term in June, 1874; thirty-seven during the school year ending in June, 1875; and thirty-seven thus far in the current year. The usual statistics are here given for these seventy-seven additions; and those interested, who have access to our previous reports, can easily, by the help of these tables, obtain a complete summary of the facts up to the present time.

TABLE II.

NATIVITY OF PUPILS.

Iowa.....	44	New York.....	5
Dakota.....	2	Massachusetts.....	1
Minnesota.....	1	Canada.....	1
Wisconsin.....	4	Norway.....	1
Illinois.....	8	Germany.....	2
Indiana.....	2	Switzerland.....	1
Ohio.....	3	Unreported.....	1
Pennsylvania.....	1		—
		Total.....	77

TABLE III.

ALLEGED CAUSES OF DEAFNESS.

Congenital.....	18	Whooping cough.....	1
Inflammation of the brain..	2	Cold in the head.....	4
Brain fever.....	6	Gatherings in the head and	
Spotted fever.....	5	ears.....	3
Cerebro-spinal meningitis...	6	Chronic diarrhea.....	2
Spinal fever.....	1	Cramp.....	1
Typhoid fever.....	5	Scrofula.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	8	Paralysis.....	2
Bilious fever.....	1	Sickness (unspecified)....	2
Fever (unspecified).....	2	Dirt in the ears.....	1
Measles.....	1	Unknown.....	2
Congestive chills.....	1	Unreported.....	2
			—
		Total.....	77

TABLE IV.

SUPPOSED TIME OF THE BEGINNING OF DEAFNESS.

At birth.....	18	At nine years.....	1
Under two years old.....	22	At ten years.....	1
At two years and over.....	13	At eleven years.....	2
At three years.....	7	At thirteen years.....	1
At four years.....	3	At sixteen years.....	1
At six years.....	2	Unreported.....	3
At seven years.....	2		—
At eight years.....	1	Total.....	77

For the convenience of those especially interested in the causes of deafness, the following table is added, giving the causes alleged in all the cases hitherto admitted to the Institution:

TABLE V.

COMPLETE TABLE OF ALLEGED CAUSES OF DEAFNESS.

Congenital.....	129	Mumps.....	4
Scarlet fever.....	56	Mumps and whooping	
Congestion of the brain..	7	cough.....	2
Inflammation of the brain	9	Whooping cough.....	6
Brain fever.....	15	Cholera infantum.....	2
'Typhoid fever.....	9	Chronic diarrhea.....	2
Congestive fever.....	3	Scrofula.....	5
Congestive chills	1	Paralysis	4
Spotted fever.....	21	Convulsions	1
Cerebro-spinal meningitis.	6	Cramp	1
Spinal fever..	2	Spinal affection.....	1
Lung fever.....	4	Apoplexy.....	1
Bilious fever.....	2	Tetanus	1
Winter fever and quinine.	1	Sunstroke	1
Rheumatic fever.....	1	Debility in infancy	1
Fever, (unspecified).....	13	Sickness, (unspecified)...	18
Dropsy of the brain.....	4	Abuse of medicine	4
Influenza	2	Falls.....	4
Cold in the head	8	Bee stings.....	1
Severe cold.....	2	Grain in the ears	1
Gatherings in the head and		Dirt in the ears	1
ears.....	23	Malformation, (dumb only)	1
Measles	8	Unknown	21
Chicken pox.....	1	Unreported	2
Small pox	1		
Diphtheria	1	Total	414

The most noticeable feature presented by this table is the increased proportion of cases of adventitious deafness; *i. e.* of deafness that has accrued or occurred after the birth of the child. So far as can be ascertained, in the early history of the deaf and dumb in the United States, those born deaf exceeded in number those who became deaf by accident or by disease. This has not, however, been found true in the history of this institution. A careful examination of our records, made six years ago, gave the proportion of pupils born deaf at about forty per cent. of the whole number admitted; and, reckoning all received to the present time, the congenital cases are a trifle less than one-third of the whole; showing a rapid increase, of late, of accidental or adventitious deafness. The most marked increase has been in those

diseases affecting the nervous system; especially in cases arising from the fearful malady known to physicians as cerebro-spinal meningitis, and among common people as spotted fever. Twenty-nine of our pupils have become deaf from this cause, all admitted within the last eight years, and nineteen of them now attending the school.

This rapid increase of acquired or adventitious deafness has an important bearing on the question of teaching articulation. These cases of accidental deafness largely increase the number of *surd's*, persons who have lost their hearing completely, and yet retain the power of speech. Every effort should be made by friends and teachers to preserve this faculty; and in any enlargement of the teaching force of the Institution, provision should be made for adding an experienced or at least a well-trained teacher of articulation. The incidental efforts now made here are good as far as they go, but they are insufficient to secure the desired result.

The present classification of the school, and the course of study marked out for the current year, are given in the following exhibit :

FIRST CLASS.

Albert F. Adams,
S. Thomas Booth,
Andrew Clemens,
Harry L. Culbertson,
William T. Douthart,
John A. Hendryx,
George E. Lusk,
Perry Miles,
W. Austin Nelson,
Lester W. Pound,

William G. Ritchie,
M. Austin Spargur,
Francis S. Trisler,

Selma Ahrens,
Lizzie A. Alter,
Nannie Bell Clayton,
Virginia Cowden,
Alice M. Kennicott,
Elvira A. Lyter.

Studies.—Natural history ; physiology ; political economy ; arithmetic ; and Sabbath lessons from the Acts.

MR. GILLESPIE, *Teacher.*

SECOND CLASS.

Julius Berg,
H. Clinton Crowl,
Robert W. Dixon,
Franklin S. Greer,
Michael Hogan,
Jacob Kupper,
Matthew McCook,
Frank McCusker,
Jacob A. Reinier,
David R. Rickabaugh,
John Schattle,

Zimrie Schilling,
Elliott S. Waring,
Gotlieb L. Willy,
Charles Wood,

Bertha Aronson,
Gertrude E. Chitty,
Dora Jurgens,
Ida E. Powles,
Rebecca E. Surber,
Louisa Weber.

Studies.—Monteith's United States history ; manual of geography ; arithmetic ; and Sabbath lessons from the gospel of Matthew.

MR. KENNEDY, *Teacher*.

THIRD CLASS.

Charles P. Day,
Wesley Dobson,
William E. Dooley,
Joseph Fox,
Jesse M. Gollaher,

May Armstrong,
S. Alice Chamberlain,
Anna E. Hocke,
Sarah L. Holtom,
Annie Kenney,

Margaret Kenney,
Mary C. Lynch,
Esther Mehler,
Rose G. Moore,
Mary M. Parsons,
Philissa I. Shelton,
Charlotte M. Smith,
Emma O. Sovereign,
Mary M. Staley,
Martha J. Surber,
Laura Wright.

Studies.—Peet's Course, Part III; geography; arithmetic; penmanship; and Peet's Scripture Lessons.

MRS. GILLESPIE, *Teacher*.

FOURTH CLASS.

John L. Bates,
Ulysses G. Cope,
Elmer Edgerton,
Francis Edgerton,
Charles E. Emond,
A. Jackson Evans,
Judson S. Fleming,
Franklin Gall,
Charles Goodall,
Gulleck Gulleckson,
John Hays,

Carl Hetland,
J. Frank Secor,
O. Francis Sutton,
Frisbie Weaver,

S. Bertha Banks,
Mary E. Barker,
Caroline Foss,
Lizabel Hughs,
Nettie Lauder,
Lillie Marble.

Studies.—Sanders' Union Reader, No. 2; arithmetic; penmanship; and Peet's Scripture Lessons.

MR. ROGERS, *Teacher*.

FIFTH CLASS.

Frank A. Aronson,
John Jacob Dold,
Charles R. Hemstreet,
James S. Johnson,
Daniel Tellier,

Margaret D. Bray,
Jennie M. Chizum,
E. Ellen Cunard,
Ann Davies,
Elizabeth Evans,

Ann Gaffney,
Dora A. Halliwell,
Katie Kinkead,
Maria J. McNear,
Georgiana Miller,
Kate Moll,
Adelaide S. Morrison,
Georgina Rundall,
Adeline Snook,
Eugenia L. Stickney,
Ella D. Young.

Studies.—Keep's First Lessons; addition; subtraction, and multiplication; penmanship; and Peet's Scripture Lessons.

MISS ISRAEL, *Teacher.*

SIXTH CLASS.

John W. Barrett,
Harvey L. Farmer,
Albert L. Gangbin,
Thomas Hunt,
Frank L. Perry,
J. Morris Sutton,
Daniel H. Taylor,
Albert W. Tetler,
Chloe J. Brink,
S. Ella Clark,

Cerilla H. Clevenger,
Matilda A. Gallaway,
Mary T. Gulleckson,
Edith M. Hewitt,
Mary E. Roberts,
Laura M. Rodman,
Laura Schoate,
Sarah A. Trisler,
Annie L. Virgin,
Martha Woods.

Studies.—Keep's First Lessons; addition; subtraction, and multiplication; penmanship; and Peet's Scripture Lessons.

MR. ZORBAUGH, *Teacher.*

SEVENTH CLASS.

Elmer E. Ayers,
Peter Burk,
Isom P. Haworth,
Howard McP. Hofsteater,
Simon Langbehn,
Charles A. Locke,
John P. Phalen,
Alfred J. Riser,
D. Graham White,

Emily M. Barnum,
Winnie E. Edgerton,
Phebe M. Ellsworth,
Nellie A. Hollingsworth,
Mary A. Kuhlman,
Mary Ladue,
Annie A. May,
Anna K. Neiman,
Fanny Roland.

Studies.—Latham's First Lessons; counting and addition; penmanship; and Peet's Scripture Lessons.

MISS BROWN, *Teacher.*

EIGHTH CLASS.

James S. Carpenter,
Cyrus F. Farley,
William D. Farley,
Butler E. Goodrich,
Dennis Milan,
Martin A. Moore,
Edwin J. Page,
Walter T. Ross,
Walter M. Seelemeier,

John Staudacher,
Zachariah B. Thompson,

Lucinda Anderson,
Mary Grubb,
Emma Heckmaster,
Margaret Murphy,
Edith Ross,
Eva Ross.

Studies.—Latham's First Lessons; counting and addition; penmanship; and Peet's Scripture Lessons.

MR. SOUTHWICK, *Teacher.*

As heretofore, all the pupils have constant practice in written language; the younger classes spending most of their school-time in exercises adapted to improve their use of the language of common life. The more advanced classes give more time to text-books and recitations; but they are also drilled daily in the use of words, phrases, and idioms, that they may gain a good knowledge and correct use of English, and be able to use books and papers intelligently.

Our regular chapel services are also kept up, both on Sabbaths and on week-days; in which we aim to give good moral and religious training and instruction, striving to implant correct principles and enkindle good aspirations, without interfering with the peculiar belief of any pupil.

A valuable aid in our work for the older pupils is found in the weekly papers quite freely contributed by the publishers in different parts of the State. They help to keep our school informed and interested both in the current news and in the leading questions of the day; and so far as they increase the taste for reading they serve a valuable educational end.

In this connection should be mentioned, also, the Clerc Society, a voluntary association that has been in existence several years, bearing the name of the talented French deaf-mute, who accompanied Dr. Gallaudet to this country, and labored so long and so successfully as an instructor in the first institution of the kind on this continent, the American Asylum, at Hartford. This society is purely literary; its exercises consisting of declamations, essays, dialogues and debates, conducted by the pupils, with the assistance of the officers and teachers. As a means of helping the pupils to think for themselves, and to cultivate the habit of self-reliance, it is worthy of encouragement, and is kept up in the hope that it will contribute materially to their intellectual growth and progress.

In passing from the pupils to the officers of the Institution, we notice with pleasure that the only changes to be reported are additions. Mrs. Helen R. Gillespie, a graduate in the Normal Department of the State University, was added to our list of teachers at the beginning of the term in September, 1874. Previous to that time she had been for several years a successful teacher in primary schools, and so was accounted a desirable accession to the corps of instructors. Her success thus far with us has been quite creditable, and warrants the expectation that, with greater experience in our peculiar modes of instruction, she will become a valuable teacher.

The organization of the industrial department has necessitated the employment of an experienced dressmaker to instruct the girls in her art, and of competent workmen to act as foremen in the cabinet shop and the shoe shop. The first of these shops was opened at the beginning of the term, and the other the first of October.

The trades could not well be introduced any earlier, by reason of the limit properly set by the last legislature to the amount of money to be expended in 1874. It was deemed the wisest plan to provide first for the water supply, and for the fixtures to protect the building against fire ; then to erect the cottage for the use of the teachers, in order to vacate their rooms in the main building, that more pupils might be admitted as early as possible. These results were accomplished in 1874, and a beginning was also made on the shop building ; but it could not be finished in time to make it serviceable before the beginning of the present term.

A limited number only, of the older boys, have been permitted to enter the shops ; that there may not be too many raw hands beginning at once. They have taken hold of their new work with energy and zeal, and are already acquiring a good degree of facility in the use of tools. Those assigned to the cabinet shop have assisted in finishing and fitting up the building, have built a new carriage house, and done considerable outside work in addition. The shoemakers are already doing some very creditable work, both in mending and in making for the other pupils.

Though a fair beginning has thus been made, yet too much must not be expected from those in the shops. Stock is liable to be wasted in imperfect work, and tools are likely to be broken or spoiled, in the earlier labors of new apprentices ; and we shall be peculiarly fortunate, as compared with other institutions of the kind, if our shops are made to pay their way.

The number of workers in each of the shops will be increased, whenever it seems feasible and judicious, as far as the means at our command will allow. Additional tools are still to be procured, to put the cabinet shop in good running order ; and several mechanical appliances, such as turning lathes, mortising machines, and scroll-saws, must be had before much cabinet work can be done.

In order to give those in the shops a fair opportunity to learn their respective trades, school is held only in the earlier part of the day, from eight o'clock till half past twelve, and the afternoon is devoted to indus-

trial pursuits, by the apprentices in the shops, and by the younger boys on the farm: while the girls are engaged partly in sewing, and partly in such domestic duties as they may properly perform. This arrangement has been adopted with the idea that the mechanical labor will be more instructive and efficient, if performed thus continuously; and with the expectation that the intellectual results of the school will not be materially affected. The school time is shortened a little; but there need not be any loss in this, if greater concentration of effort and labor in the school-room can be secured. Still the arrangement is only experimental, and is liable to be changed whenever a better plan shall appear feasible.

It must not be forgotten, however desirable a mechanical education is, that the work of the school-room is the most important, and that the trades and all industrial pursuits are to be held subordinate to that. Trades can be learned elsewhere, and after the period of schooling is ended; but no where else are the facilities for mental improvement so fully provided for the deaf and dumb. The friends of our pupils, therefore, should not be in too great haste for them to learn trades, and should by no means encourage them to leave the school before the end of their course, for the sake of earning money at their chosen mechanical occupation.

It will be the aim of the present management, so to adjust the hours of labor and of study as to give a fair proportion of time to each, and to secure to those who are faithful and diligent a good education both intellectual and mechanical at the end of the prescribed course, and not before.

It would not be fair to the pupil, pecuniarily, to expect him to work at his trade for the benefit of the Institution, after he has become a thorough adept at it. Neither would it be for his real interest, or fair for the reputation of the school, to permit him to leave the Institution with a good mechanical education, and a defective and imperfect mental outfit. Both sorts of training must go hand in hand, in the latter part of the course; and must be so well proportioned that the graduated pupil shall go out into the world, fitted to make his own living and at the same time to take a respectable position in society.

Annexed to this report in the proper place will be found a complete list of the pupils in attendance during the two years now under review, with all the information required by law so far as it could be obtained. The usual exhibit is also given of the receipts and expenditures of the

Institution, showing a decided reduction in the cost for each pupil, although the aggregate expenditure is of course increased by the larger number in attendance. Enlarged expenditures for furniture appear in this statement, made necessary by the growing number of pupils, and by the wear and tear of ordinary use. The comparatively heavy repairs on the outside of the building, and the small income from the farm and garden, are chargeable to providential causes, and have materially increased our current expenses. Wind, fire, flood and hail, have contributed to our losses; and we have not escaped the common scourge of the Northwest, having found the grasshopper a burden and a destroyer. But, with all these drawbacks, and the extra expenditure thus occasioned, we are able to make a favorable report financially, and to say that no real interest of the Institution, that could have been promoted with the means at our command, has suffered materially.

The expenditures authorized by the last legislature have been made under the direction of the Trustees; and the improvements have been found, in general, quite satisfactory. The only exception is in the supply of water; which, though sufficient for our ordinary uses, has not been as abundant as it should be to guard against all contingencies. An enlargement of the reservoir is demanded; and perhaps other changes must be made, before the desired end is fully secured.

We still need a proper place in which to store our fuel, and a more effective sewerage is imperatively demanded. The heating facilities proved quite deficient in the bitter cold of last winter, and need enlarging and otherwise improving, that they may if possible, be made more efficient and less expensive. Some or all of these wants can probably be supplied at the least expense in connection with the enlargement of the building, which is now our great and pressing necessity.

Any material increase in the number of pupils is now utterly impracticable, without a corresponding increase of accommodations. In fact our present quarters are in many respects too limited for the number we already have. Some of the classes exceed the proper number, crowding the school-rooms, and imposing extra burdens on the teachers, thus impairing the efficiency of our educational work. It would be very desirable to remedy this difficulty immediately, by increasing the number of classes and employing additional instructors; but there is not a room to spare, either for a lodging-room, or a school-room, for another teacher. The dining-room is full, the dormitories are crowded, the hospitals are used for sleeping-rooms, and the girls' study is literally running over.

Those having the management of the Institution should of course admit all proper applicants, until compelled by dictates of prudence to desist from further crowding. It is respectfully submitted that this limit is already practically reached; and that there can be no further increase of the school till the legislature of the State provides it with larger accommodations.

But there is a continually increasing number of applicants for admission; of whom none should be rejected for want of room. From information now on record in the Institution, there are not far from one hundred and twenty-five uneducated deaf-mutes, known to be in the state, who ought to be in school at the present time. Some of these are fast approaching the age when schooling will do them little good, and should be admitted immediately to profit much by the advantages here offered. Besides these, who ought to be in the school this very year, there are at least fifty others, and probably more, who will reach the proper age to begin their scholastic education within the next five years. If these should all apply for admission, or even the half of them, they could not be received without turning away a corresponding number equally entitled to the privileges of the Institution. Those leaving school for good do not one year with another now exceed fifteen or twenty; while the admissions of late have been from thirty to forty each year, and are likely to exceed rather than fall below this number in time to come. Indeed it is perfectly safe to predict a net increase of twenty a year for the next five years, whenever provision shall be made for their accommodation.

But if this increase is so probable, if it is so certain, it is almost criminal not to provide for it. Society cannot afford to let its dangerous members multiply and increase. They must be kept back, repressed and disarmed. An uneducated deaf-mute is a defective, and if neglected may become a dangerous member, of society. Growing up without restraint, from the real or supposed inability of parents or friends to control him; with the stature, the bodily strength, and the passions of a man, but with the mind of a child; with a feeble moral sense, and an almost entire ignorance of right and wrong; impatient of opposition, and quick to resent affront and injury, either real or imaginary; unable to understand the best directed efforts for his improvement, and, in his ignorance, accounting his best friends his greatest enemies,—the uneducated deaf-mute is little, if any, higher than the more intelligent animals. He eats, and drinks, and sleeps as they do; he works as they do, at drudgery and the simplest labor, when he pleases; but at times

he may be more unmanageable and less tractable, by far, than they. When his passions are aroused, nothing can control him but superior force. He disregards, alike, the laws of God and man; sinning, indeed, in ignorance, because he knows no law. He may commit the grossest and most horrible crimes, and yet the law cannot take cognizance of them and mete out to him the penalty, because, forsooth, he does it ignorantly. Such cases are on record. What in another would be called brutal murder, and would meet the death penalty, or imprisonment for life, has been passed over by the Courts of a sister state as not subject to punishment, because the malefactor was an ignorant deaf and dumb man not held responsible for his conduct.* Such scourges of society must, of course, be restrained, but they cannot rightfully be punished. Let the legislators of Iowa see to it that there is no occasion or excuse for so awful a tragedy within our State. Let no deaf-mute be left to grow up in ignorance and without restraint, till he gets beyond all control, and breaks all laws, both human and divine, with impunity. Let us build so large that all may find room, and then let us throw the doors open wide, and even compel them to come in. We should have room not only for all actual but for all possible applicants, that we may be able to say that the noble State of Iowa has made ample provision for all her deaf and dumb children.

But, besides our own deaf mutes, we are called upon by recent arrangements of the executive authorities of the State, to provide for those of the Territory of Dakota; finding an increased demand upon us for room, when we are already full. The number thus to be added is uncertain, and may never be large; but good faith requires that we should be prepared to honor every requisition that comes to us by authority.

With the erection of the additional wing, which is so greatly needed at this time, most of the difficulties in our administration will be entirely removed. More ample provision can be made for the laundry, the cooking, and other departments of the domestic work; better accommodations can be afforded to the domestic help; the needful separation of the sexes can be much more effectually secured; a greatly increased number of pupils can be accommodated without endangering the health of the whole; and the higher education desired by the more advanced pupils can readily be provided.

* Levi Bodine, a colored deaf-mute, eighteen years old, brained his employer with an ax, in Ulster Co., N. Y., being provoked, apparently, by violent correction. At last accounts he was an inmate of an Insane Asylum, at Auburn.

These various considerations certainly warrant us in pressing, as never before, the claims of this Institution for a speedy enlargement. It would seem, too, as if the time were propitious, and in every way favorable. Most of the institutions of the State are supplied with the necessary buildings, or need but small additions to equip them fully in this respect. The finances of both State and people are in a healthy condition; and there is no apparent reason why the additional work needed here should not be at once taken up with vigor, and pushed to a speedy completion.

We, therefore, respectfully call upon the authorities of the State, both executive and legislative, to give this matter a faithful and careful consideration; believing that the facts warrant us in expecting prompt and favorable action.

This report should not close without a mention of the Eighth Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf and Dumb, held in July, 1874; which was entertained by the Ontario Institution, at Belleville, Canada. Four of the officers of this Institution were present, and found it good to be there. The genuine hospitality of the hosts, both at the Institution, and in the town; the full exhibition of educational appliances from the Educational Department at Toronto; and the instructive essays and interesting discussions of the convention itself; made the occasion one long to be remembered, both for its pleasure and its profit. When published, the proceedings will form a valuable addition to our professional literature, and will be of interest to all engaged in educational efforts.

This review of our affairs for the past two years, and of our present condition and future needs, is now respectfully presented to the authorities of the State, in the hope and trust that it will have careful attention, and that the Institution will receive such further legislative aid as its condition rightfully demands, and such as is needful for its highest prosperity and success. It shall be our part to use with the greatest care and fidelity whatever means the State shall intrust to us for this end.

BENJAMIN TALBOT,

Superintendent.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Nov. 15, 1875.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Institution thankfully acknowledges the receipt from time to time, for the benefit of the pupils, of various publications, mostly weekly papers issued in Iowa. The following list comprises those which are now received regularly.

NAMES.	EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
Afton Tribune.....	W. R. Roberts.
Albia Union.....	Val Mendel.
Anamosa Eureka.....	E. Booth & Son.
Atlantic Telegraph.....	Lafe Young.
Burlington Gazette.....	Col. Bird.
Burlington Hawkeye.....	Hawkeye Publishing Company.
Cedar Rapids Republican.....	Republican Printing Company.
Cedar Rapids Times.....	Ayers & McClelland.
Centerville Citizen.....	W. O. Crosby & Co.
Cerro Gordo Republican.....	Geo. R. Lanning.
Clarksville Star.....	J. O. Stewart.
Clayton County Journal.....	Shannon & Co.
Council Bluffs Nonpareil.....	Nonpareil Printing Company.
Davenport Democrat.....	Richardson Bros.
Deaf-mute Index.....	Colorado Institution.
Deaf-mute Mirror.....	Michigan Institution.
Deaf-mute Pelican.....	Louisiana Institution.
Deaf-mutes' Journal..	H. C. Rider.
De Witt Observer.....	S. H. Shoemaker.
Dubuque Times.....	Woodruff & Perkins.
Gate City.....	Howell & Clark.
Glenwood Opinion.....	Opinion Printing Company.
Goodson Gazette.....	Virginia Institution.
Howard County Times.....	L. E. Smith.
Iowa State Press.....	John P. Irish.
Iowa State Register.....	Clarkson Bros.
Jefferson Bee.....	Rhoads & Alexander.
Kentucky Deaf-mute.....	Kentucky Institution.
La Porte City Progress.....	Jesse Wasson.
Lyons Mirror.....	Beers & Eaton.
Maquoketa Excelsior.....	W. S. Belden.
Marengo Republican.....	Spering & Crenshaw.
Marysville Miner.....	C. T. McConnell.
Mt. Pleasant Journal.....	Journal Publishing Company.
Muscatine Journal.....	Mabin Brothers.
Mute Journal of Nebraska.....	Nebraska Institution.
Mute's Chronicle.....	Ohio Institution.
Ottumwa Courier....	Hamilton & Warden.
Silent World.....	John E. Ellegood.
Villisca Review.....	C. K. Kennedy.
Vinton Eagle.....	Hanford & Rich.
Western Farm Journal.....	G. Sprague and others.
Winterset Madisonian.....	Cummings & Springer.

The following contributions have also been made to the Institution during the last two years, for which our thanks are tendered to the donors:

Public documents from Hon. G. G. Wright, Gen. A. J. Meyer, Hon. F. Watts, Hon. J. Eaton, Jr., and the Smithsonian Institution. Maps, books, and curiosities for the cabinet, from S. Farmer & Co., J. R. Shaffer, J. W. Cowden, M. D., Miss C. Eva Nelson, Miss J. Frost, H. S. De Forest, C. Hendrie, and A. Shepherd. Mrs. Swan, the Matron, has given a fine picture of the Abbe De L'Epee, the founder of the first French Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

Further contributions are respectfully solicited from any who feel able and willing to make them.

Our thanks are also due and are hereby tendered to the managers of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, for their kindness in passing our pupils at reduced rates.

BENJ. TALBOT,

Sup't of the Iowa Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

LIST OF PUPILS IN THE INSTITUTION DURING THE SESSIONS COMMENCING IN SEPTEMBER,
1874, AND SEPTEMBER, 1875.

MALES.

NAMES.	ADMISSION.	# of Ss	RESIDENCE.	NATIVITY.	CAUSE OF DEAFNESS.	SCHOOL YEAR.
Albert F. Adams	September, 1875.	15	Dubuque county.....	Iowa	Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....	First.
Frank A. Aronson.....	April, 1873.	11	Des Moines county.....	Sweden.....	Fever	Third.
Elmer E. Ayers.....	September, 1875.	13	Wapello county.....	Iowa	Brain fever.....	First.
John W. Barrett.....	September, 1874.	13	O'Brien county.....	Iowa	Sickness	Second.
T. Fremont Bartlett ..	November, 1874.	16	Harrison county.....	Illinois.....	Scarlet fever.....	First.
John L. Bates.....	October, 1873.	11	Marion county	Iowa	Congenital.....	Third.
Julius Berg.....	September, 1871.	14	Scott county.....	Iowa	Scarlet fever.....	Fifth.
S. Thomas Booth.....	September, 1868.	12	Clarke county.....	Wisconsin	Bee-stings.....	Seventh.
Peter Burk.....	September, 1875.	11	Black Hawk county ..	Illinois.....	Unknown.....	First.
James S. Carpenter.....	November, 1875.	17	Johnson county	Massachusetts.	Scarlet fever.....	First.
Andrew Clemens.....	November, 1870.	13	Clayton county.....	Iowa	Brain fever.....	Sixth.
Ulysses G. Cope.....	September, 1873.	10	Polk county.....	Iowa	Fever	Third.
George L. Crosby.....	September, 1874.	10	Black Hawk county ..	Iowa	Paralysis	First.
H. Clinton Crowl.....	November, 1870.	9	Linn county.....	Iowa	Spotted fever.....	Sixth.
Harry L. Culbertson...	September, 1868.	12	Scott county.....	Pennsylvania.	Measles.....	Sixth.
George W. Davis.....	October, 1873.	14	Madison county.....	Wisconsin .....	.....	Second.
Charles P. Day.....	September, 1875.	13	Cedar county	New York.....	.....	First.
Robert W. Dixon	September, 1869.	10	Poweshiek county.....	Iowa .....	.....	Seventh.
Wesley Dobson.....	September, 1872.	10	Black Hawk county...	Iowa .....	.....	Fourth.
John Jacob Dold	September, 1874.	9	Muscatine county.....	Iowa	Bilious fever.....	Second.
William E. Dooley.....	September, 1872.	15	Davis county.....	Iowa	Mumps and whooping-cough.....	Fourth.
William T. Donthart...	September, 1869.	12	Van Buren county.....	Iowa	Grain in the ears.....	Seventh.

LIST OF PUPILS.—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	ADMISSION.	# of years	RESIDENCE.	NATIVITY.	CAUSE OF DEAFNESS.	SCHOOL YEAR.
Elmer Edgerton.....	September, 1873.	13	Fremont county.....	Iowa.....	Congenital.....	Third.
Francis Edgerton.....	September, 1873.	22	Fremont county.....	Indiana.....	Congenital.....	Third.
Charles E. Emond.....	September, 1865.	11	Lucas county.....	Iowa.....	Scarlet fever.....	Fourth.
A. Jackson Evans.....	September, 1873.	15	Wayne county.....	Iowa.....	Congenital.....	Third.
Cyrus F. Farley.....	September, 1875.	22	Wapello county.....	Iowa.....	Congenital.....	First.
William D. Farley.....	September, 1875.	15	Wapello county.....	Iowa.....	Congenital.....	First.
Harvey L. Farmer.....	January, 1875.	13	Decatur county.....	Iowa.....	Measles.....	Second.
Judson S. Fleming.....	September, 1872.	11	Linn county.....	Iowa.....	Gatherings in the ears.....	Fourth.
Joseph Fox.....	September, 1873.	19	Johnson county.....	Bohemia.....	Congenital.....	Third.
Franklin Gall.....	September, 1869.	10	Cedar county.....	Iowa.....	Fever.....	Third.
Albert L. Gangbin.....	September, 1873.	10	Page county.....	Nebraska.....	Hydrocephalus.....	Third.
William H. Gettis.....	September, 1862.	9	Adair county.....	Iowa.....	Congenital.....	Third.
Jesse M. Gollaher.....	September, 1872.	11	Appanoose county.....	Iowa.....	Spotted fever.....	Fourth.
Charles Goodall.....	September, 1873.	10	Harrison county.....	Canada.....	Paralysis.....	Third.
Butler E. Goodrich.....	September, 1875.	12	Linton county.....	Illinois.....	Scarlet fever.....	First.
Franklin S. Greer.....	September, 1871.	12	Wayne county.....	Iowa.....	Gatherings in the ears.....	Fifth.
Gulleck Gulleckson.....	September, 1873.	23	Clayton county.....	Norway.....	Sickness.....	Third.
Leom P. Haworth.....	September, 1875.	10	Hardin county.....	Iowa.....	.....	First.
John Hays.....	October, 1872.	11	Adams county.....	Iowa.....	.....	Fourth.
Charles R. Hemstreet.....	October, 1874.	10	Story county.....	New York.....	.....	Second.
John A. Hendryx.....	September, 1868.	13	Linn county.....	Iowa.....	.....	Sixth.
Carl Hetland.....	September, 1873.	17	Adams county.....	Illinois.....	.....	Third.
H. McP. Hofateater.....	September, 1875.	10	Washington county.....	Iowa.....	Head.....	First.
Michael Hogan.....	November, 1873.	18	Clayton county.....	Illinois.....	.....	Third.
Thomas Hunt.....	September, 1874.	14	Ringgold county.....	Indiana.....	.....	Second.
John W. Johnson.....	September, 1868.	13	Jefferson county.....	Ohio.....	.....	Sixth.
James S. Johnston.....	September, 1874.	10	Marshall county.....	New York.....	.....	Second.

John Kelly.....	November, 1870.	20	Jasper county.....	New York.....	Congenital.....	Fifth.
George Kenney.....	September, 1867.	10	Clinton county.....	Massachusetts.	Congenital.....	Eighth.
Jacob Kupper.....	November, 1870.	17	Des Moines county.....	Iowa.....	Scrofula.....	Fifth.
Simon F. Langbehn ..	September, 1875.	1	on county.....	Germany.....	Scarlet fever.....	First.
Charles A. Locke.....	September, 1875.	1	er county.....	Canada.....	Congenital.....	First.
George E. Lusk.....	January, 1874.	1	Moines county.....	Iowa.....	Spotted fever.....	Third.
Matthew McCook.....	September, 1871.		ard county.....	Iowa.....	Inflammation of the brain.....	Fifth.
Frank McCusker.....	November, 1870.		eshiek county.....	Illinois.....	Congenital.....	Fifth.
Herbert W. Merrill....	September, 1873.		s county.....	Illinois.....	Scarlet fever.....	Second.
Dennis Milan.....	September, 1875.		s county.....	Iowa.....	Cold in the head.....	First.
Perry Miles.....	September, 1869.	10	Iowa county.....	Iowa.....	Spotted fever.....	Sixth.
Martin A. Moore.....	September, 1875.	19	Monroe county.....	Iowa.....	Congenital.....	First.
W. Austin Nelson.....	September, 1868.	10	Johnson county.....	Iowa.....	Scarlet fever.....	Eighth.
Edwin J. Page.....	October, 1875.	13	Fayette county.....	Iowa.....	Congestive chills.....	First.
Frank L. Perry.....	September, 1874.	10	Mahaska county.....	Iowa.....	Paralysis.....	Second.
John P. Phalen.....	September, 1875.	12	Clayton county.....	Iowa.....	Spinal meningitis.....	First.
Alonzo J. Porch.....	September, 1868.	10	Clarke county.....	Illinois.....	Congenital.....	Sixth.
Lester W. Pound.....	September, 1869.	16	Greene county.....	New York.....	Congestive fever.....	Seventh.
Albert M. Pritchard....	September, 1872.	13	Worth county.....	Iowa.....	Paralysis.....	Third.
George W. Ramsey.....	September, 1868.	13	Poweshiek county.....	Illinois.....	Sickness.....	Sixth.
Jacob A. Reinier.....	November, 1868.	15	Keokuk county.....	Iowa.....	Congestion of the brain.....	Sixth.
David R. Rickabaugh..	September, 1871.	12	Mills county.....	Ohio.....	Scarlet fever.....	Fifth.
Alfred J. Riser.....	September, 1875.	10	Fayette county.....	Switzerland....	Congenital.....	First.
William G. Ritchie....	September, 1870.	10	Pottawattamie county.	Missouri.....	Brain fever.....	Sixth.
Walter T. Ross.....	September, 1875.	16	Clay county, Dakota...	Iowa.....	Rickness.....	First.
Emil A. J. Schattle.....	September, 1868.	10	Linn county.....	Canada.....	Brain fever.....	Seventh.
John Schattle.....	September, 1871.	10	Linn county.....	Iowa.....	Scarlet fever and erysipelas.....	Fifth.
Zimrie Schilling	October, 1871.	9	Lucas county.....	Iowa.....	Scrofula.....	Fifth.
J. Frank Secor.....	October, 1873.	14	Floyd county.....	Iowa.....	Influenza.....	Third.
Walter M. Seelemoier..	September, 1875.	11	Jones county.....	Illinois.....	Chronic diarrhea.....	First.
M. Austin Spargur	November, 1870.	17	Montgomery county....	Ohio.....	Scarlet fever.....	Sixth.

* Age at admission.

LIST OF PUPILS.—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	ADMISSION.	* AGE	RESIDENCE.	NATIVITY.	CAUSE OF DEAFNESS.	SCHOOL YEAR.
John Staudacher	September, 1875.	17	Delaware county.....	Germany.....	Cramp	First.
J. Morris Sutton.....	September, 1873.	17	Wayne county	Ohio	Sickness and gatherings.....	Third.
O. Francis Sutton.....	September, 1873.	15	Wayne county	Iowa	Sickness and gatherings.....	Third.
Daniel H. Taylor	September, 1874.	13	Guthrie county.....	Illinois.....	Fever	Second.
Daniel Tellier	September, 1874.	9	Stumboldt county.....	Wisconsin.....	Typhoid fever.....	Second.
Albert W. Tetler.....	September, 1872.	11	Scott county.....	Texas	Typhoid fever.....	Third.
Zachariah B. Thompson	September, 1875.	13	Story county	Iowa	Congenital.....	First.
Francis S. Trisler.....	September, 1869.	12	Decatur county.. ..	Iowa	Gatherings in the head.....	Sixth.
Cornelius Vanamburgh	December, 1874.	23	Floyd county.....	New York.....	Congenital.....	First.
Elliott S. Waring	September, 1871.	10	Marion county.....	Iowa	Paralysis	Fifth.
Jasper J. Ward.....	January, 1875.	22	Cherokee county.....	Pennsylvania.	Scarlet fever.....	First.
Frisbie Weaver	September, 1873.	10	Des Moines county.....	Illinois	Congenital	Third.
D. Graham White.....	September, 1875.	10	Dallas county.....	Illinois.....	Inflammation of the brain.....	First.
Gotlieb L. Willy.....	September, 1871.	11	Scott county.....	Iowa	Scarlet fever.....	Fifth.
Charles Wood.....	September, 1871.	10	Mills county.....	Iowa	Congenital	Fifth.

FEMALES.

Selma Ahrens	September, 1868.	12	Clinton county.....	Wisconsin	Scarlet fever.....	Seventh.
Lizzie A. Alter	September, 1869.	9	Lee county.....	Pennsylvania.	Spotted fever.....	Fifth.
Lucinda Anderson.....	September, 1875.	10	Marion county.....	Iowa	Brain fever.....	First.
May Armstrong.....	September, 1872.	10	Madison county.....	Iowa	Spotted fever.....	Fourth.
Bertha Aronson.....	November, 1870.	10	Dubuque county.....	Poland	Whooping-cough.....	Sixth.
Auguste Bandow.....	October, 1867.	10	Clayton county.....	Prussia	Congenital	Seventh.
S. Bertha Banks.....	September, 1873.	10	Henry county	Iowa	Congestion of the brain.....	Third.
Mary E. Barker.....	September, 1873.	15	Des Moines county.....	Iowa	Scarlet fever.....	Third.

Emily M. Barnum	September, 1875.	14	Fayette county.....	Iowa	Spinal meningitis.....	First.
Mona Bausch.....	September, 1867.	11	Jackson county.....	Iowa	Nickness	Seventh.
Margaret D. Bray.....	February, 1875.	10	Harrison county.....	Indiana.....	Cerebro-spinal meningitis	Second.
Chloe J. Brink	September, 1874.	10	Cedar county.....	Iowa	(.....	Second.
Martha J. Bryan.....	November, 1870.	18	Pottawattamie county.	Illinois.....	and measles.....	Fifth.
Alice Chamberlain.....	September, 1872.	10	Black Hawk county.....	Iowa	Brain fever.....	Fourth.
.....	October, 1875.	14	Taylor county	Illinois.....	Cold in the head.....	First.
Jennie M. Chisum.....	September, 1874.	10	Cass county.....	Iowa	Spotted fever.....	Second.
S. Ella Clark.....	September, 1874.	11	Madison county.....	Iowa	Gatherings in the ears.....	Second.
Nannie Bell Clayton.....	December, 1870.	10	Pottawattamie county.	Iowa	Measles	Sixth.
Cerilla H. Clevenger.....	September, 1874.	10	Clarke county.....	Iowa	Inflammation of the brain.....	Second.
Virginia Cowden	September, 1874.	15	Jackson county.....	Iowa	Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....	Second.
Elizabeth E. Cunard.....	September, 1873.	10	Cass county.....	Illinois.....	Scarlet fever.....	Third.
Ann Davies.....	September, 1873.	11	Carroll county.....	Wales	Congenital	Third.
Winnie E. Edgerton	September, 1875.	10	Fremont county	Iowa	Congenital	First.
Phebe M. Ellsworth.....	September, 1875.	13	Allamakee county.....	Iowa	Unreported ..	First.
Elizabeth Evans.....	September, 1874.	15	Des Moines county.....	Ohio	Typhoid fever.....	Second.
Caroline Foss.....	September, 1873.	13	Winnebuck county.....	Iowa	Congenital	Third.
Ann Gaffney	September, 1874.	15	Greene county.....	Iowa	Gatherings in the ears.....	Second.
Matilda A. Galloway.....	September, 1874.	11	Clinton county.....	Iowa	Congenital	Second.
Mary E. Grassman.....	October, 1872.	13	Madison county	Iowa	Congenital	Third.
Mary Grubb.....	September, 1875.	11	Polk county	Iowa	Congenital	First.
Mary T. Gulleckson.....	October, 1874.	20	Clayton county.....	Norway	Congenital	Second.
Martha M. Hagenbaugh.....	September, 1873.	11	Black Hawk county.....	Illinois.....	Mumps.....	Third.
Dora A. Halliwell	October, 1874.	14	Madison county.....	Iowa	Spotted fever.....	Second.
Emma Heckmaster	September, 1875.	14	Clayton county.....	Wisconsin.....	Typhoid fever.....	First.
Mary E. Henderson.....	September, 1868.	18	Benton county.....	Ohio	Congenital	Seventh.
Edith M. Hewitt.....	October, 1872.	11	Butler county.....	Iowa	Discharges from the ears.....	Third.
Anna E. Hocke.....	September, 1871.	12	Boone county.....	Iowa	Spotted fever.....	Fourth.
Nell. A. Hollingsworth.....	September, 1875.	11	Appanose county.....	Iowa	Spotted fever.....	First.

* Age at admission.

LIST OF PUPILS.—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	ADMISSION.	* No. of Y.	RESIDENCE.	NATIVITY.	CAUSE OF DEAFNESS.	SCHOOL YEAR.
Sarah L. Holton.....	October, 1871.	10	Madison county.....	Illinois.....	Gatherings in the head.....	Fifth.
Lissabel Hughes.....	September, 1873.	10	Appanoose county.....	Indiana.....	Scarlet fever.....	Third.
Nettie Israel.....	September, 1866.	9	Muscatine county.....	Iowa.....	Fall.....	Ninth.
Dora Jurgens.....	January, 1871.	13	Mills county.....	Germany.....	Medical treatment.....	Sixth.
Annie E. Kenney.....	September, 1872.	12	Clinton county.....	Massachusetts.....	Congenital.....	Fourth.
Margaret Kenney.....	September, 1872.	10	Clinton county.....	Iowa.....	Congenital.....	Fourth.
Alice M. Kennicott.....	September, 1869.	10	Black Hawk county.....	Iowa.....	Congenital.....	Seventh.
Katie Kinkhead.....	September, 1874.	12	Lucas county.....	Ohio.....	Cold in the head.....	Second.
Eliza Klingsmith.....	September, 1868.	13	Adair county.....	Pennsylvania.....	Chicken-pox.....	Seventh.
Mary A. Kuhlman.....	September, 1875.	10	Dubuque county.....	Wisconsin.....	Chronic diarrhoea.....	First.
Mary Lsdue.....	September, 1875.	12	Linn county.....	Unreported .....	..... the brain.....	First.
Nettie Lauder.....	September, 1873.	10	Henry county.....	Iowa.....	.....	Third.
Mary C. Lynch.....	September, 1872.	12	Monigomery county.....	Indiana.....	Scarlet fever.....	Fourth.
Elvira A. Lyter.....	September, 1873.	13	Butler county.....	Ohio.....	Spotted fever.....	Third.
Lillie Marble.....	September, 1873.	10	Des Moines county.....	Iowa.....	Lung fever.....	Third.
Anna A. May.....	September, 1875.	11	Wayne county.....	Ohio.....	Congenital.....	First.
Maria J. McNear.....	September, 1874.	17	Woodbury county.....	Iowa.....	Dirt put in the ears.....	Second.
Esther Mehler.....	September, 1875.	16	Black Hawk county.....	Wisconsin.....	Congenital.....	First.
Georgiana Miller.....	September, 1874.	15	Pottawattamie county.....	Iowa.....	Scarlet fever.....	Second.
Mary E. Miller.....	September, 1874.	17	Fayette county.....	Minnesota.....	Brain fever.....	First.
Kate Moll.....	September, 1874.	14	Wapello county.....	Iowa.....	Brain fever.....	Second.
Rose G. Moore.....	September, 1872.	13	Polk county.....	Iowa.....	Scarlet fever.....	Fourth.
Adelaide S. Morrison.....	September, 1874.	11	Floyd county.....	Iowa.....	Typhus fever.....	Second.
Margaret Murphy.....	September, 1874.	22	Pottawattamie county.....	New York.....	Sores in ears.....	Second.
Anna K. Neiman.....	September, 1875.	10	Cedar county.....	Iowa.....	Whooping cough.....	First.

Mary M. Parsons.....	September, 1872.	9 Appanoose county.....	Iowa.....	Inflammation of the brain.....	Fourth.
Ida E. Powles.....	September, 1871.	9 Henry county.....	Illinois.....	Scarlet fever.....	Fifth.
Emily H. Proudfoot...	September, 1872.	11 Warren county.....	Iowa.....	Spinal fever.....	Third.
Mary E. Roberts.....	October, 1871.	12 Ringgold county.....	Illinois.....	Brain fever.....	Third.
Laura M. Rodman.....	September, 1874.	10 Mills county.....	Iowa.....	Brain fever.....	Second.
Fanny Roland.....	November, 1873.	14 Des Moines county.....	Arkansas.....	Congenital.....	Third.
Edith Ross.....	September, 1875.	9 Clay county, Dakota...	Dakota.....	Unknown.....	First.
Eva Ross.....	September, 1875.	12 Clay county, Dakota...	Dakota.....	Congenital.....	First.
Georgina Rundall.....	September, 1873.	10 Lincoln county.....	Iowa.....	Brain fever.....	Third.
Laura Schoate.....	September, 1874.	10 Poweshiek county.....	Iowa.....	.....	Second.
Philissa J. Shelton.....	October, 1871.	15 Wayne county.....	Iowa.....	.....	Fifth.
Charlotte M. Smith.....	November, 1870.	10 Iowa county.....	Iowa.....	.....	Sixth.
Adaline Snook.....	September, 1874.	20 Pottawattamie county..	Iowa.....	.....	Second.
Emma O. Sovereign.....	October, 1872.	11 Buchanan county.....	Illinois.....	.....	Fourth.
Mary M. Staley.....	September, 1873.	12 Appanoose county.....	Iowa.....	.....	Fifth.
Eugenia L. Stickney...	September, 1874.	12 Mitchell county.....	Iowa.....	.....	Second.
Martha J. Surber.....	September, 1869.	11 Keokuk county.....	Iowa.....	.....	Fifth.
Rebecca E. Surber.....	October, 1866.	11 Keokuk county.....	Iowa.....	Congenital.....	Seventh.
Sarah A. Trialer.....	September, 1873.	12 Decatur county.....	Iowa.....	Scrofula.....	Third.
Anna Laura Virgin.....	September, 1874.	11 Des Moines county.....	Iowa.....	Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....	Second.
Louisa Weber.....	November, 1870.	14 Pottawattamie county..	Wisconsin.....	Sickness.....	Sixth.
Harriet L. Williamson.	October, 1873.	13 Des Moines county.....	Iowa.....	Discharges from the ears.....	Second.
Martha Woods.....	September, 1874.	13 Iowa county.....	Iowa.....	Scarlet fever.....	Second.
Laura Wright.....	September, 1872.	10 Des Moines county.....	Iowa.....	Brain fever.....	Fourth.
Ella D. Young.....	September, 1874.	11 Wayne county.....	Iowa.....	Scrofula.....	Second.

Whole number, 183; viz., Males, 95; Females, 88. Present Nov. 15, 1875 - Males, 81; Females, 77. Total, 158.

*Age at admission.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand, November 1, 1873.....	\$ 4,187.97
Cash from the State, (regular appropriations).....	65,720.00
Cash from the State, (for clothing pupils).....	388.66
Cash from pupils, clothing, etc.....	1,024.75
Cash for board.....	722.23
Cash for barrels sold.....	14.25
Cash for stock and produce sold.....	419.47
Cash for supplies sold.....	39.30
Cash for dry goods and clothing sold.....	51.80
Cash for postage.....	11.70
Cash for sewing.....	104.04
Cash for sundries.....	9.20
Total.....	\$ 72,693.37

EXPENDITURES.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Butchers' meat, 37,886 pounds.....	\$ 2,990.20
Poultry and game.....	123.65
Fish, fresh and salt.....	139.04
Bread, crackers, and breadstuffs.....	2,013.54
Hominy, rice, wheat, and corn-starch, 1,348 pounds.....	71.38
Sugar, 12,351 pounds.....	1,294.31
Syrup and molasses, 1,184½ gallons.....	768.95
Honey, 158 pounds.....	34.65
Eggs, 591 dozen.....	87.05
Butter, 13,050 pounds.....	3,612.10
Cheese, 360½ pounds.....	55.42
Lard and suet, 1,135 pounds.....	103.89
Salt, ten barrels and twelve sacks.....	29.54
Soda, hops, yeast, and baking powders.....	83.70
Vinegar, 293½ gallons.....	71.28
Condiments, spices and flavors.....	75.90
Coffee, 1,945 pounds.....	513.51
Tea, 291 pounds.....	190.88
Chocolate, 10 pounds.....	3.96
Lemons.....	1.70
Apples, 130 barrels.....	517.00
Dried fruit, 3,831½ pounds.....	462.62
Canned goods, eight cases.....	33.05
Fresh peaches, twenty boxes.....	20.90
Berries and small fruits, 48½ bushels.....	135.76
Grapes, 2,195 pounds.....	124.82
Raisins, citron, and cocoanut, 69 pounds.....	13.90
Pie-plant, 1,452 pounds.....	27.26
Apple butter, 104½ gallons.....	80.05
Mince-pie meat, 68 pounds.....	10.20
Pickles and relishes.....	11.50
Potatoes, 399 bushels.....	180.30
Tomatoes, six bushels.....	3.50

Peas and beans, 34½ bushels.....	84.72
Other vegetables.....	9.68
Soap, 6852 pounds.....	479.82
Soft soap, 228 gallons.....	34.20
Starch, 689 pounds.....	43.18
Sal soda, and concentrated lye.....	57.53
Indigo, six pounds.....	7.65
Toilet soap.....	3.50
Total.....	\$ 14,605.79

FURNITURE.

Bedsteads, beds and bedding.....	\$ 806.74
Chamber furniture	46.05
Chairs	110.00
Crash and toweling	55.92
Carpets, matting, oil cloth, binding, and tacks.....	252.15
Clocks and cleaning.....	4.25
Stoves and fixtures	78.03
Tinware and mending.....	47.65
Fruit jars and rings.....	30.30
Kitchen ware	57.00
Stoneware	15.02
Crockery and glassware.....	118.30
Table cutlery.....	35.60
Table ware.....	42.00
Table linen	26.63
Dining tables.....	72.50
Brooms and mops.....	101.50
Scrub and dust brushes and dust pans.....	39.80
Laundry machines and fixtures.....	58.32
Wooden ware, pails, and baskets.....	8.15
Lamps, lanterns, and fixtures.....	17.90
Dinner bell.....	4.00
Scissors.....	2.15
Repairing and varnishing furniture.....	135.40
Repairing drawers and wardrobes.....	34.20
Gas fixtures and repairs.....	46.23
Picture cord and nails.....	7.65
Book-case, reading desk, and closets.....	20.49
Ice chamber.....	20.17
Material and tools for making mats.....	8.60
Whiting, bath-brick, rotten-stone, and stove-polish	7.48
Well-buckets.....	1.50
Tools and fixtures for bake-shop.....	18.63
Tools for heating apparatus and gas-house.....	15.51
Total	\$ 2,345.82

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.

Boots and shoes, one hundred and sixty-six pairs.....	\$ 426.85
Shoe-laces, eleven gross.....	10.20
Shoe-brushes, blacking, and oil.....	16.40
Shoe-mending.....	543.80
Hose, thirteen and one-half dozen.....	34.30
Yarn and knitting-cotton.....	3.00
Shirts, shirting, and under-garments.....	22.73
Suits of clothes, five.....	48.00
Coats and jackets, fifteen.....	50.20
Pantaloon, fifteen pair.....	43.50

Overalls and aprons.....	3.50
Suspenders.....	4.00
Hats and caps.....	8.34
Muslin and calico, seven hundred and sixty yards.....	86.49
Stuff and trimmings for girls' dresses.....	28.66
Millinery.....	4.28
Handkerchiefs and scarfs.....	2.18
Gloves and mittens, eight pair.....	7.25
Thread and silk.....	35.34
Pins, needles and thimbles.....	17.70
Shawls and nubias.....	11.00
Combs.....	24.20
Indelible ink.....	6.25

Total.....\$ 1,438.17

FUEL AND LIGHTS.

Candles, 600 sets	110.80
Kerosene and crude oil, 11 barrels.....	85.56
Sperm oil, one-half gallon.....	1.50
Residuum oil, 102 barrels.....	440.12
Coke, 4055 bushels	1,066.00
Lime, for gas-house	3.60
Matches, two cases.....	10.75
Wood, 75 cords.....	425.00
Soft coal, 424 tons.....	1,956.52
Hard coal, 483½ tons.....	6,919.52

Total\$ 11,019.37

SALARIES AND WAGES.

Salaries	\$ 15,579.55
Wages.....	11,151 57

Total\$ 26,731.12

FARM, GARDEN AND STOCK.

Horses, four	\$ 475.00
Repairing and painting carriage.....	42.59
Repairing and painting wagons.....	122.68
Harness and repairs, blanket and robe	93.35
Tools and fixtures for stable.....	24.22
Horseshoeing	85.50
Doctoring horses and bull.....	39.50
Hay, 12 tons	24.00
Oats, bran, and feed	232.80
Implements and tools for farm and garden.....	171.84
Plants and bulbs, and flower seeds.....	29.26
Seed potatoes, and sweet potatoes and vegetable seeds	133.65
Barley, rye and grass seed.....	120.63
Cutting and threshing barley	25.25
Axes and handles.....	6.35
Wheelbarrows and repairs.....	19.25
Stabling and finding stock.....	9.25
Hedge plants.....	5.90
Refuse salt and Paris green.....	15.70
Corn, 143½ bushels.....	73.85
Raspberry plants, 1570.....	28.75
Buggy lantern and umbrella.....	13.10

Total\$ 1,792.42

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Lumber and fencing.....	\$ 443.78
New floors.....	566.10
New range and repairs.....	271.67
Repairs of windmill.....	41.65
Repairs of pump.....	94.13
Repairs of pump, damaged by fire.....	170.51
Locks and repairs.....	35.90
Nails and screws, and builders' hardware.....	172.76
Blacksmithing	11.42
Retorts and setting.....	351.76
Plumbing and packing.....	231.44
Repairs of heating apparatus.....	711.94
Repairs of gas works	105.50
Glass and putty.....	181.40
Rebuilding oven.....	39.33
Plastering.....	110.47
Repairs of roof.....	331.67
Repairs of chimneys.....	25.60
Gas fittings and meter.....	112.45
Painting.....	207.63
Carpenters' tools.....	75.91
Machinists' tools.....	70.12
Lubricating oil.....	17.50
Pump house.....	161.07
Carriage house.....	149.30
Privies.....	416.47
Ditching.....	93.75
Wardrobes.....	283.75
Partitions.....	30.58
Slating black-boards.....	19.28
Calcimining and whitewashing.....	131.55
Digging and cleaning well.....	32.20
Chain pump.....	21.00
Re-setting boiler.....	108.08
Water tank.....	99.58
Iron fittings for gas and water.....	56.80
Total.....	\$ 5,984.05

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

School-books and school-furnishing.....	\$ 371.80
Stationery.....	53.60
Postal expenses	216.57
Printing and advertising.....	39.35
American Annals.....	110.00
Papers, books, and binding for library.....	300.74
Express on reports.....	2.05
Medicine and surgical apparatus.....	266.69
Filling ice-house.....	62.40
Traveling expenses of pupils.....	22.70
Binding for office.....	5.85
Maps.....	4.00
Thermometers.....	1.15
Expenses of Trustees.....	135.00
Sewing machine.....	63.75
Total.....	\$ 1,655.65

RECAPITULATION.

Total receipts.....\$ 72,693.37

TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS, VIZ. :

For groceries.....	\$ 14,605.79
For furniture.....	2,345.82
For dry goods and clothing	1,438.17
For fuel and lights.....	11,019.37
For salaries and wages.....	26,731.12
For farm, garden and stock	1,792.42
For repairs and improvements.....	5,984.05
For miscellaneous items	1,655.65

Amount \$ 65,572.39

Balance, cash on hand, Nov. 1, 1875..... \$ 7,120.98

Salaries due Jan. 1, 1876\$ 2,192.50

Estimated expenses for November and December..... 4,800.00

Total estimated expenses to January 1..... \$ 6,992.50

SALARIES PAID TO OFFICERS AND TEACHERS, NOV. 1, 1875.

B. Talbot, superintendent	\$1,500 per annum.
E. Southwick, teacher.....	750 per annum.
C. S. Zorbaugh, teacher.....	950 per annum.
E. J. Israel, teacher	550 per annum.
E. A. Brown, teacher.....	400 per annum.
J. A. Gillespie, teacher	750 per annum.
J. A. Kennedy, teacher.....	650 per annum.
D. S. Rogers, teacher.....	650 per annum.
H. R. Gillespie, teacher.....	400 per annum.
H. W. Hart, physician.....	350 per annum.
A. B. Walker, steward.....	800 per annum.
M. B. Swan, matron.....	600 per annum.
M. E. Kennedy, assistant matron.....	400 per annum.
M. S. Coe, dressmaker.....	25 a month.
F. Mulchi, cabinet maker.....	40 a month.
A. Heinze, shoemaker.....	40 a month.

STOCK OR PRODUCE SOLD.

Nine calves.....	\$ 39.00
Dressed pork, 158 pounds.....	7.50
Live pork, 4,632 pounds.....	214.17
Swine (one boar and 23 pigs).....	98.00
Cow.....	30.00
Milk.....	5.70
Pigeons	1.40
Calfskins.....	2.70
Pasturage and hay.....	21.00
Total.....	\$419.47

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS.

The Iowa Institution for the Deaf and Dumb is open to all proper subjects between the ages of ten and twenty-five. Applicants must be free from immorality, and from contagious and offensive diseases. They must also be of sound mind.

Such persons are entitled to receive their board and instruction, at the expense of the Institution for a period of seven years.

The annual sessions of the school commence on the third Wednesday of September, and close on the third Wednesday of June. *Pupils should come promptly at the beginning and remain until the end of the session.*

Pupils must be furnished, *by their friends*, with sufficient clothing, and not tax the Institution in this respect; but legislative provision has been made to clothe those too poor to supply themselves, at the expense of their respective counties. Each pupil should have a trunk with a good lock and key, with at least the following articles:

MALES.—Three pairs of pantaloons; two white and two colored shirts; two thin and two thick coats; four pairs of stockings; two vests; one fine and one coarse comb; two towels; one pair of shoes or boots; and warm drawers and undershirts for winter.

FEMALES.—Four dresses, two of them suitable for winter; two pairs of shoes; four pairs of stockings; and other articles in proportion, with warm underclothing for cold weather.

Every article should be marked with the name of the owner, in indelible ink; and a list of the whole should be deposited in the trunk or sent with the pupil.

The older pupils will be instructed in such trades as are taught in the Institution. The time of the pupils is considered as belonging to the Institution, and no compensation is to be expected by them or their friends.

It is respectfully suggested that the pupils' shoes can be made here as well as the old ones mended. If the pupil comes with one good pair of shoes or boots it will be sufficient. The shoe-shop will be so managed that it will be for the interest of parents and friends to patronize it.

Applications should be addressed to Benj. Talbot, Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Council Bluffs, Iowa; and should state the following particulars:

1. The full name of the applicant.
2. The year, month, and day of birth.
3. The place where he was born.
4. The cause of deafness; if not born deaf, when and how the person became deaf.
5. Whether the child is bright and active, or dull and stupid.
6. Whether there are any deaf and dumb relatives.
7. The names and post-office address of the parents or guardians.

FINAL REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS
FOR THE
ERECTION OF BUILDINGS
FOR THE
INSTITUTION
OF THE
DEAF AND DUMB
MADE TO THE
GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF IOWA,
JANUARY 1, 1876.

**TO WHICH IS APPENDED THE AWARD OF THE REFEREES IN THE MATTER
OF THE CLAIM OF W. R. CRAIG, CONTRACTOR.**

DES MOINES:
R. P. CLARKSON, STATE PRINTER.
1876.

REPORT OF BUILDING COMMISSIONERS.

HON. C. C. CARPENTER, GOVERNOR OF IOWA.

The undersigned, Commissioners for the erection of buildings for the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Council Bluffs, beg leave to submit to you a report of their proceedings for the years 1874 and 1875. The litigation referred to in our reports of 1872 and 1874, was finally terminated in the District Court of Pottawattamie County at the December Term, 1875, by a judgment on the award of referees hereinafter set out, relieving the Commissioners from further personal liability in the premises.

By reference to these reports it will appear that W. R. Craig, who was the contractor for the erection of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum Buildings, brought suit against the Commissioners in their individual capacity, seeking to recover of them, as well as the superintendent and the Governor of the state, the sum of sixty thousand dollars as compensation for extra work, which he alleges he was required by them to do.

The commissioners thought proper to appear and defend the proceeding, not only for their own protection but for the interest of the state. This litigation has extended over a period of nearly five years, in the State and Federal courts, the commissioners being required to be personally present, with their counsel and witnesses, at every term for that length of time.

This suit was, at the last June term of the District Court of Pottawattamie county, referred to three disinterested builders, namely, Peter A. Dey, R. S. Finkbine, and S. A. Robertson, as referees.

These referees, after having heard all the evidence produced by both parties, and having fully examined the plans, specifications, contracts and buildings erected, submitted to the court their award, (a copy of which is annexed and made part hereof,) and upon this award, the court rendered a final judgment as above stated. Upon this finding, the superintendent reported to us an estimate in favor of Mr. Craig, for the

sum of \$6,210.55, and upon this estimate, we directed the Auditor to issue to Mr. Craig a warrant for said sum, and we herewith present his receipt therefor, it being the balance of the appropriation of 1870 in our hands.

Messrs. Clinton & Rising, of Council Bluffs, appeared and defended the causes as counsel in both the state and federal courts, during all this litigation, and Messrs. Gatch & Wright, of Des Moines, have appeared as attorneys for the defendants in the federal courts at Des Moines. For the valuable services of these gentlemen we ask you to recommend a fair and reasonable compensation, taking into consideration the nature and importance of the litigation.

Statement of account of C. Baldwin, as president of the Commissioners for Deaf and Dumb Asylum Buildings, since the last report of January, 1874:

1874.

January 5.	To cash (warrant).....	\$ 713.31
June 30.	To cash (warrant).....	300.00
August 12.	To cash (warrant).....	6,210.55
		<hr/>
		\$7,223.86

1871.

By cash paid to George Bond: voucher number 100.....	\$ 713.31
By voucher number 101, (to Clinton & Rising).....	300.00
By voucher number 102, (to W. R. Craig).....	6,210.55
	<hr/>
	\$7,223.86

C. BALDWIN,
G. M. DODGE,
THOS. OFFICER.

AWARD OF REFEREES.

DISTRICT COURT, POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY, IOWA.

WILLIAM R. CRAIG, Plaintiff,
vs.
THOMAS OFFICER and others, Defendants. }

Now come R. S. Finkbine, Peter A. Dey, and S. A. Robertson, referees, to whom, by order of court, was submitted the above entitled cause, and submit the following:

We met and qualified, and entered upon the examination of the case, at Des Moines, on the 25th day of May, 1875, and the parties submitted in evidence the original plans, drawings, and specifications, with the several reports of the commissioners for the erection of said buildings, and papers accompanying the same, and the acts of the legislature making the appropriations, and then, with the consent of parties, adjourned to Council Bluffs, to measure the building as erected, and hear the evidence offered by the parties.

We did measure the building, and examined the same, and heard and considered the evidence offered by both parties, and calculated the cost of said building, from our measurements and the evidence, and also estimated from said evidence and our own measurements from the plans and specifications the cost of the building contracted to be erected (as will more fully appear by reference to exhibits "A" and "B," hereunto attached). All the parol evidence was taken down and written out by the reporter of this court. All the evidence submitted (save the statutes) is herewith returned.

As the result of our examination, we find and report the following facts:

1st. That by the act of 1868 \$125,000 was appropriated for the erection of the buildings, and that Thomas Officer and others were appointed commissioners, and required to let the contract for the erection of the main building and lateral wing, according to the plans and specifications prepared by Swartz and Dilger, architects, of Springfield, Illinois, which were by said act approved and adopted. And that said commissioners did let said contract, and awarded the same to William R. Craig, he being the lowest bidder, at the contract price of \$121,500, and that the said contractor commenced the erection of said building as soon as the commissioners could get the ground ready therefor.

2d. That the commissioners, at the commencement of said work,

appointed Wm. Ward superintendent of the erection of said building; and, finding the plan adopted in many respects defective, said Ward, with the approval of said commissioners, made an entirely new plan, based on the original, but so altered and modified that we were compelled to treat them as two distinct buildings, and measure and calculate each separately, to determine their cost and values.

3d. That said contractor notified the commissioners that by said changes they were increasing the cost of said building materially above the contract price, but deeming the same necessary they required him to make the modifications, and construct the building as directed by Mr. Ward, and assured him that if thereby the cost of the construction of the building was increased he would be paid accordingly; and that he did proceed with the work, and completed said building under and according to the directions of said superintendent.

4th. That the commissioners, in their report of 1870, asked for an additional appropriation, in the following language, addressed to Hon. Samuel Merrill, Governor:

"We therefore ask you to recommend an appropriation of this sum (\$15,000) to be placed at the disposal of the commissioners, to be used by them in case such amount is justly due Mr. Craig by reason of any extra work done by him, and if he should fail to carry out his contract, that the commissioners might have this sum available to secure the completion of the building before another appropriation could be made."

And that the legislature did, by act approved March 22d, 1870, appropriate the additional sum of \$35,000, and placed the sum under the control of the commissioners; making in all appropriated for the buildings, necessary shops, and out-buildings, the sum of \$160,000.

5th. We find that said defendants did not, nor did either of them, at anytime agree, or promise personally to pay said contractor for the increased cost of said building caused by said changes, nor to become individually liable therefor, and in saying to him that he would be paid for the extra cost of building, they acted as commissioners for the state, relying upon the state to make necessary provision therefor.

6th. We find that all the changes made from the original plans, by said commissioners, both as to the style of the building and the manner of its construction, were necessary and proper, as the building if erected in accordance with the original plans would not have been safe for the following reasons:

In the first and second stories, there were no cross brick walls; in the third and fourth stories, there were no brick partitions either lengthwise, or across the building; almost the entire interior construction being of wood.

The brick walls were too thin for so high a building, there being some exterior walls running through two stories in height only nine inches in thickness with no cross walls connecting with them—and in the upper story the lateral wing walls one hundred and two feet long, nine inches thick, with no cross walls connecting them.

In the changes made, while the size of the building on the ground was decreased slightly, the material and work in the walls was largely increased.

We *further* find from the evidence that the interior wood finish was

made of good, well seasoned lumber, and that the contractor was required to put the same on green walls, which swelled the seasoned lumber, and that when, immediately after, it was subjected to the steam heat it shrank, and in some instances cracked.

7th. We find the building as contracted to be built by Mr. Craig, according to the plans and specifications of Swartz & Dilger, and at the prices of labor, and material as shown in evidence would have cost him \$107,380.68, (see exhibit A hereto attached,) including the heating apparatus, leaving a margin of \$14,119.32 as profits to the contractor.

8th. We find that the actual cost of the building as constructed according to the plans of Mr. Ward, superintendent, and at the prices of labor and material, as shown in evidence, was \$121,106.60, (see exhibit B hereunto attached,) including the heating apparatus, and allowing the same per cent. profit as estimated for the building contracted to be built, the contractor was entitled to receive for the building as erected the sum of \$137,444.23, being \$15,944.23 in excess of the contract price.

9th. We find the state took possession of said building during the month of November, 1870, and has been in possession of and using the same ever since, and that the contractor completed his work on said building about the first of December, 1870.

10th. We find that there has been paid the plaintiff by the Commissioners, including the amount of \$12,864.00 paid for the heating apparatus and charged to him, the sum of \$115,797.23.

11th. We find that there is now justly due the plaintiff as follows, to-wit :

Provided he was required by his contract to furnish and put in the heating apparatus, then there is due him the sum at December 1st, 1870.....	\$21,647.00
Interest from December 1st, 1870, to July 1, 1875, at 6 per cent.....	5,952.92

Total due July 1st, 1875.....	\$27,599.92
If he was not required by said contract to put in and furnish said heating apparatus, then there was justly due him December 1st, 1870	\$37,938.74
Interest from December 1st, 1870, to July 1st, 1875, at 6 per cent	10,433.15

\$48,371.89

12th. We find that there is unexpended of the appropriations, and subject to the control of the court, the sum of \$6,210.55.

The above report is respectfully submitted.

R. S. FINKBINE,
PETER A. DEY,
S. A. ROBERTSON,
Referees.

DES MOINES, June 24th, 1875.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

Iowa Soldiers' Orphans Home,

FOR THE TWO YEARS

ENDING NOVEMBER 1, 1875,

TO THE

SIXTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES:
R. P. CLARKSON, STATE PRINTER.
1876.

TRUSTEES.

WM. H. LEAS, President.....Des Moines.
SETH P. BRYANT, Secretary.....Davenport.
GEO. B. VAN SAUN, Treasurer.....Cedar Falls.
J. CLINTON OTIS.....Glenwood.

OFFICERS.

CEDAR FALLS HOME.

HENRY F. TUCKER.....Superintendent.
MRS. H. F. TUCKER.....Matron.
S. N. PIERCE, M. D.....Physician.

DAVENPORT HOME.

S. W. PIERCE.....Superintendent.
MRS. F. W. PIERCE.....Matron.
W. F. PECK, M. D.....Physician

REPORT.

To the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

The Fifth Biennial Report of the Board of Trustees of the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home, embracing a period of two years, ending November 1st, 1875, is herewith presented, in pursuance of law.

We respectfully ask your consideration of it, and no less so of the reports of Superintendents Tucker and Pierce. The work done by them, in their respective fields of labor, has been thorough and practical.

We call your attention to the special report of S. W. Pierce, Esq., temporary superintendent of the Glenwood branch of the Home, during the month of January last, with such appended statistics as are requisite to show the nature, extent and completeness of the work designed to be accomplished at the several branches of the Home; and the faithful and satisfactory manner in which the trust has been performed.

We commend, also, the reports of the physicians in charge. Drs. Peck and Pierce are gentlemen of high standing in the circle of their acquaintance—none more eminent, in their profession, in the State, or more successful in practice.

CHILDRENS' HEALTH.

The unusual good health of the children may be attributed to the mutual efforts of physicians and superintendents. The latter in providing substantial food, and in great variety, regularity of meals, periodical bathing, out door exercises, and wholesome family government

Herewith also find the Treasurer's Report:

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The statement as compiled, is concise and correct, and compared with the statement next preceding this, shows a *decrease* in expenditures, on account of the childrens' support, of nearly \$43,000. The appropriation of \$10 a month for the childrens' support, includes also, the payment of all salaries—the necessary *repairs* and the purchase of live stock, agricultural implements, etc.

The special appropriation of \$1,700, voted by the last General Assembly for an additional steam boiler and other improvements to the Cedar Falls Home, was expended under the supervision of Mr. Van Saun, the resident trustee, and is fully accounted for in his report.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN.

The number of children present at the Home on the 1st of November, 1873, was as follows:

Cedar Falls.....	256
Davenport.....	154
Glenwood.....	98
<hr/>	
Total.....	508

The number present November 1, 1875:

Cedar Falls.....	189
Davenport.....	109
<hr/>	
Total.....	298

GLENWOOD HOME.

We submit a comparative statement, taken from the several reports of Mr. Stephens, late superintendent of this branch, of the number of children reported to have been present at the following dates, with the number which the Board of Trustees, *actually* found in attendance, at the same periods:

	Reported present.	Actually present.
June 1, 1874.....	83	
November 1, 1874.....	81	61
December 9, 1874.....	67	58
January 3, 1875.....	65	52

The names of the counties represented, and the number of children from each, together with the respective number of boys and girls, average attendance, physical, mental and moral culture, course of instruction with their progress in studies, garden products, the work of the children, clothing, diet, inventory of the real and personal property, government, rules, vacations, roll of employes with their salaries, daily exercises, industries, financial statements and other valuable information, to which we again direct your special attention, are correctly and amply set forth, under proper headings, in the Reports of the Superintendents. To all of which, the Trustees most unreservedly subscribe.

It is a source of pleasure for the Board to announce the Homes free of debt. Claims, of whatever nature, are paid during each month.

LIVING.

The tables of the Homes, if indeed, they do not surpass, will compare with the most favorable of our State institutions.

CLOTHING.

The clothing furnished the children is of good quality, and well suited to the varying seasons of the year.

In addition to the ordinary information submitted by the superintendents in their biennial reports, we have this year, inventories of the personal property of the Home, garden products, and supplies in store, which, no doubt, will be items of interest.

VALUE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Value of personalty at the Cedar Falls Home.....	\$9,174.64
Value of personalty at the Davenport Home.....	15,403.30

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

An appropriation of \$1,200 was made by the last General Assembly for the establishment of *industrial pursuits*.

The subject has given the trustees a great deal of solicitude, and after much thought they concluded to let the money remain in the State treasury and report their conclusions.

The following are among the reasons which influenced their course :

The amount was too small to afford a division among the *several* branches. Again, it was difficult to determine how they should teach

the various trades with *so few* children of suitable age and bent of mind for any one pursuit, for the reason that it would require a skilled person in each of these trades, as a teacher. Further, it was not deemed good policy to make the trial and necessary expenditure, even at *one* of the branches, unless the Home was to become a permanent institution.

The labor now and heretofore performed by the boys has mainly been gardening, house-work and chores, except in a limited extent, bracket or scroll work, which indeed, has been highly creditable to them. The girls have been employed at indoor household duties, practical work with the needle and sewing machine, and fancy needle work, and worsted and card board work.

TRADES.

We are of the opinion that the industries should be established at the Homes, and for your guidance name such as may be adopted with profit to the children, viz: Caning chairs, telegraphy, tin-smithing, tailoring, shoe-making, cutting and fitting, childrens' carriages, toy wagons, carts &c., harness making, trellis work for flower pots with sash and blind making, broom making, carpentering, baking and knitting.

Mark the encouraging sentiment of Superintendent Tucker of the Cedar Falls Home: "The lawn produces all the hay we consume—the garden nearly all the vegetables." Open the doors of our Home to the indigent children of the State, and with the industries or additional land for farm labor, and very soon the children will support themselves. But more on this subject hereafter.

LIBRARY FUND.

The money appropriated for library books has been expended by the Superintendents, under the supervision of the Secretary of the Board.

The library at the Davenport Home numbers 1500 volumes, and is valued at \$875.00.

That at the Cedar Falls Home, 1000 volumes, and valued at \$900.00.

The selection has always been made personally; the books are found to be well adapted to the wants of the children, and consequently are sought and read with eagerness.

It is the duty of the Board, by every means in their power to make the library and children, mutual, daily companions. To this end the

libraries should be augmented every year. An appropriation, is, therefore asked, for this purpose. By reason of the natural decrease of numbers, the Homes as such, cannot be creditably maintained until the meeting of the next General Assembly, without an increased monthly allowance or by consolidation of the several branches.

CLOSING THE HOME.

Superintendent Tucker expresses the opinion that his branch might be closed in the summer of 1877, submitting of course, that the present allowance will be sufficient to carry the children to that period. The same view is entertained by Superintendent Pierce with reference to the Davenport branch.

By reason of this contemplated contingency, it will be necessary for the present General Assembly to make suitable provision for the remnant of children in the homes at that date.

OPEN THE HOME TO THE ORPHAN POOR, GENERALLY.

We believe, by the natural love and sympathy we bear to the *orphan child*, that we would be recreant to our duty, if we omitted at this time and in this manner to press the following subject upon your serious attention. The State of Iowa, above all the states of the Union, because, mainly, from her freedom from debt, can well afford to provide for and foster her indigent orphan children. The sentiment is not claimed as new. The trustees, in their biennial report of 1874, called the attention of the last legislature to it.

The true wealth of a community is not in its storehouses of wheat and corn; nor in its factories and mechanic arts alone; but in the proper culture of its children, and in their preparation for the real and useful duties of life. It will not be denied that truancy exists to a fearful extent everywhere, and that truancy begets idleness and crime.

Let us ask ourselves the question, how can this condition of moral delinquency be stayed? Will the constituted authorities of the State take hold of it? We believe that they should, and that they will.

Open the doors of the soldiers' orphans' home to this class of children, and you will confer not only individual blessings, as good seed scattered over the land; but in the continued development and education of the mind and heart, add fresh honors to the proud and enviable position already attained by Iowa among the states of the Union.

You will also relieve county authorities. 'Tis true, a counter argument, with some degree of plausibility, might be adduced based on

the theory that if the counties can and are willing to take care of their needy orphans, there would be no use for a State Home.

It is known, however, to most of the members of this General Assembly, that this class of children, with their mothers, are supported at their homes, often, in a very meager manner. We believe this class of children, especially in our larger towns, where they run the streets, would be infinitely better off, at a home where wise parental government, love, patience, industry and religious influences prevail.

We ask the same enlarged view and sympathy for the citizens' indigent orphan child, that was so beneficently extended to the soldiers' orphan. That the former may also be better prepared to become useful men and women—raised alike to a condition in life to meet the trials of the world on an equal footing with the most highly favored. You then create within these children, a sentiment strong in gratitude, and no less of fidelity to the State.

SUGGESTION.

Anticipating your favorable action on the foregoing suggestion, we respectfully recommend, for your consideration some such bill as that introduced at the last session of the legislature, by Senator Murphy of Scott county: Senate File No. 140, "An act to enlarge the powers of the Trustees of the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home."

We doubt not the intention of the author of the bill was, to provide a home and school to every poor orphan child in the State.

The most undoubted provision should be made for the support of the children. Men, and sometimes communities, differ, through prejudice, or otherwise, on questions of policy. Some counties might omit or positively refuse to make the necessary levy for the children's support. Therefore, in cases of such delinquency, it should be made the duty of the State Board of Equalization, to make it for such recusant county or counties.

MONUMENTS.

A prevailing sentiment with the Trustees has ripened into a strong desire to erect some work of art as a memorial tribute to the *deceased orphans* of the Home. There lie buried in the Cemetery at Davenport, fifty-one; at Cedar Falls, fourteen; at Glenwood, one.

We respectfully ask you to provide suitable monuments to mark the graves of these *wards* of the State—thereby finishing the work so gratefully begun eleven years ago.

The fathers of these children, in obedience to their country's call, parted with all the dearest interests of earth—wife, children, and home, leaving embarrassed estates, and suffered death, that our then imperiled nation might be born to a new and permanent life. We ask your zealous concurrence in the above.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

At Glenwood, in Mills county, the State owns sixteen acres of land under good fence and cultivation.

The building is a large brick, three stories, including the basement.

The situation is high and airy, and commands a lovely view of the town nestling in the *glen*.

It is capable of accommodating about one hundred and twenty children, including room for the superintendent and family. The barn and out buildings are dilapidated.

DAVENPORT HOME.

This Home, is what, during our National struggle, was known as Camp Kinsman, embracing forty acres of land; situated just a pleasant evening's drive from Davenport.

The tenement houses, twenty-seven in number, forming a hollow square around a plat of six acres, are of wood—very comfortable and in good repair.

The buildings, walls and fences are of a rural white, suggestive of gladsome cheer and decided home comforts.

Four hundred or more children can be accommodated here.

CEDAR FALLS HOME.

The most attractive object about this thriving town, and one which awakens feelings of true home comfort, is the Soldiers' Orphans' Home. It is a large and handsome four-story brick building, occupying a position near the center of a forty-acre tract of land—the most commanding in the vicinity—situate about one mile from the town. The building is heated with steam, and throughout is always comfortable.

It has ample room for two hundred and forty children.

The barn is good and large enough for the present.

An appropriation will be required for some needed improvements to this branch, which will be made apparent to the Legislative Committee.

INSURANCE.

If it is the policy of the State to insure her property, we ask an appropriation of about five hundred dollars to insure each branch for a term of at least two years, including the Glenwood buildings. We make the customary request for special appropriations which will be *actually* needed. For others, hereafter to be designated, *only, however*, upon condition that the Home shall become a *permanent* institution.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

We respectfully ask special appropriations for the objects hereafter stated, and refer you to the Superintendent's Reports for the necessary information, viz :

FOR THE CEDAR FALLS HOME.

Engine and boiler.....	\$950.00
Washing-machine	300.00
Brick water-closet	650.00
Plumbing	830.00
Cesspool and excavating.....	550.00
Ceiling and painting eight wards in the main building.....	500.00
Furniture	1,500.00
Lumber and carpenters' work, and other repairs.....	800.00
Library	200.00
Enlarging and improving laundry.....	720.00
	<hr/>
	\$7,300.00

UPON CONDITION.

For industries, or for land.....	\$5,000.00
For insurance	500.00
	<hr/>
	\$5,500.00

FOR THE DAVENPORT HOME.

For insurance.....	\$	500.00
Steam fitting and washing machines for laundry.....		200.00
Building fences.....		200.00
Painting, repairing and whitewashing.....		200.00
Library.....		200.00
Furniture, including pumps.....		1,500.00
Lumber, hardware, carpenters' salary, and general repairs on building.....		2,500.00—\$5,300.00
Should the Home be made a permanent institution, we desire a special appropriation for the following objects:		
A new oven.....	\$	700.00
For the industries or for land.....		5,000.00

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We express our sincerest obligations to certain railroad companies of Iowa for reduced fare as well as for gratuitous transportation of the children of the Home. We especially mention the generosity of the C., R. I. & P. and the C., B. & Q. Railroad Companies for the freedom of their cars to fourteen children, from the Glenwood Home, on the 1st of February, 1875, to Davenport. And to Dr. Burtis for a free breakfast upon their arrival at his hotel. These exhibitions of sympathy for our soldiers' orphan children are honorable to the benefactors, and are fully appreciated by the trustees.

GLENWOOD HOME.

The Board of Trustees met in regular session at the Glenwood Home on the 9th day of November, 1874. At this meeting we became aware of irregularities existing in its management. Not the least of which, were claims outstanding, against this branch, aggregating about eleven hundred dollars, contracted by Superintendent Stephens. 'Tis true, the debts were contracted on behalf of the Home; nevertheless, were contracted without the knowledge or consent of the trustees. At least, *they* were wholly ignorant of the magnitude of this aggregate debt, if Mr. Stephens' stated official reports were to be their guide.

SIXTY-ONE pupils were found at the Home, notwithstanding but a few days before, Mr. Stephens had reported *eighty-one* children present. These, among other things, created a doubt in our minds as to the fidelity of the Superintendent.

INVESTIGATION.

An investigation was at once resolved upon, and accordingly we assembled at the same place on the 3rd of December, 1874.

The law makes it the duty of the superintendent to draw the monthly support for the children, on sworn statements made to the Auditor of State, of the number of children supported at the home, during the preceding month. See section 1624, chapter 4, Code of 1873.

Upon such statements Mr. Stephens had drawn as follows:

For June, 1874, 93 children.....	\$930.00
For July, 1874, 94 children.....	940.00
For August, 1874, 92 children.....	920.00
For September, 1874, 88 children.....	880.00
For October, 1874, 81 children.....	810.00

By examining the *clothing record* for 1874, we found the names of *twenty* children who had been absent from the home since the close of the school, on the 9th day of June, and were still absent. A positive order from the board to Mr. Stephens, on the 9th of November, to call home the absent ones on or before the 1st of December, failed to bring back more than *four* of the twenty.

The propriety of closing this branch was discussed at this meeting.

RESIGNATION OF MR. STEPHENS.

Before the close of December, 1874, Mr. Stephens' resignation was requested, and by him as promptly submitted, to take effect on the 1st of January, 1875. He remained in charge a few days longer. S. W. Pierce, Esq., Superintendent of the Davenport Home, was chosen to fill the vacancy.

We pause here to say that great credit is due to him for his unremitting labors. Classes were consolidated; the children thoroughly cleansed; expenses curtailed; claims to a considerable amount paid off; and the children prepared for removal to their respective homes.

INVENTORY TAKEN.

An inventory of all the personal effects of the home was taken, and recorded in book "C," to be found with S. P. Bryant, Secretary of the Board. In this book will also be found a list of creditors of the Glenwood branch, and *minutes* of the executive committee; the financial condition of the same; the inventory, sale of the effects, and payment of debts, and reports of the several parties concerned, etc.

MR. STEPHENS REFUSES TO SURRENDER THE PAPERS, ETC.

At our first settlement with Mr. Stephens he refused to surrender to the executive committee the correspondence, clothing record for 1874, bills, vouchers, and his bank book—assuring the committee that his right to retain them was unquestioned, as he had consulted his lawyers. In justice to Mr. Stephens, we should state his reasons for such refusal, which were: that as he had been assailed by the newspapers he would have these evidences, in case of prosecution.

HOME AT GLENWOOD CLOSED.

On the 29th of January, 1875, settlement was made with S. W. Pierce, Esq.,—the Home at Glenwood closed, and fourteen children, with consent of their parents or guardians, were conveyed to the Davenport Home.

SALE OF THE EFFECTS.

After due public notice, sale was made of the entire effects of the Glenwood branch. All liabilities, of whatever character, liquidated, and the surplus of cash, viz: \$339.08 handed over, with the report, to the trustees, on the 10th of March, 1875, then in session at the Home at Cedar Falls.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Here find a statement of the receipt of balances in the hands of Superintendent S. W. Pierce, and from sales of the personal effects, with a statement of expenditures and vouchers submitted by the executive committee.

The work of said committee was fully endorsed.

Outstanding debts of the Glenwood Home, on the 1st of January, 1875, as reported by Thomas L. Stephens, late Superintendent.

LIABILITIES OF GLENWOOD BRANCH.

E. R. S. Woodrow, for boots and shoes	\$ 78.89
E. R. S. Woodrow, groceries	21.50
A. J. Russell, general merchandize	3.40
Robert Hale, grocer for November	142.28
Robert Hale, grocer for December	94.28
D. B. Lufkin, meat for November	55.02
D. B. Lufkin, meat for December	20.41
L. W. Russell	16.83
Clarkson Bro's., Des Moines	5.00
J. V. Hinchman, drugs for November	15.45
J. V. Hinchman, drugs for December	3.50
Charles Faxon, general merchandize for November	149.90
Charles Faxon, general merchandize for December	89.30
Hale & Vaughn, confections	16.50
Wilkie & Co., bakers	103.00
C. W. Dyers, grocer	11.55
Dr. Shriner, dentist	5.00
J. P. Jackson, wood	24.00
Wick & Donaldson, drugs	4.80
James Scott, milk	18.27
Mrs. M. Adams, seamstress	5.40
Dr. J. A. Donaldson, physician	2.50
Butler Scott, farmer	2.00
J. T. Williams, farmer	4.00
Frank Files, farmer	60
Mrs. Proudft, teacher	29.75
Spencer Stout, cook	15.00
Mrs. Martin, manager	12.00
Mrs. Gaywood, manager	12.00
Mrs. Wiley, manager	12.00
Mrs. French, laundress	8.00
Mrs. Tibbett, nurse	8.00
James Scott, milk for December	21.24
McDowell & Hale, flour	28.20
Thomas L. Stephens, for furniture used up in the Home	18.85
Nonpareil Print	5.75
Total	\$1,013.75

FIRST STEPS TO THE INVESTIGATION, ETC.

In the administration of our duty to manage the Home and its interests, we believed clearly in our right to close this branch, which we did on the 29th of January, 1875.

No legal authority seemed to exist conferring this right upon the board of trustees, except by implication, that as we have the right to

control the Home, we have an equal and undoubted right to discontinue one of the branches, when it seems clear that circumstances demand it.

THE OPINIONS OF GOV. CARPENTER AND ATTORNEY GENERAL OBTAINED.

Before acting in the premises we consulted Governor C. C. Carpenter and Hon. M. E. Cutts, Attorney General. These gentlemen, though not affirming our positive right under the statute, were of the opinion that the right was admissible. Their judgment differing very little from our own.

On the 10th of March, 1875, the executive committee of the Glenwood branch made their report to the trustees, then in session. The following is a general view of the report, as recorded in the minutes of the board.

EXTRACT FROM THE SECRETARY'S MINUTES.

"The resignation of Thomas L. Stephens, superintendent of the Glenwood Home, was accepted, to take effect on the 1st January, 1875. That S. W. Pierce, Esq., was placed temporarily in charge; that for certain reasons stated in the report and fully endorsed by the board, the Glenwood branch was closed on the 29th January; that all the children then present (36) were promptly returned to their homes, except fourteen; that these were commended to the executive committee of the Davenport Home for admission; that the personal effects of the Glenwood branch were duly inventoried in book 'C.'; that to pay off debts contracted by Mr. Stephens, a sale was agreed upon—due notice given in the newspapers and by posting bills; that the goods were sold on the 20th and 27th of February at public outcry, in Glenwood, with the following result, viz:

STATEMENT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Received of S. W. Pierce, January 29, 1875.....	\$ 117.01
Cash from private sales, as per invoice in book D, in the secretary's hands.....	267.50
Cash from 1st day's sale.....	401.15
Cash from 2nd day's sale.....	305.23
Cash goods sold to Davenport Home.....	72.55
Cash goods subsequently sold.....	74.85
Total.....	\$1,244.94

CONTRA.

Cash paid to E. R. S. Woodrow for boots and shoes.....	\$ 78 09
Cash to Robert Hale, groceries.....	142 28
Cash to D. B. Lufkin, meat.....	55 02
Cash to D. B. Lufkin, meat.....	20 41
Cash to Charles Faxon, dry goods	149 90
Cash to R. Wilke, baker.....	108 00
Cash to expenses of sales.....	100 52
Cash to the President for telegrams	6 65
Cash, services of Mr. Otis the resident Trustee, attending to sales.....	75 00
Cash, vouchers from F. E. Stephens.....	50 50
Cash to J. V. Hinchman	95
Cash to L. B. Hixon.....	2 25
Cash to Russell & King.....	1 90
Cash to Mills & Cilley.....	9 88
Cash for repairs to Home.....	9 37—\$ 905 86
Balance	339 08

HOME AT GLENWOOD LEASED. .

We leased the Glenwood Home, with the sixteen acres of land, at three dollars per acre, to L. B. Hixon, under a written contract, for one year.

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE DAVEN-
PORT HOME,

Made to the Board of Trustees, March 10, 1875.

GENTLEMEN : We beg leave to report that on the 30th of January, 1875, we received into the Davenport Home fourteen children, whose names and postoffice address are herewith given, from the Glenwood branch just closed, without the formalities prescribed by law, viz :

NAMES OF CHILDREN TRANSFERRED TO THE DAVENPORT HOME.

Bessie Norris and Belle Norris ; guardian, Mrs. Laura Young, Glenwood, Iowa.

Francis Millard and William H. Millard ; guardian, Mrs. Mary Smith, Lincoln, Nebraska.

William R. Pettit and Thomas H. Pettit ; guardian, Mrs. N. P. Pettit, Kansas City, Missouri.

Charles H. Bently, Fred. C. Bently, and Rhoda Bently ; guardian, Mrs. Helen Bently, Glenwood, Iowa.

Howard E. Sunday and William A. Sunday ; guardian, Walter Evans, Ames, Iowa.

Frank Oliver ; guardian, H. H. O'Neal, Chariton, Iowa.

Louise Peters ; guardian, Mrs. Johanna Peters, Grand Island, Nebraska.

Willie Collins ; mother, Mrs. Sage, Missouri Valley.

—Fourteen children.

They were quite destitute of clothing, and, coming too late, were not listed for the month of February, for support. We therefore recommend the usual monthly allowance for them, out of the auditor's warrant, of \$440.00 issued to the superintendent of the Glenwood Home, for children's support.

[Signed.]

WM. H. LEAS,
S. P. BRYANT,

Ex Committee.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, we claim to have made a plain narrative of facts concerning the conduct and removal of Thomas L. Stephens, Esq., from the office of superintendent, and with our reasons for closing the Glenwood branch of the home, leaving conclusions to be drawn by others.

DEATH OF J. CLINTON OTIS, TRUSTEE.

Amid the preparation of an official State document, we are constrained to pause before a clouded sun.

We have just been reminded of a sad visitation to our board. J. Clinton Otis, the trustee residing at Glenwood, is dead. It is meet, therefore, that you should be apprised of the loss to the state, and that *we* should mingle our feelings of sympathy with the bereaved family of our esteemed colleague.

He died at his home on the 18th inst., of consumption. His health became so much enfeebled, that for several years last past, he was unable to speak above a whisper. He endeared himself to us by his christian deportment and devotion to duty.

His views concerning the affairs of the home were sometimes at variance with ours; but these differences were always discussed by him with the utmost freedom, candor, and honesty of purpose; defending his position with great practical wisdom and discrimination. And we take pleasure in saying that he never for a moment lost sight of the proprieties of cultivated life, or the rights due to others. And throughout all our official relations the utmost good feeling prevailed. His counsels were always appreciated—his example will long be felt and remembered by us as worthy of imitation.

WM. H. LEAS, *President.*

SETH P. BRYANT, *Secretary.*

REPORT

OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

IOWA SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME,

AT CEDAR FALLS,

FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING NOVEMBER 1, 1875.

To the Honorable Body of Trustees of the Iowa Soldier' Orphans Homes:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit for your consideration the fifth biennial report of the Soldiers' Orphans Home at Cedar Falls.

The history of these two years is replete with evidences of the benificent care of Him whose providence extends to the most minute concerns of every human life. I cannot forbear to mention, gratefully, that peace, health, contentment and prosperity have been constant guests.

Your attention is invited to the following tabulated statistics of attendance :

In attendance November 1, 1873.....	256
Admitted on application.....	86
Admitted after prolonged absence.....	84
Aggregate attendance.....	376
Discharged on account of age.....	53
Discharged by request.....	183
Died	1
Preent attendance.....	180
Number 16 years of age.....	24
Number 15 years of age.....	20

Number 14 years of age.....	28
Number 13 years of age.....	38
Number 12 years of age.....	21
Number 11 years of age.....	13
Number 10 years of age.....	8
Number 9 years of age.....	15
Number 8 years of age.....	9
Number 7 years of age.....	5
Number 6 years of age.....	3
Boys present.....	95
Girls present.....	94
Parents both living.....	14
Parents both dead.....	28
Fathers alive, mothers dead.....	4
Fathers enlistments accredited to other States.....	45
Born since the war closed.....	35
Feeble minded.....	1
Colored.....	1
Families.....	112
Average attendance.....	230½

ATTENDANCE BY COUNTIES.

Allamakee.....	18
Benton.....	5
Black Hawk.....	15
Boone.....	1
Bremer.....	4
Buchanan.....	10
Butler.....	7
Cerro Gordo.....	4
Chickasaw.....	4
Clayton.....	17
Clinton.....	1
Dallas.....	1
Delaware.....	10
Dubuque.....	9
Fayette.....	17
Floyd.....	4
Franklin.....	4
Hardin.....	8
Harrison.....	3
Jones.....	1
Linn.....	13
Marshall.....	5
Mitchell.....	8
Story.....	2
Tama.....	4
Winnesheik.....	7
Worth.....	7
Wright.....	5
Total.....	189

The fathers (eleven) of eighteen of the children present are living;

of this number four were disabled in the service while in the line of duty, and seven deserted their families leaving them without support.

DEATHS.

When I left the Home to attend the last biennial meeting of the Board, Sarah J. Baird, of Waukon, Allamakee county, had been in hospital two days slightly ill with cold; when I returned, forty-eight hours later, she was in dying condition with congestion of the lungs. Sarah was one of the oldest girls, and her sweet temper, quiet demeanor, and obedient habits greatly endeared her to companions and teachers. Faded like an opening flower, her sudden and unexpected departure was a sad but useful lesson to her schoolmates.

CHANGE IN DOMESTIC SYSTEM.

At the opening of the current school year, September 1st, some important changes were made in our domestic system whereby our eight families or wards were consolidated into four,—all upon the second floor—the girls occupying the front rooms. Equal space was left in the third story for dormitories, each family sleeping directly over its own sitting room. A trial of two months has convinced us that the change has been conducive to comfort and health. Formerly when in the wards the beds were at a high temperature at bed time, and the children, being warm, turned the blankets back; but towards morning as the rooms became cooler, unable to cover themselves properly, they frequently suffered discomfort and sometimes took colds. The ventilation is adequate.

To afford any who may be indisposed an opportunity for quiet retirement, until nature resumes actively her proper functions, a suit of rooms, with experienced nurse in charge, is kept open.

ACCIDENTS.

The day before he expected to return from vacation visit, (August 1874) Sohn Aulguir, a lad of fourteen, was out chicken hunting with a friend in the vicinity of Waterloo. They had been out but a short time when his friend's fowling piece was accidentally discharged, the contents taking effect in his (John's) right leg, lacerating the flesh in a horrid manner, and badly shattering the fibula. He remained with his uncle, whom he was visiting, two weeks, when he returned to the Home. A year later, on the morning of the day when he expected to

return, Matthew Cox, aged thirteen, who was visiting an uncle at Elgin, Fayette county, went into a stable to harness a horse, and while there, received a kick in the right leg below the knee that fractured both bones badly. His sister who was visiting with him, was detained to assist in nursing him. I am advised that they will return about the first proximo. A little boy while carrying an armful of wood fell and fractured his right radius near the wrist.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

For further particulars in matters relating to the sanitary condition, you are respectfully referred to the Physician's report herewith submitted.

The general health and fine physique of the children seem to render any argument in favor of our present dietic regulations superfluous. At meal times all the children are seated at four tables, which are presided over by the same ladies who attend them in the wards. These observe their manners, note such delinquencies as may occur on the part of any during a meal, and admonish or rebuke such offenders when *alone*, for the fault. The children talk incessantly while at the table, but in suppressed tones. Lively talk, spiced with childish wit and humor, always makes these scenes pleasant. Our diet list, with modifications to suit the different seasons, is as follows :

DIET LIST.—BREAKFAST.

Baked beans, boiled rice, hominy, salt fish, corn bread, fried mush, and pancakes, each once a week; beef steak twice; hash three times, and potatoes four times; white and brown bread, butter and syrup daily.

DINNER.

Monday—Roast beef, baked potatoes, bread (white and brown).

Tuesday—Boiled beef and vegetables, bread as above.

Wednesday—Beef soup, potatoes, bread and pudding.

Thursday—Roast beef, vegetables and bread as above.

Friday—Stewed beans with beef and pork, bread as above.

Saturday—Stewed meat and vegetables, bread as above.

SUPPER.

Bread, fried potatoes, biscuit (five times a week), graham bread (once each week), cold meat, milk toast, cakes and pies (occasionally), butter, syrup, and sauce of dried or green fruit comprise the supper list.

Bread always in abundance, potatoes twice each day, and other vegetables in their season. Fruit, pickles and other acidulated food are plentifully supplied.

CLOTHING.

Next to wholesome, well-cooked food, clean, smooth fitting and sufficient clothing conduces most to the comfort of a child. Fortunately our children are not necessarily much exposed during the most severe winter weather, there being very little out-door work for them to do at that season. Their clothing, except hats, shoes, and hosiery, is manufactured in the Home. The boys wear a pure wool filled jean, which is cut and made by the sewing room employes. Their coats, pants and vests are suitably lined. They wear wool hats, kip balmoral shoes, wool hose and muslin shirts, except invalids and others who require special protection. Such have flannel underclothing. They are not limited to a specified number of articles of clothing for a given time, but are provided with as much as they need.

The girls wear prints for common and worsteds, percales, &c., for occasional dresses. Cotton flannel vests, wool skirts and hose are furnished for winter, and cotton of suitable texture for summer. Their shoes, which are unlined kip, high cut, are made to order. Invalids and those whose age tends to invite disease are protected with special care.

Their wraps are heavy repellants, lined for winter, and lighter material, unlined, for summer.

Those who are twelve years of age make their own clothing, (all of which is cut in the sewing room,) with the aid and under the direction of their ward-managers. Every garment is plainly marked with the wearers name.

When discharged each girl is allowed four dresses, two changes of underclothing, three pair of hose, and good a hat, shoes and wraps. Each boy takes two coats, two vests, three pair of pants and three shirts. Some of the boys have been taught to render considerable assistance to their managers, such as repairing clothing, cleaning paint, sweeping house.

INDUSTRIES.

I regard the industries as fundamental in these experimental nurseries to which so many eyes are turned with eager expectancy. Useful, wisely systemized employment is the mother of contentment. It imparts strength of body and vigor of mind, and it promotes sound morality. The employment for the boys, as at present conducted, consists mainly in the tillage of our large vegetable garden, the culture of trees, labor upon the roads and walks, preparing fuel, and the lighter work, such as peeling vegetables, scouring knives and forks, carrying water, and other similar chores.

A few of boys, born mechanics, are turning their talent to good account by the use of small fret saws, with which they make a great variety of scroll work. They purchase the saws and material with a portion of the savings from vacation earnings, or the meager remittances sometimes made them by friends. Their wares consist in wall brackets and pockets, card receivers, small picture frames, and other small articles for ornament and use.

The saws and materials having been purchased with their own money, and the work performed when it in no wise interfered with their other duties, they have been allowed to sell the articles manufactured, and use the proceeds in the purchase of other materiel or otherwise.

I believe manufacturing beyond what might be done by the older children out of school hours, in the shoe-shop and sewing-room, and in the line of scroll work, under competent direction, to be impracticable, during a term of school. The boys leave the home at sixteen years of age, or before,—earlier in life than farmers' sons usually are apprenticed. All of the industries should be instituted with the view to promote the efficiency of the school by ministering to the physical development and health of the pupils. Let those who have aptness for mechanical pursuits obtain the special training requisite to proficiency in that department of labor after they leave the home, as many already have done.

Unquestionably, the best employment for our boys, who are from twelve to sixteen years of age, may be found in the garden and on the farm, where they may come into contact daily with those old favorites of the boys,—pure air and sunshine; where the healthful exercise of all the muscles would promote the symmetrical growth of the body, and lay a sure foundation, physically, for a sound, strong manhood, without which they must become intellectual pigmys; and where the

silent, creative force of nature, unfolding into perfection of beauty the myriad forms of vegetable life, might become their teachers, and, perchance, lead their contemplations from the beautiful creature up to the wonderful Creator.

A farm wisely managed and judiciously stocked would, in a short time, become a source of revenue to the institution, while its intrinsic value would increase as fast, at least, as that of adjoining lands. The labor in the various departments might be performed by the boys, with competent direction, in connection with school duties—a consideration of great importance. I therefore ask you to consider the expediency of recommending the lease or purchase of a suitable farm for, and adjacent to the Home.

The girls, in addition to their own personal sewing, make and repair for the boys, do the children's ironing, assist in the kitchen, clear and relay the tables, wash dishes, trim lamps, and lend their cheerful, efficient aid in every part of the Home.

During the summer vacation, when not otherwise employed, they piece bed-quilts, make comfortables, and also sew carpet-rags which are woven by one of our neighbors and used to carpet the ward floors. Thirty bed-quilts have been pieced by them and quilted. They have never manufactured anything for sale.

No value has been set upon the labor of the children. All, from the little boy or girl of eight years to those of fifteen or sixteen, have duties assigned to them more or less difficult, which they perform well.

GOVERNMENT.

The government is "mild, but firm." It is instituted upon the theory that prevention is better than punishment. Children have intuitive knowledge of human nature. Necessary regulations, impartially and kindly administered, always find a response in their hearts. They also have a nice sense of justice, and willingly submit to correction that its demands may be satisfied.

A record of deportment is kept by each teacher and manager, in which the faults of delinquents are faithfully marked. Wholesome, needful restraints, such as are consistent with the requirements of discipline and the well being of the child, are imposed as penalties for disobedience. Children are never deprived of meals for punishment.

The following are our rules :

RULES—TEACHERS.

1. The term of employment of teachers, unless otherwise limited, shall, in all cases, cease with the end of the school year in which their service begins, and can be extended only by new appointment; but every teacher shall be subject, at any time, to termination of employment at the pleasure of the superintendent, or of the board of trustees; and no teacher shall claim or receive more of the annual or other salary prescribed than the pro rata portion thereof, due to the period of actual service.

2. Teachers shall give at least one month's notice of their intention to resign, and any teacher withdrawing without such notice shall forfeit the amount of salary earned and unpaid.

3. Teachers shall devote themselves, during school hours, faithfully and entirely to school duties; and shall employ so much of their time out of school as may be necessary for a thorough preparation for, and an efficient discharge of their duties as teachers.

4. Teachers shall be present at least fifteen minutes before the sessions begin, to open the school-room and secure good behavior and care of school premises.

5. Teachers shall punctually observe the hours for opening and closing the schools and shall take care that the air in the rooms is effectually changed at each recess, and at the end of each school session.

6. Teachers are responsible for the safe keeping of the school property, for books loaned to pupils, and for the neatness of the school premises.

7. When, in the opinion of a teacher, or other employe, a child deserves corporal punishment for conduct prejudicial to good order or morality, such person shall in every instance report the offending child to the superintendent for punishment.

8. There shall be two sessions daily, of three hours each, in all the schools. There shall be a recess of fifteen minutes for each pupil during each regular session of school.

9. Teachers shall keep a daily record of the scholarship and deportment of each pupil, and shall report at such times and in such manner as may be prescribed by the superintendent.

10. The following stated holidays are allowed to the schools: Saturday of each week, the annual thanksgiving day, the week between Christmas and New Year's day, and one week some time in April.

11. Teachers salaries are fixed and paid by calendar months.

WARD MANAGERS.

12. In their wards the children must at all times be quiet and orderly. Loud talking and disorderly demonstrations of every kind, such as dancing, scuffling, or playing about the room, and everything prejudicial to good order is forbidden.

13. Managers should give personal attention to the cleanliness of the children. They are responsible for the clothing, bedding, furniture and other property of the wards. They should have the air in the room changed thoroughly at least three times every day.

14. Managers must accompany the children to the dining hall, and notice their manners while at the tables, and must hold them accountable for delinquencies.

15. Orders for clothing must be presented in writing to the matron. Clothing must not be sold or exchanged without her consent.

16. Duplicate washing lists must be made, one of which should be sent to the laundry. If any of the pieces should not be returned at the appointed time, the delinquency must be reported to the matron.

17. Children who need medicine or require surgical treatment, should be reported to the superintendent.

18. Managers will draw books from the library for the children, and return them at such time, and in manner prescribed by the librarian.

19. If corporal punishment be administered, it must be done in conformity to the requirements of number 7 of these regulations.

VISITORS.

20. The home will be open from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M., on all days except Saturday and Sunday, for the reception of visitors.

21. Preaching and Sabbath-school services alternating, every Sabbath at 2½ o'clock P. M., at which visitors are always welcome.

22. The mothers of the children may be entertained two days during a term of school.

23. The superintendent should be notified of the intention, on the part of any, to invite friends, if the hospitalities of the home are desired for such guests.

MISCELLANEOUS.

24. The use, upon the premises, of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and profanity and obscenity, is prohibited.

25. Employes desiring to leave the institution during business hours, must first obtain permission of the superintendent.

26. Employes are accountable for the judicious use of supplies and for the faithful employment of time.

27. The lights in the private rooms must be extinguished at or before 10 o'clock P. M., at which time the house will be closed.

Employes are particularly desired to notice the conversation, manners, and general deportment of the children upon the play ground and elsewhere, whenever they are brought into contact, and faithfully to report any delinquencies that may occur. They are hereby requested to use their best endeavors to encourage every child in obedience to all necessary regulations, and by precept and example to promote progress, harmony, and morality in the institution.

SCHOOLS.

The school is graded. It comprises three departments, viz: Primary, Intermediate, and Grammar. Four teachers are employed, one of whom, the assistant in the Grammar department, hears recitations half of each day, and devotes the remainder of the time to a class of twelve music scholars. Two pupils—Miss Lucie Seaton and Miss Lyna E. Whited—hear recitations in geography a half hour each day. The former has the D, and the latter the C class.

We aim to give our pupils clear, concise, and thorough instruction in the branches usually taught in the public schools. The following is

THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

NOTE.—There shall be vocal exercises at the opening of every session, oral instruction, embracing lessons in morals and manners, and general exercises in language and familiar science throughout the course.

Primary Grade.—Alphabet with word method, printing and phonetic spelling, reading and spelling; first, second and third readers; writing and drawing with pencil and chalks; elementary lessons in numbers; primary lessons in geography, with map-drawing.

Intermediate Grade.—Reading and spelling, third and fourth readers ; writing, arithmetic—rudiments and mental ; the manual of geography and map-drawing ; declamation and simple exercises in sentence making.

Grammar Grade.—D Class : Reading and spelling, fourth reader and speller ; writing ; arithmetic, to common fractions ; manual of geography, with map-drawing ; declamation, and simple exercises in composition. C Class : Reading and spelling, fourth reader and speller ; writing ; arithmetic, common fractions to percentage ; geography, with map-drawing, completed ; declamation and composition. B Class : Reading and spelling, fifth reader and speller ; writing ; English grammar, to syntax ; United States history ; geography reviewed ; Arithmetic completed, Int. arith. ; declamation and composition. A Class : Reading and spelling, fifth reader ; writing, with mercantile forms ; arith. reviewed ; elementary algebra, English grammar, physiology and hygiene, declamation and composition.

Lessons are given in natural philosophy, botany and geometry. Townsend's chart, containing an analysis of the constitution of the United States, is used as the basis of familiar talks to the older pupils upon that subject.

Each teacher is required to keep a register containing a correct record of the names, daily attendance, deportment and scholarship of all her pupils. Each pupil is provided monthly with a printed blank report card, which he is required to keep clean, and on which he enters daily his standing in deportment and in each of the branches pursued by him. Once in four weeks the teacher takes these cards, compares them with her register, and, if found correct, signs and incloses them in their envelopes on letter days. (Every fourth Friday, in the afternoon, stationery is furnished to one child of every family, and an opportunity given it to write what it pleases to its mother or guardian.) Thus the mothers are kept advised of the deportment and scholarship of their children, and also of their treatment while here.

Written examinations are made monthly in the Grammar Department.

VACATIONS.

For the purpose of affording teachers and pupils needed relaxation from nervous strain, we suspend the school one week during the holidays, also one week in April. The school year ends the second week in June. During the annual summer vacation, by request, about two-

thirds of the children visit their mothers or guardians, where they remain, subject to the call of the superintendent, enjoying a respite from the routine of institution life, and renewing and strengthening natural affections till summoned back to duty.

The influence of these summer visits is reflex—the child returning with corrected ideas of real life, while the mother, learning more of the nature and extent of the work of the institution, and realizing its benefits in her own family is brought into more perfect sympathy, and consequently she can give it a moral support which is of value to teacher and pupil.

The Fifteenth General Assembly made an appropriation of two hundred dollars to the Home, for the library. Considerable care was exercised in selecting the books. They are all fresh from the publishers, and were delivered at Cedar Falls at 33½ off.

The library now contains 1,000 carefully selected volumes, which have been purchased at different times, at a cost of \$900. Two hundred volumes, comprising poetry, history, biography, travel and fiction have recently been added.

In addition to the lighter works of fiction, it contains the writings of such authors as Scott, Dickens, Cooper, Muhlbach, Irving, Prescott, Bayard Taylor, Jacob Abbott, and others, which are specially valued by the older children. It is an important auxiliary to the school.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS TRAINING.

Moral and religious culture has not been omitted. The Bible, that royal standard of sound morality and pure religion, is our guide in all matters appertaining to purity of heart and life. The pastors of the Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Congregationalist, and Baptist churches, continue to hold services gratuitously in the chapel on alternate Sabbaths. The Sabbath-school has sustained interesting and instructive sessions. Our teachers (all of whom are christian young ladies) are devoting themselves faithfully to this important work. A children's prayer meeting (weekly) has been sustained during the entire period. At times deep religious interest has been manifested on the part of many of the older children. The children memorize portions of Scripture, which they recite in concert, and they have been taught many beautiful songs from the "Home Songs" and other collections, which they sing very sweetly.

IRREGULARITY OF ATTENDANCE.

Various causes have conspired to render the attendance somewhat irregular. The circumstances of some mothers have changed for the better, and such have very promptly removed their children, while others have lost their health, or for other reasons have found it necessary to apply for the admission of one or more children. Thirty boys and twenty-three girls have been discharged who had attained the age of sixteen years.

PRESENT EMPLOYMENT OF DISCHARGED CHILDREN.

At present their employment is as follows, viz: Five are teachers; seven are students; one is a machinist; twenty-four are farmers, two are seamstresses; ten reside with their mothers or other relatives; and one (a boy returned to his mother) was feeble-minded. Two (girls) have married. Frank Wheelock, one of the thirty boys, died on the 15th of October ult. of hemorrhage of the lungs. Four pupils of last year's A class, Grammar Department, which numbered thirteen, applied for, and were found qualified to take teachers' certificates, at a public examination held in Black Hawk county. The other members of the class doubtless could have acquitted themselves with equal credit.

PERSONALS.

The boy Sidney Corwin, an innocent victim of intemperance, whose idiosyncracies rendered him dangerous, has been sent to his mother, resident at Lombardville, Illinois, with recommendation that he be sent to the Institution for Feeble-Minded Children in that state.

Phœbe M. Ellsworth, the mute, was transferred to the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, September 15th, current year. She is reported monthly for support to defray her expenses for traveling and clothing. In accordance with your order, the surplus drawn on her account will be reimbursed to the treasurer at the expiration of the year.

APPLICATIONS.

Applications for admission continue to come, most of which are for children that have been born since the war closed; some for orphans whose fathers were not soldiers, and a few for admission as boarders. The following is a specimen:

"Mr.——— a disabled soldier of the 12th Iowa Infantry, has lost his

wife who leaves two small children,—a girl five years old and a boy two,—the mother of these children was buried yesterday, leaving them no protection, from the fact that Mr.——— is now nearly gone with consumption and cannot even take care of himself. He lost his right arm near the shoulder and draws a pension, yet he has no home for his children and in his present condition cannot do it. He wishes therefore to place them in the Home.”

Can Iowa do a nobler deed or a wiser, than to assume the guardianship of such, be they soldiers' children or not, and give them a warm cheerful niche with home comforts and good training in her beautiful domain ?

PROGRAMME OF DAILY EXERCISES.

A. M.—At 4 the engineer is called to light the furnace fires. From 5 till 5:30, the children in numbers one and three (oldest children) rise, make their beds and attend to any other dormitory work under the direction of the night nurse who also acts as dormitory manager ; from 5:30 till 6, those in numbers two and four rise and attend to duties as above. At 5:30 the eight ironing girls, the laundry boys, the two barn boys, the engineer's two helpers, the two kitchen boys and the office boy report for duty. Of the others some study, some read, many girls take this hour to sew, and some of the boys desiring outdoor recreation, go to the exercise poles when the weather is not too cold. At 6:10 the bell calls all except the kitchen and dining hall details to the wards to make such preparation for the dining hall as due regard for personal appearance suggests. The managers seize these opportunities to impart useful lessons in personal cleanliness, politeness, manners, morals, &c. At 6:30 they are called to breakfast. Twenty-five minutes is allotted to the meal and ten to devotional exercises, which consist in reading the bible, singing, and in the Lord's prayer, in which the children join audibly.

From 7:10 till 8:45 all details of boys and girls are employed on the labor to which they may have been assigned. At 8:45 all assemble in their wards to attend to any preparation that may be necessary to make them presentable at school. They are called to the school-room at 9, where they remain until 10:45, when all are allowed a recess of 15 minutes; returning, they remain in school until 12.

P. M.—From 12 till 12:15 preparation in the wards for dinner, 12:15 till 12:45 dinner, 12:45 till 1:45 recreation for all except kitchen,

pantry and dining hall details. 1:45 preparation for school as above. At 2 all march into the school rooms; 3:45 to 4, recess; 5 till 5:10, intermission between school and supper bell; 5:10 till 5:30, preparation for supper; 5:30 till 6, supper; from 6 till 7:30 amusements, reading or sewing at pleasure; 7:30 till 8:30, advanced classes study and younger children go to bed; from 8:30 till 9, older children retire. At 10 lights are extinguished (except in halls) and the house is closed for the night.

GENERAL DUTIES.

General duties in addition to special are assigned for Saturdays, such as policing the grounds about the building, filling beds, house cleaning and other similar work. The children are carefully bathed and their clothing changed once each week, on Friday evening and on Saturday and oftener when necessary. The boys whose conduct has been meritorious during the week, usually are rewarded by a half holiday—Saturday afternoon.

The children rise half an hour later on the Sabbath, take their breakfast one hour later, and supper three-fourths of an hour earlier than on other days. A lunch of crackers, cakes and apples takes the place of the usual dinner.

Three officers and twenty-two employes, whose names and monthly salaries are given below, attended to the wants of the children, kindly ministering to their comfort, and they also have the care of the grounds and household property.

DEPARTMENT.

As now organized there are sixteen separate and distinct departments,—three schools, four wards, one hospital, one sewing and cutting, one kitchen, one dining, one bakery, one laundry, one shoe (repairing), one teamster's, one engineer's. Each principal or manager is held accountable to the Superintendent or Matron for the faithful care of all property entrusted to him or her, and for the economical and legitimate use of supplies.

ROLL OF EMPLOYEES WITH SALARIES.

Henry F. Tucker, Superintendent.....	\$100.00
Mrs. H. F. Tucker, Matron.....	50.00
S. N. Pierce, M. D., Physician and Surgeon (exclusive of board)	30.00
Miss Alice E. Tracy, Teacher of Grammar Department.....	35.00
Miss Leoti L. West, Teacher of Intermediate Department Book-keeper and Librarian.....	35.00
Miss Josephine L. Lawrence, Teacher of Primary Department	30.00
Miss Jean L. Terry, Teacher in recitation room one-half of each day.....	12.50
Miss Jennie Vance, Ward Manager.....	20.00
Miss Mary E. Vance, Ward Manager.....	20.00
Mrs. Mary A. Sherman, Ward Manager.....	20.00
Mrs. A. V. Marble, Ward Manager.....	20.00
Mrs. Susan P. Lawrence, Nurse.....	20.00
Mrs. S. J. McKittrick, Cutter and Sewing-Room Manager	20.00
Miss Julia Smith, Seamstress.....	12.00
Miss Lizzie Miller, Seamstress.....	12.00
Mrs. Hattie A. Heaton, Dormitory Manager and Night Nurse..	20.00
Mrs. Fostina G. Smith, Kitchen Manager.....	25.00
Miss Lottis Hock, Assistant.	12.00
Alex. Martz, Engineer and Machinist.....	35.00
Mrs. Alex. Martz, Dining-hall Manager.....	15.00
Hernando Mead, Baker.....	35.00
Mrs. Lydia Nash, Laundry Manager.....	15.00
Miss Christene Peterson, Laundress.....	12.00
Miss Christene Oeter, Laundress	12.00
John Wolff, Cobbler.....	25.00
Zeba M. Nettleton, Teamster.....	25.00
Richard James, Gardener.....	25.00

A daughter of the superintendent is boarded in the institution.

Miss Terry has a class of twelve music scholars, which pay her at the rate of \$7.50 per term of twenty-four lessons of one hour each or equivalent.

The engineer is employed all the year. When not needed in his special department, he is assigned to general duties about the house or in the garden.

The above remark is applicable, also, to the baker.

Richard James was discharged on the 31st ult., his services being no longer required.

Miss Julia Smith was discharged at the same time for similar reasons.

The Misses West, Lawrence and Miller were children at the Home.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Your attention is invited to the following financial statement, which exhibits the monthly receipts and expenditures for the past two years :

SUMMARY OF TABULATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS.

To balance November 1, 1873.....	\$ 356.51
Received from George B. Van Saun (support fund).....	57,480 60
Received from garden products and pork.....	2,058.78
Received from other sources.....	377.70
Total.....	\$60,272.94

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for clothing and furnishing	\$ 8,555.09
Paid for groceries and provisions.....	19,510.02
Paid for furniture.....	681.24
Paid for improvements and repairs.....	2,834.59
Paid for fuel.....	5,939.38
Paid for light.....	871.58
Paid for live stock	261.31
Paid for tools and implements	113.00
Paid for books and stationery	555.66
Paid for drugs and medicines.....	269.23
Paid for salaries	17,447.37
Paid for incidental expenses	2,824.01
Total.....	\$59,362.48
Received and expended for library	200.00
Balance November 1, 1875	910.46

All claims against the Home are paid monthly. At present there are no unpaid accounts outstanding.

The grounds are gradually becoming more attractive and valuable The lawn produces all the hay we consume, the garden nearly all the vegetables.

GARDEN PRODUCTS.

Our garden products and pork (all of which are accounted for above) are estimated as follows :

Hay.....	\$ 150 00	Beans.....	\$ 95 50
Potatoes.....	398 75	Peas	20 00
Beets	47 37	Squashes.....	32 50
Turnips	12 63	Pumpkins	15 00
Carrots.....	7 80	Melons	15 00
Onions	8 70	Lettuce.....	10 00
Parsnips	38 50	Cabbage.....	334 95
Salsify.....	27 33	180 gallons cucumber pickles.....	27 00
Radishes.....	14 88	Cucumbers.....	100 80
Horse radish	5 00	Peppers	2 17
Tomatoes.....	216 87	Strawberries.....	20 25
Evergreen.....	88 60	Currants	9 00
Pork	726 75	Raspberries.....	1 18
Lard	75 00	Pleplant.....	5 50
Total.....			\$2,506 98

CONDITION OF PROPERTY.

The buildings are in good repair, but some of the furniture is much worn, and ought to be replaced immediately.

The garden tools and farming implements are in good condition. The vehicles are in good order.

We have three horses, ten fat swine and fourteen store hogs.

IMPROVEMENTS MADE BY COMMITTEE.

Early in the summer of 1874 Mr. VanSaun, as committee on improvements for the Home, purchased a tubular boiler of the same dimensions as the one before in use, but of superior workmanship, from Messrs. Walworth Brooks & Co., of Chicago, Ill. The two placed side by side in a well lighted airy room, are permanently set in masonry. A conical smoke stack ten feet in diameter at the base and reaching an altitude of seventy feet, has been built forty feet west from the main building. By extending the boiler house twenty and one-half feet west, a good coal shed 18 ft. by 23 ft. has been secured.

A steam pipe has been laid underground to the laundry, and a few coils of pipe have been placed in the dry room giving facilities for washing and drying clothes. A suitable steam washing apparatus is much needed in the laundry, and would be equally serviceable should the character of the institution ever be changed. The kitchen and hall floors which were worn through in many places have been newly laid with ash.

DAMAGE BY STORM.

On the afternoon of Wednesday, July 8, '74, Cedar Falls and vicinity was visited by a terrific storm of wind and rain. Our smoke stack then partly built, was damaged to the amount of \$35.00. The wind mill was considerably injured and other slight damage was sustained.

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.—CONTINUED.

NAME OF ARTICLE.	NO.	KIND.	CONDITION.	VALUE.
Wall brackets.	2	Vases.		1.00
Pictures	1	Capitol at Washington.		1.00
Pictures	1	Lord's Prayer.		1.50
Pictures	1	General William T. Sherman.		.50
Pictures	1	Forever with the Lord.		6.00
Pictures	1	For me to live is Christ.		1.00
Pictures	1	Mrs. E. G. Platt.		1.00
Pictures	1	Morning Reverie.		.50
Pictures	1	Dressing for the Ball.		.50
Pictures	1	Women at the Ores.		4.00
Pictures	1	George Washington.	Good	1.00
Pictures	1	Abraham Lincoln.	Good	2.00
Pictures	1	1 Rubber and 1 linen.	Good	1.00
Pictures	1	1 Woolen and 1 linen.	Good	1.00
Pictures	1	4 Light Chandeliers, complete.		.75
Pictures	1	Large bracket.		
Pictures	1	Perkins and House.		
Pictures	1	Large glass.		
Pictures	1	1 Buff and 5 blue Holland.		
Pictures	1	Total		\$ 987.36

FURNITURE IN OFFICER'S ROOMS.

Rockers	1	Cane back.	Worn	2.00
Rockers	1	Wooden	Worn	1.25
Rockers	1	Cane back sewing.		1.00
Chairs	1	Cane bottom.		.75
Chairs	1	Common	Worn	1.50
Table	1	Small walnut.	Good	2.00
Bureau	1	Wash.	Worn	2.50
Sink	1	Walnut		1.50
Sink	1	Ewers and basins.		1.50
Sink	1	Chamber		1.50
Sink	1	Painted tin pails.		9.00
Bed	1	Walnut bedstead.		12.00
Bed	1	Pilows		8.00
Bed	1	Ticks		10.00
Bed	1	Blankets.		

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.—CONTINUED.

NAME OF ARTICLE.	NO.	KIND.	CONDITION.	VALUE.
Carpet	17	Yards.....	Worn	\$.15
Wardrobes.....	3	.....	Good	15.00
Wardrobes.....	1	.....	Much worn.....	.....
Wardrobes.....	1	.....	Good .....	.....
Wardrobes.....	1	.....	Good .....	.....
Mirrors	16	.....	Good .....	.....
Book shelves.....	2	Sets	Good	1.50
Lamps	4	.....	.....	.....
Lamps	8	.....	.....	.50
Lamps	4	.....	.....	.....
Stoves	2	.....	.....	4.00
Total .....				.....
				\$ 599.40

WARD FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

Rockers	1	.....	Wooden.....	Worn .....	.....	\$ .50
Rockers	5	.....	Sewing.....	.....	.....	5.00
Chairs	218	.....	Common .....	.....	\$ .40	87.20
Lounges.....	2	.....	Walnut .....	.....	.....	4.00
Tables	10	.....	Round walnut.....	Good	5.00	50.00
Tables	1	.....	Square walnut.....	Good .....	.....	5.00
Tables	4	.....	Square pine .....	.....	2.00	8.00
Sinks	8	.....	Pine .....	.....	8.50	28.00
Sinks	24	.....	Tin washbasins.....	.....	.20	4.80
Sinks	24	.....	Wooden palls .....	.....	.10	2.40
Sinks	3	.....	Iron dust palls.....	.....	.....	1.50
Pictures	2	Chromo	Wide Awake and Fast Asleep (com).....	.....	.....	5.00
Pictures	1	Oleograph	"Ouch" .....	.....	.....	8.00
Pictures	1	Oleograph	Hopeless .....	.....	.....	.75
Pictures	1	Oleograph	The Surprise.....	.....	.....	1.00
Pictures	1	Oleograph	Feeding the Pets.....	.....	.....	.75
Pictures	2	Oleograph	Pluck (companion).....	.....	.....	6.00
Pictures	1	Lithograph.....	Ten Commandments.....	.....	.....	.75
Pictures	2	Steel	The Lord's Prayer.....	.....	.....	1.00
Pictures	1	Steel	The Fathers Grave .....	.....	.....	.25
Pictures	1	Steel	Victory .....	.....	.....	.50
Pictures	1	Steel	Lincoln at Home.....	.....	.....	1.00
Pictures	1	Steel	Officers of our Navy, 1861.....	.....	.....	.50
Pictures	1	Steel	My First Pants.....	.....	.....	.25

[illegible]

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.—CONTINUED.

NAME OF ARTICLE	NO.	KIND.	CONDITION.	VALUE.
Pictures	1	Print		.25
Pictures		Crayon		.25
Beds			Worn	1.00
Beds				.50
Beds				2.00
Beds				248.00
Beds				445.25
Beds				23.25
Beds				100.00
Beds				.20
Beds				.10
Beds				.15
Beds				.75
Beds				8.25
Window shades				
Window shades				
Carpet			Worthless.	2.88
Carpet				4.50
Mirror				82.50
Book shelves			Nearly new	84.40
Lamps				6.85
Lamps				8.00
Lamps				12.00
Clocks				80.00
Clocks				7.50
Total				\$ 1,524.88

SCHOOL FURNITURE AND APPARATUS.

Desks	72	Double	A. H. Andrews & Co., No. 2, school	Good	5.50	386.00
Desks	86	Double	A. H. Andrews & Co., No. 3, school	Good	6.50	104.00
Desks	11	Double	A. H. Andrews & Co., back seats	Good	8.50	88.50
Desks	86	Double	A. H. Andrews & Co., No. 4, school	Good	5.00	180.00
Tables	8	Double	Teachers' cherry	Good	8.00	9.00
Tables	1		Teachers' small, cherry	Good	5.00	15.00
Tables	1		Teachers' pine	Good	4.00	4.00
Chairs	18		Common	Worn	.50	1.00
Organ	1		Smith's Cabinet	Worn		9.00
Book case	1		Large pine	Good		10.00
Planetarium	1		Metallic	Good		10.00
Microscope	1		Household	Good		18.00
Bells	2		Call	Good		7.00

	Common.	\$ 2.50	\$
Books	1	.75	7.50
Books	1	1.00	10.00
Books	23	3.88	88.81
Books	50	25.00	250.00
Books	18	10.80	108.00
Books	88	17.10	171.00
Books	12	9.00	90.00
Books	16	7.50	75.00
Books	1	.75	7.50
Books	1	.75	7.50
Books	28	28.40	284.00
Books	62	24.80	248.00
Books	78	23.40	234.00
Books	47	7.05	70.50
Books	25	2.50	25.00
Books	17	1.00	10.00
Books	14	1.00	10.00
Books	1	.80	8.00
Books	60	.75	7.50
Books	1	.20	2.00
Books	77	.15	1.50
Books	120	.10	1.00
Books	115	.20	2.00
Books	4	.10	1.00
Books	200	.15	1.50
Books	45	.20	2.00
Books	107	.50	5.00
Books	84	.80	8.00
Books	7	.60	6.00
Books	43	.80	8.00
Books	17	.50	5.00
Books	16	.40	4.00
Books	70	.20	2.00
Books	4	.40	4.00
Books	161	8.05	80.50
Books	179	24.00	240.00
Books	1	1.50	15.00
Books	11	2.90	29.00
Books	5	.50	5.00
Books	1	1.50	15.00
Books	8 1/2	.25	2.50
Books	15	2.50	25.00
Books	1	4.00	40.00
Books	8	10.00	100.00
Books	60	\$1,355.08	

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.—CONTINUED.

DINING HALL FURNITURE, CROCKERY AND CUTLERY.

NAME OF ARTICLE,	NO.	KIND.	CONDITION.	VALUE.
Chairs	83	Common	Worn	9.90
Stools	200	Dining	Worn	65.00
Wardrobe	1	Small pine	Good	10.00
Tables	1	Walnut extension.	New	12.50
Table	81	Walnut dining	Worn	108.50
Copboard	1	Milk	Good	5.00
Stand	1	Small light	Good	7.75
Bell	1	Call	Good	1.00
Linen	30	Table cloth	Good	9.75
Pails	4	Wooden	Good	.40
Pails	1	Sheet iron dust	Good	.50
Pails	7	Buff Holland	Good	.88
Pails	8	Blue Holland	Good	12.00
Pails	4	2 Light chandeliers	Good	6.00
Pails	3	Bracket	Good	1.00
Pails	1	Hanging	Good	2.00
Pails	1	Iowa Honors Our Fathers; We will Honor Her	Good	8.63
Pails	23	Common plates	Good	1.85
Pails	3	Soup plates	Good	.86
Pails	2 1/2	Desert plates	Good	8.84
Pails	2 1/2	Tureens	Good	2.25
Pails	8 1/2	Tes cups and saucers	Good	1.75
Pails	7-12	Sugar bowls	Good	8.13
Pails	8 1/2	Large bowls	Good	8.50
Pails	2	Platters	Good	2.40
Pails	1	Scalloped dishes	Good	6.25
Pails	2 1/2	Vegetable dishes	Good	.90
Pails	5-12	Cream pitchers	Good	5.00
Pails	3	1 Gallon water pitchers	Good	1.50
Pails	8	Sauce dishes	Good	2.40
Pails	1 1/2	Butter dishes	Good	.10
Pails	1 1/2	Pickle dishes	Good	2.20
Pails	1 1/2	Tumbler	Good	2.70
Pails	1 1/2	Mo uses pitchers	Good	.50
Pails	1 1/2	Spoon holders	Good	1.85
Pails	2 1/2	Salt cellars	Good	15.00
Pails	1 1/2	Castors complete	Good	88.00
Pails	44	Knives and forks	Good	2.00
Pails	1 1/2	Butcher knives	Good	2.70

Tinware	1	1.00
Tinware	2	9.75
Tinware	3	4.00
Tinware	3	8.00
Tinware	3 1-12	1.00
Tinware	10	8.75
Total		6 42.15

KITCHEN FURNITURE AND APPARATUS.

Chairs	8	2.00
Tables	8	4.00
Tables	1	2.00
Tables	1	2.00
Cupboard	1	20.00
Sink	1	5.00
Stove	1	15.00
Mill	1	8.00
Sealed	1	1.00
Parer	1	1.00
Box	1	1.00
Freezer	1	1.00
Tinware	4	8.00
Tinware	20	1.00
Common	1	1.00
Small	1	1.00
Long	1	1.00
Pine	1	1.00
Walnut	1	1.00
Jewell and Roods No. 14 and furniture	1	1.00
Number 3 Profit	1	1.00
Farmers	1	1.00
Sidon Patent	1	1.00
Large Coffee	1	1.00
Fairbanks, six hundred pounds	1	1.00
Apple	1	1.00
Ice	1	1.00
White Mountain Ice Cream	1	1.00
Ten gallon milk cans	1	1.00
Six quart tin pans	1	1.00
Large dieb pans	1	1.00
Galvanised iron pan	1	1.00
Steamers	1	1.00
Skimmers	1	1.00
Scalloped cake tin	1	1.00
Buff Holland	1	1.00
Ingrain	1	1.00
Rag	1	1.00
Maratoga Lake	1	1.00
American Homestead	1	1.00
Common Oak	1	1.00
Christmas Eve	1	1.00
Child's devotion	1	1.00
Certificate of Membership of E. Association	1	1.00
Abraham Lincoln	1	1.00
Papa's Birthday	1	1.00
Widow's Mite	1	1.00
God is Love	1	1.00
All's mine	1	1.00
Behave Well	1	1.00

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.—CONTINUED.

NAME OF ARTICLE.	NO.	KIND.	CONDITION.	VALUE.
Pictures	1	Oval	Doll's Birthday	.45
Clock	1	Common	Common	2.50
Lamps	1	Large Glass	Large Glass	1.00
Whatnot	2	Small hand	Small hand	1.50
Medicine	1	Walnut corner	Walnut corner	1.75
Medicine	1	Asafoetida	Asafoetida	.25
Medicine	1	Arulose, tincture of	Arulose, tincture of	.50
Medicine	1	Antimony, wine of	Antimony, wine of	.50
Medicine	1	Alcohol	Alcohol	.50
Medicine	1	Aloes, tincture of	Aloes, tincture of	.15
Medicine	1	Aromatic sulphuric acid	Aromatic sulphuric acid	.20
Medicine	1	Acetate, fluid extract	Acetate, fluid extract	.15
Medicine	1	Arnet Liq. Put	Arnet Liq. Put	.10
Medicine	1	Bismuth, el. pp. s	Bismuth, el. pp. s	.50
Medicine	1	Beeswax	Beeswax	.10
Medicine	1	Carbolic acid, saturated solution	Carbolic acid, saturated solution	1.75
Medicine	1	Camphor, tincture of	Camphor, tincture of	.75
Medicine	1	Capaleum, tincture of	Capaleum, tincture of	1.25
Medicine	1	Cherry, wine of wild	Cherry, wine of wild	.25
Medicine	1	Chloroform	Chloroform	.50
Medicine	1	Cat. et. nro	Cat. et. nro	.75
Medicine	1	Cet. Teri et Qarl	Cet. Teri et Qarl	.50
Medicine	1	Elizir, phosphorus, iron, quinine and strychnine	Elizir, phosphorus, iron, quinine and strychnine	1.75
Medicine	1	Glycerine	Glycerine	1.15
Medicine	1	Holland gin	Holland gin	.75
Medicine	1	Hydrate chloral	Hydrate chloral	.25
Medicine	1	Hoarhound	Hoarhound	.25
Medicine	1	Ipecac, syrup of	Ipecac, syrup of	.15
Medicine	1	Iodide of iron, syrup of	Iodide of iron, syrup of	1.15
Medicine	1	Iodine, tincture of	Iodine, tincture of	.04
Medicine	1	Ipecacuanha	Ipecacuanha	.40
Medicine	1	Iron of quina, citrate of	Iron of quina, citrate of	.40
Medicine	1	Kalea aquin	Kalea aquin	.20
Medicine	1	Kino, tincture of	Kino, tincture of	.20
Medicine	1	Laudanum	Laudanum	.15
Medicine	1	Licorice root	Licorice root	.41
Medicine	1	Myrrh	Myrrh	.45
Medicine	1	One gallon measure	One gallon measure	.20
Medicine	1	One-fourth gallon measure	One-fourth gallon measure	.20
Medicine	1	One-half gallon measure	One-half gallon measure	.20

	QTY	DESCRIPTION	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL PRICE
Tinware	9	1/4 Gallon dipper	\$.30	\$ 2.70
Tinware	8	Mull ladies	.20	1.60
Tinware	50	Plo tins	5.00	2.50
Tinware	5	Gem tins	1.00	5.00
Tinware	6	Bread pans	1.40	8.40
Tinware	8	Large stone jars	1.40	11.20
Falls	14	Wooden	6.25	87.50
Tube	7	Common	2.50	17.50
Clock	1	Total		198.20

HOSPITAL FURNITURE AND SUPPLIES.

[illegible]

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.—CONTINUED.

[illegible]

WINNING ROOM FOR FUTURE AND MACHINING.

Worn	50	\$5.00
Worn	50	5.00
Worn	50	8.00
Worn	50	8.00
Worn	50	2.00
Worn	50	12.40
Worn	50	1.76
Worn	50	1.20
Worn	50	80.00
Worn	50	20.00
Worn	50	80.00
Worn	50	10.00
Worn	50	10.00
Worn	50	5.00
Worn	50	105.85

CHAPEL FURNITURE.

QTY	DESCRIPTION	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL PRICE
2	Slips	1.00	2.00
2	Chairs	1.00	2.00
1	Palpit desk	1.00	1.00
1	Organ	1.00	1.00
1	Stool	1.00	1.00
10	Window Shades	1.00	10.00
6	Lamps	1.00	6.00
	Total		34.00

LAUNDRY APPLIANCE:

[illegible]

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.—CONTINUED.

NAME OF ARTICLE.	NO.	KIND.	CONDITION.	VALUE.
Gloves	1	Ironing	Worthless	2.50
Lamps	2	Perkins & Homan	Worthless	7.15
Lamps	1	Bracket wlu	Worthless	
Total				\$ 95.40

BAKERY.

Trough	1	Pine kneading	Worn	2.00
Bin	1	Pine, four	Worn	3.00
Capboard	1	Proving	Worn	2.00
Pans	17	Bread	Worn	3.55
Pans	7	Potatoes	Worn	.70
Tins	26	Cake	Worn	8.15
Tins	9		Worn	.90
Scales	1		Worn	10.00
Stove	1		Worn	15.00
Clock	1		Worn	3.50
Chairs	1		Worn	.60
Stand	1		Worn	.40
Stand	4		Worn	.50
Lamps	1		Worn	.40
Falls	4		Worn	.40
Total				\$ 44.30

SHOE FINDINGS, &c.

Leats	10	Boots	New	4.00
Leats	6	Shoes	New	2.40
Leats	4	Boots	Worn	1.00
Bench	1	Cobbler's	Worn	2.50
Clock	1	Common	Worn	2.00
Glove	1	Small parlor	Worn	.75
Lamp	1	Hanging	Worn	.75
Total				\$ 12.65

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.—CONTINUED.

NAME OF ARTICLE.	NO.	KIND.	CONDITION.	VALUE.
Furnace tools.	1			1.00
Furnace tools.	1			1.00
Furnace tools.	1			5.00
Furnace tools.	1			1.50
Furnace tools.	1			2.50
Furnace tools.	1			2.00
Furnace tools.	1			125.10

CARPENTERS' TOOLS.

Carpenters' tools.	1	Shingle hatchet.		.50
Carpenters' tools.	1	Hand Ax.		.50
Carpenters' tools.	1	Claw-Hammer.		.40
Carpenters' tools.	1	Planes		.30
Carpenters' tools.	1	Chisels		.10
Carpenters' tools.	1	Screw Drivers.		.50
Carpenters' tools.	1	Two feet steel Square.		.75
Carpenters' tools.	1	Try-Square.		.15
Carpenters' tools.	1	Bevel Square.		.15
Carpenters' tools.	1	Draw Shave.		.20
Carpenters' tools.	1	Saws, (one Rip and one common).		1.00
Carpenters' tools.	1	Compass.		.25
Carpenters' tools.	1	Saw Set.		.50
Carpenters' tools.	1	Braces and five bits.		1.00
Carpenters' tools.	1	Oil Stone.		.25
Carpenters' tools.	1	Auger, one and one-half inch.		.75
Carpenters' tools.	1	Auger, one and one-quarter inch.		.60
Carpenters' tools.	1	Pincers.		.20
Carpenters' tools.	1	Bench Vise.		2.00
Carpenters' tools.	1	Small Grindstone.		1.00
Carpenters' tools.	1	Crowbar.		2.00
Carpenters' tools.	1	Sledge Hammer.		2.00
Carpenters' tools.	1	Oil Can, one-half gallon.		2.00
Carpenters' tools.	1	Oil Can, one gallon.		2.00
Carpenters' tools.	1	Brick Trowel.		.30
Carpenters' tools.	1	Axes.		10.00
Carpenters' tools.	1	Total.		\$28.30

GRANITE IMPLEMENTS.

Mower	1	Light Champion	100.00
Grader	1	Holbrook's	10.00
Plow	1	Small	7.00
Plow	2	Double shovel	8.00
Plow	1	Farm	15.00
	1	Drag	8.00
	1	Stone boat	5.00
	1	Wheelbarrow	3.00
	1	Straw Cutter	15.00
	7	Spades	2.50
	10	Shovels	5.00
	16	Hoes	4.40
	16	Rakes	3.75
	2	Picks	1.00
	3		1.80
	1		.75
	1		1.05
		Total	\$ 184.75

LIVE STOCK.

Horses	3		
Block hogs	10		
Pigs	14		
		Total	

VEHICLES AND HARNESS.

Wagon	1	Farm	50.00
Carriage	1	Four seated	175.00
Sleighs	1	Two seated	60.00
Cutters	1	Bob	25.00
Harness	1	Double	20.00
Harness	1	Single	5.00
		Much worn	8.00
		Total	\$ 338.00

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.—CONTINUED.
MISCELLANEOUS.

NAME OF ARTICLE.	NO.	KIND.	CONDITION.	VALUE.
Extinguishers.....	2	Babcock's fire .....	.....	15.00
.....	4	Croquet.....	.....	12.00
Tank	1	100 gallon galvanized iron, kerosene .....	.....	15.00
Tank	1	80 gallon galvanized iron, kerosene .....	.....	12.50
Cans.....	4	1 gallon tin, kerosene.....	.....	.60
Stoves	3	Parlor.....	Worn	12.00
Pipe .....	.....	Lot of stove.....	.....	.....
Tub	1	Large bath tub .....	.....	7.50
Hose	100	1 inch 3 ply hydrant hose .....	.....	20.00
Hose.....	2	Hydrapists .....	.....	15.00
Ladders	2	Step	Worn	5.00
Sacks	1	Grain .....	.....	3.00
Cases	2	Thread .....	.....	10.00
Cans	1	Splice .....	.....	2.40
Jars	4	One-half gallon glass, fruit .....	.....	100.00
Lanterns	4	Globe.....	.....	8.00
Safe.....	4	Match.....	.....	.40
Lamp.....	1	Hanging lamp.....	.....	.75
Matting	18	Cocoa.....	New	8.45
Matting	18	Cocoa	Worn	5.20
.....	1	Field glass .....	.....	10.00
.....	1	Steroscope and views.....	.....	15.00
Total				\$ 272.80

SUPPLIES IN STORE, NOV. 1, 1875.

NAME OF ARTICLE.		VALUE.	NAME OF ARTICLE.		VALUE.
3¼ Dozen youths' hats.....	\$	28.00	195 Pounds of dried apples.....	\$	23.40
82 Pair boys' shoes.....		123.00	369 Pounds of rice		36.80
70 Pair girls' shoes.....		105.00	850 Pounds of butter.....		187.00
8 Pair children's shoes		8.00	60 Bushels of turnips.....		21.00
50 Yards repellent.....		55.00	40 Bushels of onions.....		20.00
900 Yards Kentucky jeans		165.00	90 Bushels of oats		28.20
500 Yards prints		85.00	30 Bushels of corn.....		18.50
150 Yards check flannel		45.00	30 Cords of wood		165.00
12 Dozen girls' hose		42.00	10 Tons of coal.....		47.50
35 Dozen spools of thread.....		24.50	180 Gallons kerosene ..		28.80
2 Barrels of syrup.....		67.85	1 Case of matches		6.00
41 Gallons of sorghum		26.65	20 Boxes of soap, 60 pound each		69.00
900 Pounds of sugar.....		108.00			
Total.....					\$ 1,877.20

TOTAL VALUE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY,

Including supplies in store..... \$9,174.64

RECOMMENDATIONS.

A few improvements and repairs are needed. A small engine is much needed to propel the pump and light machinery. It should be combined with a portable boiler for summer use; steam laundry apparatus could then be introduced, which it is believed would facilitate and economize labor in that department. Water could be raised regularly and conveyed to convenient reservoirs for use in water closets. For hygienic reasons these should be conveniently near, if not within the building. At present the nearest is two hundred and twenty-five feet from the house, nor can they safely be nearer without this improvement.

ESTIMATES.

For the two years ensuing there will be needed for one eight-horse power combined vertical engine and boiler, nine hundred and fifty dollars; for the Nonpareil washing machine, large laundry, three hundred dollars; for brick water closet, 24x10 feet, two stories, six hundred and fifty dollars; for plumbing and for steam and water pipe and sewer, eight hundred and thirty dollars; for cesspool and for excavating sewer, five hundred and fifty dollars; for ceiling and painting, eight wards, five hundred dollars; for kitchen, dining-hall and other furniture, fifteen hundred dollars; for enlarging and improving laundry, seven hundred and twenty dollars; for lumber, carpenter's salary, whitewashing and general repairs, eight hundred dollars; for insurance, five hundred dollars. Total, six thousand and seventy-three dollars.

There should be a small addition to the library annually of recent publications. I recommend an appropriation of two hundred dollars for the library.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

The railroad companies have very kindly transported those children of the Home who visit their mothers at the time of the summer vacation, at greatly reduced rates of fare, or free, viz.: Illinois Central railroad, Chicago and Northwestern railroad, Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota railroad, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, and the Central Railroad of Iowa.

Many publishers of newspapers and other periodicals continue to remember us weekly. These contribute a very important element to our reading, current news and local items. One daily, thirteen weeklys and four monthlies comprise the list, viz:

Dubuque Daily Times.
Iowa State Register.
Iowa Commercial.
Cedar Falls Gazette.
Waterloo Courier.
Iowa State Reporter.
Buchanan County Bulletin.
Clayton County Journal.
Wright County Monitor.
Eldora Ledger.

Iowa City Republican.
Cedar Rapids Times.
Mason City Express.
New York Observer.
Lippincott's Magazine. (monthly.)
Records Five Points, H. I., New York.
Home Visitor, Chicago. (ten copies.)
Christian Press, one year. (Forty copies, by favor of Hon. W. H. Leas.)

It is always a pleasant duty to acknowledge the benefactions of friends of the children, but it is especially so, when such favors are bestowed with hearty good wishes and are oft repeated, which is true of the railroad companies and publishers, whose names appear above. This remark applies with even greater force to those clergymen who come out in storm and sunshine, without pecuniary reward, to point the dear ones the way to a purer life and a happier home.

W. M. and C. J. Fields and other citizens of Cedar Falls have several times remembered us with donations of apples, grapes, nuts, and other edibles that were greatly enjoyed by the children.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

By request the children gave a reception on the night of February 12th, 1874. Guests from different sections of our own and other States, to the number of 150, assembled at an early hour. After an hour

spent in pleasant chatting with the children in their wards, our visitors were called to the chapel to listen to songs, declamations, colloquies, etc., which some of the older members of the Home family had provided for their entertainment. The frequent and hearty applause accorded the children was gratifying as evidence of the appreciation by our guests of their efforts. At the conclusion of chapel exercises, supper; then followed an hour in our large reception rooms, in which music, reminiscences of the war, of the early efforts of benevolent citizens to organize the Homes, and of the discouragements, struggles and final triumph of this philanthropic enterprise, in which Iowa had the honor to lead,—were so interspersed as to make it the happiest of the evening. Our guests left, as a token of their regard, two chromolithographic mottos valued at twenty-five dollars, and ninety-two dollars in currency.

It has been our custom to provide refreshments, consisting of nuts, candy and cakes (the latter made by our own baker), for the children on Christmas eve, New Year's night, and at one or two other times during the year. Exercises of a literary character, such as declamations, essays and songs, also plays, or light gymnastics, are provided for such occasions. During the last year four such entertainments have been given, at a cost of forty-seven dollars, fourteen of which were contributed by the board of trustees.

DECREASE IN ATTENDANCE.

On the first day of November, 1869, there were 300 children in attendance; November 1st, 1871, 288; November 1st, 1873, 256, and November 1st, 1875, 189, of whom 49 are fifteen years of age. Under present rules of the board the attendance will not exceed one hundred and twenty-five next year.

PROBABLE TIME OF CLOSING THE HOMES.

I am of opinion, therefore, that as an institution for soldiers' orphans this Home might be closed in the summer of 1877, when suitable provisions should be made for those who at that time will be less than sixteen years of age. But ought these Homes,—the glory of a great commonwealth, practically out of debt, and whose State tax is less than that of any of her sister States,—to be closed to the indigent orphans of any soldier who stood under the "old flag" for the defense of our homes, our institutions and our sacred honor.

RETROSPECTION.

Nearly one decade has elapsed since Iowa, moved by a grand impulse of gratitude to her living and dead heroes, assumed the guardianship of the orphans of the fallen. Not to mention the greater number who have been kindly watched over and fitted for "truest proficiency in life" in the other Home, permit me to state that during these years eight hundred and sixty-one children have been admitted here on application, and one by transfer—in all, eight hundred and sixty-two. The mortality has been: in 1866, *nine*; in 1867, *one*; in 1868, *none*; in 1869, *one*; in 1870, *one*; in 1871, *none*; in 1872, *one*; in 1873, *three*; in 1874, *none*; in 1875 (to date), *none*—in all sixteen. Measles, by the supervention of whooping-cough, resulted fatally in eight cases, in 1866, and by congestion of the lungs, in 1873, in two cases—in all, ten. The average monthly attendance has been 255. There has been paid by the State for their support, two hundred and eighty-six thousand seven hundred and eleven and eighty-six one-hundredths dollars.

I am not aware that *one* of these for whom this money has been expended has ever been sent to any institution for punishment or correction, nor have any become drunkards; and from information deemed reliable I am satisfied that not more than *one in a hundred* have become in any sense inimical to the peace of society.

Shall a work so nobly begun, and which promises such sure returns in good citizenship in the near future, be abandoned at an hour when philanthropy, true economy and enlightened civilization suggest its enlargement. There should be no retrograde movement in so beneficent a work.

The good day seems to be dawning when the innocent child shall no longer be scorned and spirit-broken on account of the vices or poverty of its parents,—*when misfortune will not be made the stepping-stone to crime*,—but when the little vagrants of twelve years or less who are to be met in our larger towns, and those, too, who at present are kept in our county poor houses with persons whose companionship is objectionable, shall receive similar care and instruction to that so wisely accorded to soldiers' orphans.

The State cannot give them this care as a tribute of gratitude for service rendered by patriot fathers, as in the case of those for whom

the Homes were instituted ; but it may be given in recognition of the claims of humanity,—what obligations are higher?—to those whose cry, if unheeded in childhood while lifting innocent hands beseechingly for care suited to their conditions, may be heard in other and very different tones at a later period in their lives, in our court rooms and penitentiaries.

With thanks to each of you for kindness to us, personally, the above is respectfully submitted.

HENRY F. TUCKER, *Superintendent.*

Cedar Falls, Iowa, November 10, 1875.

REPORT
OF THE SUPERINTENDENT
OF THE
IOWA SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.
AT DAVENPORT.
FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING NOVEMBER 1, 1875.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees of the 'Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Homes:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to report to you, at this time, the important events of the past two years, and the present condition of the Davenport Home, together with such other facts as will be of interest to the public.

In passing in review the events of the biennial period just closed, we find abundant cause for gratitude to the Almighty Giver of all good, for the manifold blessings and mercies bestowed upon us, and the general prosperity of the Home in all its departments. There has been an increasing interest in the Home, manifested by the people generally, throughout the State, and a greater appreciation of its value, in educating and training the many needy, yet worthy children, here assembled.

The children are separated into five families, and occupy as many different buildings, called cottages. The smaller and medium sized children are by themselves, and the older by themselves. The boys occupy buildings in the north row, and the girls in the west row. Each cottage is 35x35, one story high, and contains a sleeping room 20x32,

a sitting room 15x22, and a sleeping room for the lady in charge 12x12, also a bath room, and a goodly number of closets, and will accommodate twenty-five children. Each cottage has its play ground and flower garden.

Our hospital, a large commodious building, with dining-hall and diet kitchen, is well furnished, and has been unoccupied, except for about four weeks.

The number of children enrolled November 1, 1873, was 154. The number admitted since that time is 44. The number honorably discharged is 79. The number that have died is 3. The number that have left without our consent is 7. The present enrollment is 40 girls and 69 boys; total 109. The average monthly attendance has been 132 1-6. These children represent 67 families; 31 have been born since the close of the war. But one of our present number was a member of the home at its commencement at Farmington. Eighty-one have only a mother living; seventeen have neither father or mother living; five have only a father living; six have both parents living—father disabled or deserted his family. One of the fathers living is insane. Fourteen fathers enlisted in other States. Two of the mothers have deserted their children.

During the spring and summer of 1876 there will be ten children to leave the home on account of age, and about the same number for other reasons. During the summer of 1877 there will be twenty-two to leave on account of age, and twenty-one in 1878.

It seems to me that the number of children will be so few that it will not be practicable to continue this institution as a Soldiers' Orphans' Home longer than the fall of 1877.

This Home has been established 11½ years, and during that time 1,109 different children have enjoyed its benefits, and will ever be thankful to the State for what it has done for them. A large number of the former inmates of this Home, who are now men and women, of whom we are proud, have visited us during the last two years. Their hearty thanks for the counsel and instruction here received, have cheered and encouraged us much in our work.

The names and ages of the present inmates of the Home are as follows:

GIRLS.		GIRLS.	
	Age.		Age.
Blackman, Jessie.....	13	La Fevre, Mary.....	14
Blackman, Belle.....	8	Leake, Nettie.....	15
Blackman, Ruth.....	7	Leake, Mary.....	13
Bean, Louisa.....	15	Leake, Mattie.....	12
Brown, Nellie.....	7	Leake, Eva.....	9
Burns, Jennie.....	8	McDonald, Mary.....	13
Bently, Rhoda.....	9	Miller, Rosa.....	12
Chatterton, Emma.....	14	McGuire, Olgil.....	15
Crawford, Florence.....	9	Moon, Minnie.....	11
Downs, Sarah.....	13	Norris, Bessie.....	13
Downs, Cora.....	10	Norris, Belle.....	11
Donovan, Jennie.....	13	Peters, Louisa.....	8
Everett, Flora.....	12	Roberts, Bertie.....	12
Graham, Viola.....	13	Robinson, Estelle.....	13
Gregory, Emily.....	8	Robinson, Nora.....	10
Huyette, Sarepta.....	15	Scribner, Lydia.....	8
Hammer, Katie.....	8	Topliff, Eva.....	13
Harris, Minnie.....	10	Van Valten, Eliza.....	13
Irvine, Eliza.....	13	Walp, Alice.....	15
Kerr, Clara.....	13	Wells, Mary.....	14
BOYS.		BOYS.	
	Age.		Age.
Bently, Charles.....	12	Kelley, George.....	9
Bently, Freddie.....	7	Kirton, Fred.....	14
Burr, George.....	10	Lowe, Eddie.....	14
Burr, William.....	14	Lowe, Abner.....	15
Brown, Thomas.....	12	Lowe, Sherman.....	10
Blair, Joseph.....	9	Lowe, Eugene.....	8
Conrad, John.....	13	Mitchell, Kennie.....	12
Caner, George.....	8	Mitchell, John.....	10
Cottle, William.....	14	McDonell, William.....	14
Crawford, Willie.....	13	Miller, Charles.....	11
Crawford, Oscar.....	8	McNabb, Henry.....	9
Claybaugh, Cayton.....	14	McNabb, Dow.....	7
Dapron, Antonia.....	13	Milland, William.....	12
Dapron, Charles.....	10	McGuire, William.....	8
Davis, George.....	12	McDonald, James.....	14
Davis, William.....	14	Moorehouse, Charles.....	10
DeBoard, George.....	13	Needham, Frank.....	15
DeBoard, William.....	10	Needham, James.....	12
Everett, Joseph.....	14	Pettit, William.....	15
Evans, William.....	13	Pettit, Thomas.....	13
Gaskey, James.....	11	Showers, Henry.....	12
Grey, Amos.....	14	Sweeney, Charles.....	12
Gregory, Lemuel.....	11	Sweeney, Philip.....	10
Hughs, William.....	14	Sweeney, James.....	7
Hughs, Benjamin.....	12	Skelly, Frank.....	10
Helling, Arthur.....	14	Sundy, Eddie.....	14
Hunt, Gustiff.....	14	Sundy, William.....	13
Hunt, William.....	12	Stiles, Frank.....	14
Howard, Perry.....	14	Strong, John.....	7
Holbert, Charlie.....	12	Underwood, George.....	10
Hummer, William.....	13	Walp, Henry.....	13
Jones, George.....	12	Williamson, Sherman.....	14
Jones, Charles.....	9	Ward, William.....	15
Koukel, McClelland.....	11	Wolvington, Samuel.....	13
Kelley, Simeon.....	13		

They are from the several counties as follows :

Allamakee	1	Lucas	1
Boone	1	Mahaska	3
Butler	1	Muscatine.....	8
Champaign, Illinois	1	Marion	1
Clinton, Iowa.....	1	Madison.....	2
Clayton.....	1	Mills	3
Cedar	1	Polk	11
Davis	1	Pottawattamie.....	1
Des Moines.....	1	Scott	19
Dubuque	1	Story.....	2
Fremont.....	8	Union	1
Guthrie	2	Van Buren.....	1
Greene	3	Wapello	7
Iowa	1	Washington	3
Johnson	7	Winnebago Wisconsin.....	2
Jackson	6	Wayne, Iowa	1
Lee.....	9		
Louisa	1	Total.....	109
Linn	1		

The following are the names, duties and salaries of the officers and employes of this institution.

S. W. Pierce.....	Superintendent.....	\$ 100.00
F. W. Pierce.....	Matron.....	50.00
W. F. Peck.....	Physician.....	33.33
G. M. Suter	Book-keeper and general assistant	30.00
Carson Hartz.....	Watchman	20.00
Thomas Hackwell.....	Carpenter and fireman.....	26.00
Isaac Burton.....	Baker	28.00
Fred Wood.....	Laborer and teamster.....	18.00
Mrs. M. P. Woods.....	Cottage manager.....	20.00
Miss M. K. Bruce.....	Cottage manager.....	20.00
Miss S. J. Edwards.....	Cottage manager	20.00
Miss M. Burris	Cottage manager.....	20.00
Miss K. A. Allen	Cottage manager.....	20.00
Miss M. I. Boone.....	Teacher	30.00
Miss E. E. Marsh.....	Teacher	25.00
Miss Ida Wagener.....	Sewing room manager.....	15.00
Mrs. M. F. Suter	Seamstress	10.00
Miss E. J. Wilmot.....	Housekeeper.....	15.00
Miss C. M. Bard	Kitchen and dining hall manager.....	20.00
Miss Annie Edwards.....	Kitchen help.....	12.00
Miss Mary Malcron	Laundry manager.....	15.00
Miss Maggie Malcron.....	Laundry help	12.00

The deportment of the children has constantly improved. A system of merits and demerits is used. Corporal punishment is only administered by the superintendent or Matron, and that *very seldom*. The voluntary subjecting oneself to the judicious restraints, and wise discipline of the family, is God's ordained method, for the highest and noblest pursuits of manhood.

Every year's experience increases my conviction, that the absence of such physical restraints as are naturally odious and humiliating, with kind and firm *personal* influence over *each individual* mind is the true method of securing self respect, and awakening self reliance. These with firm moral principles, promise a successful life, in the future.

The condition of our schools is highly satisfactory. Especial attention is paid to those studies which will be of immediate service, and which will enable each pupil to transact the ordinary business of life

with accuracy and pleasure. Until the present term we have had three grades : Primary, Intermediate and Grammar. The present term we have but two grades, the Primary and Grammar ; each in charge of a competent, faithful and successful teacher. The scholars that go out from our higher classes enter the high schools and colleges in different parts of the State, with credit to themselves and their instructors. Many of them have proved themselves successful teachers. It is quite common for us to admit children here, thirteen years old, that cannot read in the first reader, or write ; consequently they are obliged to commence in the lower grades.

Schools are in session five hours a day, and five days in the week, from the first week in September till the middle of June.

The following has been the course of study :

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

First Year.—Reading and spelling from charts ; reading in first reader ; oral spelling ; writing, drawing and calisthenics.

Second Year.—Reading in first and second readers ; oral lessons in number, form, place and color ; primary speller ; writing, drawing and calisthenics.

INTERMEDIATE.

First Year.—Second reader ; primary speller, elementary arithmetic, writing.

Second Year.—Third reader ; primary speller, completed ; intellectual arithmetic ; elementary geography, and writing.

GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT.

First Year.—Third reader ; oral grammar ; grammar school speller ; intellectual arithmetic to interest ; primary geography, completed ; common school arithmetic ; writing ; map drawing ; engraving, and composition.

Second Year.—Fourth reader ; intellectual arithmetic, completed ; common school arithmetic ; common school geography, and map drawing ; elementary grammar ; engraving ; composition and writing.

Third Year.—Fourth reader ; common school speller ; common school arithmetic ; common school geography, and map drawing ; United States history ; engraving, composition ; declamation ; grammar and writing.

Fourth Year.—Fifth reader; higher speller; higher geography and map drawing; United States history; physiology; common school arithmetic; grammar; elementary algebra; oral instruction in natural science; engraving; composition and declamation; writing.

For the coming year the primary and intermediate departments are to be united in one. Each teacher is guided in her daily duties by a written programme of study and recitation.

Our library consists of 1,300 volumes of well selected books, that are kept in good condition, and read with great interest and profit to all. The value of the books is estimated at \$875.

I was requested by the Trustees to go to the Glenwood Home on January 1, 1875, and take temporary charge of it till a Superintendent should be obtained to take the place of T. L. Stephens, resigned. I remained in charge till the 29th of January, when, on account of the indebtedness and the small number of children there, the Home was closed, and I was directed to receive the fourteen remaining children into the Davenport Home, where they have since been cared for.

The sanitary condition of the Home has been excellent. No epidemics have visited us.

The sudden death of Miss Kate Lias, one of our cottage managers, in November, 1874, was a sad event. Although she had been with us but a few months, she was successful in her work, and had endeared herself to all by her cheerful and amiable life.

There have been three deaths among the children. One was a case of consumption of long standing. One of a little girl who was taken sick while away on a visit to her mother and was brought back and died in a few days, of inflammation of the stomach. One was a case of hereditary erysipelas, who had been a member of the Home but a short time.

Dr. Peck, our physician, has ever been ready to attend to our wants, in cases of sickness and accident.

For a more detailed statement in sanitary matters, you are respectfully referred to the physician's report.

The children are all thoroughly bathed and provided with clean linen and bedding every Saturday (and oftener when necessary) and sleep in thoroughly ventilated apartments. They are provided with a plentiful supply of plain wholesome food, and have abundant exercise in the open air. The hours for play are before breakfast an hour, and after dinner an hour, and after supper from a half hour in the winter to two hours in the summer. The hour for rising is 5 a. m. in the summer,

and 5:15 in the winter. The hour for retiring is 9 p. m. during the year, for all except the smaller children, who retire at about 7 o'clock in the winter and 8 in the summer. During the winter months an hour each evening is spent in study by all except the youngest children.

Below will be found a copy of our diet list:

FOR BREAKFAST.

Sunday and Wednesday.—Baked beans and Boston brown-bread, white bread, butter and pickles.

Monday and Thursday.—Boiled thickened milk, bread and syrup.

Friday.—Boiled potatoes, bread and butter and apples.

Tuesday and Saturday.—Meat stew, bread and syrup.

FOR DINNER.

Sunday.—A cold dinner of bread and milk, butter, pie or cake, cheese, pickles, apples, and cold meat occasionally.

Monday.—Vegetable soup, corn bread, white bread, butter, cold slaw or pickles, and apples.

Tuesday.—Potato soup, mashed potatoes, pickles, bread and syrup.

Wednesday and Saturday.—Hash, onions or other pickles, bread, butter and apples.

Thursday.—Noodle soup, mashed potatoes, bread, syrup and apples.

Friday.—Bean soup, cold slaw or pickles, corn bread, white bread, syrup, hominy or rice, and apples.

FOR SUPPER.

On Sunday evenings a luncheon is sent to each cottage of plain cake and apples, (except for four months in the summer). On all other days in the week, the supper is bread and milk, with warm rusk once a week, corn meal mush once, corn bread once, and warm ginger-bread twice. Water is the drink for breakfast and dinner, and milk for supper. Graham bread is furnished for all, three times a day. In the winter, if milk is scarce, butter or syrup is used in its place, and fried mush in place of boiled thickened milk. The above is followed closely for eight months in the year. The variations from the diet list are as follows: During the four summer months vegetables are used freely in place of

fruit. Apple sauce is used often in the winter and spring; pudding and fruit sauces are used in the spring of the year twice a week. Tomatoes, green corn, beets, peas, beans, and other vegetables from the garden, are used three times a week in their season. Squashes are used freely in the fall and winter. Canned tomatoes, beet, tomato, and cucumber pickles and catsup are used freely during the winter.

The hour for breakfast is 6.30 A. M. in the summer, and 6.45 in the winter. Dinner, 12.15. Supper, 5.30 in the summer, and 5.15 in the winter.

The children are admitted free to all the entertainments in the city that we think best for them to attend. Entertainments are provided for the children, such as a grand display of fireworks on each 4th of July, interesting lectures, elocutionary readings, etc., during the fall and winter months. During the winter the older children meet once in three or four weeks and give entertainments for the benefit of all, consisting of declamations, compositions, tableaux, and singing. A liberal supply of games are annually furnished to each cottage on Christmas eve. Each child regularly receives some useful Christmas present, and a large supply of nuts and candy. On all the holidays of the year bountiful dinners are provided for all, consisting of the *choicest substantials* and *luxuries* of the season, with an abundance of nuts, candy, cake, and fruit. During the winter evenings, pop-corn, nuts, and apples are furnished as often as once in two weeks.

Religious services, conducted by the clergy of the city, are held in the chapel each Sabbath afternoon. Sabbath-school is held in the chapel each Sabbath morning at 9½ o'clock, and prayer meeting for all each Tuesday evening.

I feel that the home in its several departments is prospering. The grounds are becoming more beautiful and valuable, and the trees and lawns more attractive each year. The buildings are comfortable, though needing constant repairs. They are all suitably and neatly furnished. Each of the girls' cottages and the chapel contains an organ. The walls of our buildings are adorned with some thirty-six steel engravings, and forty oil paintings and chromos, all neatly framed, beside much ornamental work made by the children. The roofs of most of the buildings have been rendered more durable, as well as fire-proof, by the application of Langley's slate coating. Double windows are used during the winter, on all the north and northwest windows. The fronts of the cottages, the dining hall, and the main building have been painted.

Judge Grant having notified us that he wished to use the land on which one of our school buildings stood, and which we had been allowed the use of for nearly nine years free of rent, I was directed by the trustees to remove a part of the building and sell the remainder, which was done. One of the unoccupied cottages in the north row was fitted up, and made a very comfortable school room. The best cable lightning rods have been put upon all the occupied buildings.

One of Hall's No. 5 fire-proof safes has been purchased for the safe keeping of the books and papers of the institution. One hundred and forty feet of lattice work has been put up along the west porch of the main building, adding much to its appearance and comfort. New water gates and supports for the same have been built at the creek. A new sewer has been built from the laundry. Fence and sidewalks have been rebuilt. A new refrigerator room, 8x14 feet, has been built, and the many other necessary repairs made that are constantly needed to keep all departments in working order. The condition of all the property belonging to the institution is good.

There are forty acres of land belonging to the institution. There are twenty-seven buildings (not including coal houses and other out buildings) built in the form of a hollow square, occupying about six acres.

In my last biennial report is a statement of the receipts and expenditures of \$4,000.00 of the special appropriation of \$8,000.00 made by the Fourteenth General Assembly, for improvements, repairs, and furniture during said biennial period. As a part of said appropriation has been expended in the present biennial period, I give below a recapitulation of the previous statement, together with a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the remaining \$2,000.00.

RECEIPTS.

Cash received from G. B. Van Saun up to November 1, 1873, as shown by last biennial report	\$1,000.00
Cash received from other sources as shown by last report	128.72
Cash received from G. B. Van Saun from November 1, 1873, to July 1, 1874.....	2,000.00
Cash received from other sources during same period.....	48.50
Total receipts	\$3,177.22

EXPENDITURES.

Amount expended up to November 1, 1873, as shown by last report.....	\$4,193.52
Amount expended from November 1, 1873, to July 1, 1874, as follows :	
For lumber and hardware	332.72
For furniture, (including fire-proof safe and freight on same)	988.44
For carpenter's salary and repairs on buildings	538.46
For painting and whitewashing.....	61.83
Total expenditures	\$6,114.97
Balance cash on hand July 1st, 1874.....	62.25

The following statement shows the receipts and expenditures of the special appropriation of \$4,000.00, made by the Fifteenth General Assembly, for the several accounts as follows :

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand July 1st, 1874.....	\$ 62.25
Cash received from G. B. Van Saun, Treasurer	4,000 00
There has also been received from the sale of furniture.....	5.35
Sale of part of school building and out-houses.....	159.50
Sale of lumber and hardware	54.30
Total receipts	\$4,281.41

EXPENDITURES.

For kitchen, dining hall and cottage furniture.....	\$1,898.73
For carpenter's salary and repairs on building ..	778.53
For lumber and hardware.....	620.25
For painting and whitewashing.....	600.00
Total expenditures.....	\$3,897.51
Balance cash on hand November 1st, 1875	383.89

The various industries of the Home are under the immediate supervision of the Superintendent and Matron. In each department of labor there is a thorough system. All children of a suitable age, are regularly detailed to work, in some of the various departments. The girls are directed in all their work by persons who labor to teach them neatness and thoroughness in everything. They do a large share of the ironing, assist in the washing, do the dining hall and part of the kitchen work, do the general housework, and have done a large amount of sewing besides doing their mending and making their own underclothes. They are instructed in making and mending the clothing for girls and boys. Two ladies with their assistance have cut and made the following articles, viz ; 297 dresses , 558 aprons ; 63 skirts ; 201

chemise ; 211 pairs drawers ; 89 night gowns ; 67 waists ; 39 cloaks ; 58 bonnets ; 684 handkerchiefs ; 114 collars ; 24 pairs cuffs ; 298 flannel shirts ; 174 cotton shirts ; 252 coats ; 366 pairs pants and 11 waists.

The boys do the numberless chores in each department, cut the wood, keep the roads and lawns in good order, assist in the kitchen, laundry and carpenter shop. When at work on the grounds they are in charge of the book-keeper. They have done all the work in the garden, each having his allotted portion of land to cultivate, which has been done in an excellent manner. Our garden has been enlarged by removing the north fence, and it now contains 3½ acres. Last year the garden contained nearly 2¼ acres and produced the following :

120 bushels carrots valued at 35 cents per bushel.....	\$ 42.00
100 bushels table beets valued at 40 cents per bushel	40.00
450 bushels mangel wurzels valued at 30 cents per bushel.....	135.00
900 Hubbard squashes valued at 8½ cents apiece	75.00
175 heads cabbage valued at 5 cents apiece	8.75
100 bushels tomatoes valued at 25 cents per bushel.....	25 00
30 bushels cucumbers valued at 50 cents per bushel	15 00
160 dozen ears sweet corn valued at 6 cents per dozen.....	9.60
20 bushels of onions valued at 50 cents per bushel	10.00
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$360.35

This year it contained nearly three acres, and produced

100 cucumbers valued at 20 cents per hundred.....	\$ 3.00
5½ bushels peas valued at 20 cents per bushel.....	10.00
12 bushels string beans valued at 20 cents per bushel	2.40
2½ bushels shelled beans valued at \$1.80 per bushel.....	4.50
34 dozen ears sweet corn valued at 6 cents per dozen.....	20.04
100 bushels onions valued at 40 cents per bushel.....	40.00
4 bushels sweet potatoes valued at \$1.25 per bushel.....	5.00
12 bushels Irish potatoes valued at 20 cents per bushel.....	2.40
5 loads pumpkins valued at \$2.50 per load	12.50
95 bushels tomatoes valued at 30 cents per bushel	28.50
486 heads cabbages valued at 3 cents per head.....	14.58
470 Hubbard squashes valued at 6 cents each.....	28.20
10 bushels turnips valued at 30 cents per bushel	3.00
65 bushels carrots valued at 33½ cents per bushel.....	88.33
20 bushels parsnips valued at 40 cents per bushel.....	8.00
112 bushels table beets valued at 40 cents per bushel	44.80
75 bushels mangel wurzels valued at 30 cents per bushel	82.50
50 bushels field corn valued at 40 cents per bushel.....	20.00
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$418.35

Four and one-half acres are being fenced off in the pasture for cultivation next year.

We need more work for our boys, as but few (not more than one-fifth) of the children go away from the home during the summer vacations. Many have no homes or relatives to visit, and others have no means with which to travel.

We greatly need more land to cultivate that we may furnish our boys regular and useful employment. We have abundance of room in unoccupied buildings for, and I would urge the establishing of a chair caning shop, also the manufacturing of children's carriages, toy wagons, sleds, etc., etc. I am satisfied after a careful investigation of the matter that this work can all be done by the children, with one man to superintend, and be a source of industry and profit. An outlay of \$1,500 would be sufficient to commence operations. Telegraphy can be taught to some of our older boys and girls with an appropriation of \$500 for instruments, instructor and other appliances.

The boys have earned in money \$9.50 for labor outside of the institution. The girls and boys together have made a large amount of cardboard and worsted work, and sold of the same enough to amount to \$40, besides giving largely of it to their mothers and friends.

I would here suggest that there be an appropriation of \$1,500 for industrial pursuits at this home, and \$500, or such a part of it as is necessary, to be expended in teaching telegraphy to a class of our more advanced children.

As our numbers are so few, and our receipts consequently small, I find by a careful estimate that we shall need for the next two years a special appropriation of \$5,300, as follows:

For steam fitting and washing machines for laundry	\$ 200.00
For building fences.....	200.00
For painting, papering and whitewashing	100.00
For library.....	200.00
For insurance on building for two years.....	500.00
For cottage, dining hall and kitchen furniture, including pumps.....	1,500.00
For lumber, hardware, carpenters' salary and general repairs on building	2,500.00
Total	\$5,300.00

The following statement shows the total receipts and expenditures from Nov. 1, 1873, to Nov. 1, 1875:

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand November 1, 1873	\$ 230.31	
Cash from G. B. Van Saun, treasurer (support fund)	32,120.00	
Cash from G. B. Van Saun, treasurer (imp. fund).....	8,000.00	
Cash from G. B. Van Saun, treasurer (library fund).....	200.00	
Cash from sale of live stock.....	189.00	
Cash from all other sources, as shown by tabular statement.....	1,145.13	
Estimated value of beef, pork and milk consumed from Home live stock.....	2,938.36	
Total receipts		—\$42,822.80

EXPENDITURES.

For groceries and provisions, including \$2,938.36, the amount consumed from Home live stock as shown above	\$12,665.01	
For salaries	13,624.83	
For clothing.....	3,871.85	
For implements and repairs.....	3,186.42	
For furniture	2,632.54	
For incidental expenses.....	1,206.98	
For books and stationery.....	411.62	
For drugs and medicine.....	224.03	
For library.....	200.25	
For tools and implements.....	93.87	
For lights.....	182.20	
For fuel.....	2,514.25	
For live stock.....	1,541.43	
Total expenditures.....		—\$42,351.83
General support fund	84.03	} 467.97
Balance cash on hand November 1, 1875, improvement fund	383.89	

TABULAR STATEMENT

Of Receipts on account of the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Davenport, from November 1, 1873, to November 1, 1875.

RECEIPTS.

DATE.	From Treas- urer.	Groceries and provisions.	Salaries.	Clothing.	Improvements and repairs.	Furniture.	Incidentals ex- penses.	Books & sta- tionery.	Drugs and medicines.	Tools and im- plements.	Live stock.	Fuel.	Library.	Home live stock and milk con- sumed.
November, 1873.....	\$ 1,540.00	13.42	.....	24.45	18.60	.....	2.65	1.15	.....	30 00	.....	10.00	.....	311.60
December, 1873.....	1,500.00	11.35	.....	14.62	.....	.....	2.35	5.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	205.92
January, 1874.....	1,560.00	6.90	.....	11.17	.....	1.00	4.15	2.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78.00
February, 1874.....	1,450.00	13.42	.....	34.70	.....	14.20	85.65	3.45	.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	84.00
March, 1874.....	1,450.00	17.80	.....	12.50	.....	.....	3.25	4.85	1.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	48.00
April, 1874.....	1,450.00	80.77	.....	7.00	7.50	.....	4.85	5.10	1.30	2.35	.....	.....	.....	79.20
May, 1874.....	1,450.00	9.00	3.50	7.30	6.20	.....	2.00	.95	2.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	87.80
June, 1874.....	1,400.00	2.64	.....	6.10	1.00	.....	.80	.80	.....	.....	25.00	.....	.....	134.55
July, 1874.....	1,400.00	11.96	.....	7.78	.....	.....	2.88	.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.80
August, 1874.....	1,400.00	9.16	.....	5.45	7.55	.....	1.15	.75	5.20	.....	22.50	.....	.....	116.80
September, 1874.....	1,300.00	14.50	5.00	12.00	2.20	16.10	2.35	1.15	.....	.....	83.50	.....	.....	169.40
October, 1874.....	1,300.00	32.70	.....	17.50	7.65	.....	2.05	3.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67.20
November, 1874.....	1,250.00	9.45	.....	7.25	1.50	8.10	5.30	1.92	.....	.....	.....	5.46	.....	379.00
December, 1874.....	1,200.00	10.14	.....	19.35	.....	.....	1.92	4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92.50
January, 1875.....	1,180.00	5.20	.....	8.15	1.50	.....	8.45	2.85	1.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	53.90
February, 1875.....	1,320.00	1.20	.....	8.05	.....	.....	1.46	1.80	.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	123.52
March, 1875.....	1,310.00	56.57	.....	89.90	9.50	.....	3.10	2.45	1.50	.....	5.00	.....	.....	68.40
April, 1875.....	1,310.00	.65	.....	5.10	167.80	.....	2.05	3.65	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	75.10
May, 1875.....	1,300.00	1.45	.....	4.20	.....	.....	2.00	1.25	.....	.....	8.00	.....	.25	92.80
June, 1875.....	1,280.00	1.05	.....	3.60	.....	.....	2.38	2.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101.67
July, 1875.....	1,240.00	.75	.....	3.35	.....	.....	4.60	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111.56
August, 1875.....	1,180.00	1.45	2.60	.....	.....	.....	1.65	1.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99.80
September, 1875.....	1,140.00	3.75	11.40	.....	.....	2.25	1.35	1.70	.....	.....	89.00	.....	.....	136.00
October, 1875.....	1,150.00	28.50	.....	11.31	.....	.....	5.30	2.10	3.85	.....	6.00	.....	.....	115.84
Improvement Fund.....	6,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Library Fund.....	200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$38,320.00	\$353.78	22.50	\$266.83	\$231.00	\$38.65	\$103.80	\$57.27	\$19.15	\$32.35	\$189.00	\$21.46	.25	2,988.36

Total receipts.....\$42,592.49
Cash on hand Nov. 1, 1873.....230.31
\$42,822.80

THE FOLLOWING IS AN INVENTORY OF THE FURNITURE, LIVE STOCK,
AND OTHER PERSONAL EFFECTS OF THIS INSTITUTION.

ARTICLES.		Each.	Estimated Value.
193	Dining hall stools.....	\$ 75	\$ 144 75
24	Bureaus	6 50	156 00
76	Chapel seats	6 50	494 00
5	Sewing machines.....	40 00	200 00
9	Center tables.....	2 00	18 00
17	Clothes racks.....	80	13 60
7	Square tables	2 00	14 00
52	Dining hall tables.....	1 50	78 00
18	Long tables	2 50	45 00
2	Extension tables.....	8 00	16 00
3	Walnut center tables	6 50	19 50
2	Wash stands with drawers	4 50	9 00
33	Wash stands	1 00	33 00
24	Cane seat rockers.....	4 00	96 00
10	Wood rockers.....	1 00	10 00
6	Small rockers	35	2 10
10	Cane seat chairs.....	2 00	20 00
15	Cane seat chairs.....	1 50	22 50
3	Cane seat chairs.....	3 00	9 00
12	Cane seat chairs.....	1 00	12 00
5	Rush seat chairs.....	60	3 00
200	First class yellow chairs.....	75	150 00
314	Second class yellow chairs.....	50	158 00
54	Black chairs.....	40	21 00
62	Small black chairs.....	30	15 00
125	Unpainted chairs	25	31 25
7	Rustic settees	4 50	31 50
3	Walnut bedsteads	8 00	24 00
128	Common bedsteads, double.....	2 00	252 00
33	Common bedsteads, single.....	1 50	49 50
106	School desks.....	4 00	424 00
4	Wardrobes	6 50	26 00
4	Carpet lounges.....	5 00	20 00
3	Cassocks	2 00	6 00
1	Dispensary case.....	.....	10 00
8	Office desks.....	.....	85 00
3	Office chairs.....	.....	15 00
4	Book cases	3 00	12 00
2	Cupboards	6 00	12 00
1	Small cupboards.....	.....	2 50
2	Walnut stands	3 50	7 00
2	Whatnots	2 75	5 50
2	Refrigerators	10 00	20 00
2	Hat racks.....	1 00	2 00
14	Common lounges.....	1 00	14 00
1	Piano.....	.....	100 00
4	Organs	75 00	300 00
1	Organ .....	.....	200 00
1	Melodeon .....	.....	30 00
6	Piano stools.....	1 00	6 00
2	Parlor games.....	5 00	10 00
1	Foot rest.....	.....	3 00
16	Clocks	2 50	40 00
25	Looking glasses.....	40	10 00
2	Stereoscopes and views.....	.....	16 00
1	Kaleidoscope .....	.....	2 00
119	Lamps.....	50	59 50
20	Wall brackets.....	60	12 00
1	Fire-proof safe.....	.....	125 00
10	Door mats.....	80	8 00
15	Tidies	50	7 50
4	Table mats	40	1 60
5	Wood boxes.....	25	1 25
1	Dozen sunburners.....	.....	3 00

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.—CONTINUED.

ARTICLES.		Each.	Estimated Value.
4	Gross lamp wicks.....	\$ 25	\$ 1 00
2	Large sun burners.....	80	60
5	Dozen brooms.....	3 00	15 00
5	Small brooms.....	25	1 25
15	Chromos. framed.....	5 00	75 00
20	Steel engravings, framed.....	4 00	116 00
7	Oil paintings, framed.....	2 00	14 00
14	Colored engravings, framed.....	2 00	28 00
6	Photographs, framed.....	1 00	6 00
2	Bath tubs.....	5 00	10 00
2	Large ranges.....	50 00	100 00
2	Steam tables.....	12 00	24 00
2	Cook stoves and pipe.....	.....	90 00
31	Coal stoves and pipe.....	12 00	872 00
13	Wool stoves and pipe.....	10 00	130 00
1	Laundry stove and pipe.....	.....	20 00
8	New stove bowls.....	6 00	48 00
16	Stove grates.....	1 00	16 00
2	Tin wash boilers.....	1 50	8 00
1	Tin can.....	.....	1 00
2	Sets steam table tinware.....	9 00	18 00
4	Large biscuit pans.....	60	2 40
115	Pudding pans.....	15	17 25
5	Sets muffin pans.....	40	2 00
1	Copper teakettle.....	.....	1 50
1	Large molasses can.....	.....	1 50
28	Small molasses cans.....	10	2 80
3	Coffee pots.....	50	1 50
3	Tea pots.....	25	70
1	Milk strainer.....	.....	25
7	Milk skimmers.....	10	70
9	Milk pails.....	80	2 70
128	Tin cups.....	10	13 80
36	Tin water pitchers.....	25	9 00
1	Coffee boiler.....	.....	1 00
1	Tea boiler.....	.....	70
17	Brown bread pans.....	15	4 05
12	Large cake pans.....	20	2 40
48	Large cake pans.....	05	2 45
3	Cake cutters.....	05	15
15	Stove boilers.....	1 00	15 00
21	Milk pans.....	25	5 25
3	Dish pans.....	20	60
2	Quart dippers.....	20	40
65	Large bread pans.....	15	9 75
103	Tin turners.....	20	21 20
106	Pie pans.....	05	5 30
4	Frying pans.....	50	2 00
13	Large tin pans.....	25	8 25
20	Table bread pans.....	10	2 90
3	Large dust pans.....	25	75
3	Cullenders.....	25	75
2	Tea canisters.....	80	60
2	Watering pots.....	25	50
12	Tin plates.....	05	60
2	Walters.....	1 00	2 00
1	Water cooler.....	.....	2 20
17	Soap dishes.....	05	85
4	Slop jars.....	25	1 00
3	Tin scoops.....	20	60
4	Tin match safes.....	10	40
18	Tin bean pans.....	20	3 00
11	Quart cups.....	15	1 65
23	Oil cans.....	40	9 20
48	Wash pans.....	20	9 60
26	Dust pans.....	15	4 35

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.—CONTINUED.

ARTICLES.		Each.	Estimated value.
24	Dust brushes.....	15	3 00
5	Wooden sugar-buckets.....	50	2 50
1	Coffee mill.....	.....	3 50
5	Wooden bowls.....	20	1 00
8	Lemon squeezers.....	80	80
5	Small tubs.....	50	2 50
5	Flour sieves.....	40	2 00
2	Yeast casks.....	50	1 00
4	Wash tubs.....	65	2 60
9	Market baskets.....	25	2 25
3	Long baskets.....	40	1 20
5	Clothes baskets.....	40	2 00
3	Wash-boards.....	15	45
3	Clothes wringers.....	4 00	12 00
2	Waste paper baskets.....	50	1 00
23	Mop heads.....	15	3 45
2	Potato mashers.....	15	30
1	Cake box.....	.....	80
48	Wooden buckets.....	15	7 20
1	Hash mill.....	.....	60 00
2	Large kettles.....	6 00	12 00
2	Porcelain kettles.....	1 00	2 00
3	Iron kettles.....	1 00	3 00
2	Gridirons.....	50	1 00
4	Fly-traps.....	25	1 00
14	Fly screens.....	15	2 10
10	Call bells.....	50	5 00
2	Egg beaters.....	25	50
11	Bird cages.....	40	4 40
4	Handle bells.....	35	1 40
37	Smoothing irons.....	20	7 40
17	Iron stands.....	10	1 70
1	Fluting iron.....	.....	2 50
6	Lanterns, small.....	1 00	6 00
8	Lanterns large.....	2 00	16 00
9	Pair fire-tongs.....	25	2 25
4	Toasters.....	20	80
4	Chopping knives.....	12	48
4	Graters.....	20	80
1	Meat presser.....	.....	75
2	Meat pounders.....	30	60
3	Steels.....	40	1 20
2	Knife rests.....	10	20
6	Thermometers.....	40	2 40
2	Dusters.....	35	70
20	Zincs.....	30	6 00
7	Pinking irons.....	8	56
24	Pairs shears.....	40	9 60
1	Pair tailors' shears.....	.....	3 50
3	Pair scissors.....	25	75
1	Pair button-hole shears.....	.....	30
3	Corn poppers.....	10	30
6	Papers carpet tax.....	5	30
10	Boxes stove polish.....	50	5 00
54	Boxes shoe polish.....	8	4 32
1	Dozen shoe brushes.....	.....	2 40
2	Cleavers.....	1 00	2 00
2	Meat saws.....	1 25	2 50
1	Meat block.....	.....	1 00
17	Fire shovels.....	20	3 40
23	Coal buckets.....	75	17 25
80	Gallons earthenware.....	.....	6 50
7	Jugs.....	20	1 40
8	Meat platters, china.....	50	4 00
37	Small bowls, china.....	20	7 40
2	Soup bowls, china.....	35	70

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.—CONTINUED.

ARTICLES.		Each.	Estimated Value.
16	Vegetable dishes, china	80	\$ 12 80
8	Cream pitchers, china	25	2 00
100	Tea cups, china	8	8 00
168	Sauces, china	7	11 76
235	Plates, china	15	35 25
3	Syrup cups, china	85	1 05
5	Sugar bowls, china	85	1 75
27	Sauce dishes, china	81 ¹ / ₃	2 25
7	Nappies, china	80	2 10
12	Small butter dishes, china	6	72
35	Water pitchers, china	50	17 50
24	Wash bowls, china	50	12 00
5	Mugs, china	12 ¹ / ₂	62
12	Salt dishes, china	10	1 20
41	Drinking glasses	81 ¹ / ₃	8 42
4	Spoon holders, glass	12 ¹ / ₂	50
6	Long handled spoons	10	60
5	Large forks	50	2 50
160	Table knives	20	32 00
320	Table forks	15	48 00
15	Table castors	2 00	30 00
32	Soup ladles	15	4 80
6	Carving knives and forks .....	.....	8 00
25	Iron teaspoons	8	6 75
10	Butter knives	35	8 50
1	Large ladle .....	.....	75
2	Bread knives	50	1 00
4	Butcher knives	20	80
100	Table spoons	3	8 27
5	Vases	80	1 50
53	Flower pots	15	7 95
6	Glass jars	15	90
88	Lamp chimneys	7	6 16
23	Chambers	30	8 40
2	Bed pans	1 50	3 00
52	Bed spreads, linen	20	10 40
112	Bed spreads, cotton	35	39 20
2	Lounge spreads	50	1 00
12	Counterpanes	1 00	12 00
191	Bed ticks	80	152 80
387	Sheets	80	309 60
133	Quilts	1 00	133 00
221	Comforts	1 50	331 50
271	Blankets	1 25	338 75
8	Lounge ticks	50	4 00
8	Lounge pillows	40	3 20
50	Blankets	2 25	112 50
239	Pillows	80	80 70
317	Pillow slips	15	52 05
2	Hair mattresses	12 00	24 00
6	Husk mattresses	4 00	14 00
40	Table cloths	75	60 00
38	Table covers	1 00	38 00
13	Feather beds	5 00	65 00
250	Towels	15	37 50
7	Lounge covers, damask	80	5 60
10	Napkins	12 ¹ / ₂	1 25
35	Yards table damask	55	20 90
112	Yards crash	17	19 04
4	Bolster cases	40	1 60
650	Yards good carpet	1 00	650 00
200	Yards partly worn carpet	75	150 00
35	Yards oil cloth	1 00	35 00
2	Yards table oil cloth	50	1 00
7	Rugs	2 00	14 00
83	Yards curtain Holland	13	10 79

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.—CONTINUED.

ARTICLES.		Each.	Estimated Value.
24	Yards bed ticking.....	\$ 40	\$ 9 60
100	Yards jeans.....	63	60 00
28	Yards water proof.....	90	25 20
377	Yards brown muslin.....	9	88 88
32	Yards canton flannel.....	20	6 40
12	Yards red flannel.....	37½	4 50
16½	Yards casimere.....	1 20	19 80
4	Yards wool damask.....	80	3 40
28	Yards scotch gingham.....	16½	4 02
245	Yards alpaca.....	80	78 50
186	Yards gingham.....	13½	25 11
182	Yards check.....	28	50 98
63	Yards bleached muslin.....	14½	9 14
31	Yards gray flannel.....	28	8 68
228	Yards plaid.....	47½	108 30
15	Yards corset jeans.....	13½	2 02
1104	Yards calico.....	8½	93 84
11½	Yards pink tartleton.....	50	5 75
64	Yards bobinet.....	5	3 20
36	Yards elastic ribbon.....	8	2 88
42	Yards elastic cord.....	2	84
6	Yards silk cord.....	10	60
12	Yards red braid.....	2½	30
6	Yards white braid.....	3	18
5	Yards coat binding.....	4	20
63	Pairs boys shoes, new.....	1 75	110 25
100	Pairs girls shoes, new.....	1 75	175 00
5	Pairs boots.....	2 25	11 25
4	Pairs slippers.....	50	2 00
343	Pairs girls hose, new.....	30	102 90
162	Pairs socks, new.....	80	48 60
53	Boys caps.....	75	87 75
7	Girls winter hats.....	60	4 20
28	Girls summer hats.....	40	11 20
5	Pairs gauntlet gloves.....	15	75
58	Boxes paper collars.....	12	6 96
7	Linen collars.....	25	1 75
13	Linen handkerchiefs.....	12½	1 63
9	Paper shirt fronts.....	12½	1 12
18	Aprons.....	35	6 30
7	Boys tippets.....	30	2 10
7	Hair brushes.....	1 00	7 00
26	Fans.....	5	1 30
5	Bunches shoe laces.....	35	1 75
26	Balls knitting cotton.....	7½	1 95
11	Bolts velvet ribbon.....	40	4 40
9	Bolts narrow ribbon.....	50	4 50
4	Bolts dress braid.....	8½	33
54	Dozen spools white thread.....	75	40 50
98	Dozen spools colored thread.....	75	73 50
2	Pounds carpet thread.....	75	1 50
71	Skeins linen thread.....	3	2 13
8	Spools black silk.....	5	40
30	Spools button hole twist.....	5	1 50
9	Papers large darners.....	10	90
14	Papers small darners.....	10	1 40
45	Papers pins.....	6¼	2 81
93	Papers needles.....	5	4 65
10	Dozen thimbles.....	10	1 00
1½	Dozen fine combs.....	90	1 35
1½	Dozen coarse combs.....	1 20	2 00
12	Dozen quill pens.....	60	7 20
8	Gross rubber coat buttons.....	85	2 55
12	Gross shirt buttons.....	25	3 00
7	Gross pants buttons.....	25	1 75
7½	Gross dress buttons.....	1 00	7 50

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.—CONTINUED.

ARTICLES.		Each.	Estimated Value.
3½	Gross ivory dress buttons.....	\$ 1 20	\$ 4 20
4	Gross colored dress buttons.....	1 08	4 82
4	Gross glass dress buttons.....	3 00	90
10	Gross large agate buttons.....	25	2 50
21	Gross hooks and eyes.....	02	42
6	Ounces indelible ink.....	1 50	9 00
9	Bottles bluing.....	20	1 80
8	Boxes matches.....	30	2 40
19	Mouse traps.....	10	1 90
31	Small flags.....	10	3 10
1	American eagle.....		10 00
4	Flower stands, wood.....	1 00	4 00
2	Flower stands, wire.....	6 00	12 00
1	Pair scales.....		4 00
3	Pairs pipe tongs.....		5 75
6	Step ladders.....	3 00	18 00
2	Step ladders for dry room.....	25	50
2	Babcock fire extinguishers.....		70 00
400	Feet rubber house.....	20	80 00
1	Hydropult.....		15 00
1	Scroll saw.....		12 00
1	Letter press.....		2 50
1	Revolver.....		4 50
1	Set dental instruments.....		9 00
1	Pair letter scales.....		1 50
2	Imitation bronze images.....		3 00
1	Varnished tin box.....		2 75
2	Buggy whips.....		3 00
2	Paper files.....	50	1 00
2	Rubber wagon covers.....	2 00	4 00
4	Horse blankets.....	1 50	6 00
2	Rubber blankets.....	1 50	3 00
2	Lap robes.....		12 00
3	Buffalo robes.....		12 00
8	Rubber door mats.....	2 50	20 00
2	Oil tanks.....	6 00	12 00
1	Velocipede.....		10 00
1	Pair skids.....		1 50
1	Large meal chest.....		6 00
120	Empty barrels.....	25	30 00
2	Boxes glass.....	4 00	8 00
7	Corn baskets.....	30	2 10
1	Roll zinc.....		6 00
1	Log chain.....		2 00
4	Short chains.....		1 00
1	Cross cut saw.....		2 00
3	Kegs nails.....	4 00	12 00
60	Feet rope.....		4 00
1	Iron vise.....		8 00
4	Jack screws.....	4 00	16 00
3	Wooden clamps.....	20	60
1	Grindstone.....		10 00
340	Red brick.....		4 00
3	Wheelbarrows.....	2 00	6 00
1	Peck measure.....		30
1	Half bushel measure.....		50
2	Cutting boards.....	75	1 50
1	String bells.....		2 00
1	Wheel jack.....		1 50
1	Hay rack.....		4 00
4	Long ladders.....	2 00	8 00
2	Large bells.....		50 00
2	Ice cream freezers.....		7 50
1	Set double harness.....		20 00
3	Sets single harness.....	10 00	30 00
1	Saddle and bridle.....		10 00

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.—CONTINUED.

ARTICLES.		Each.	Estimated Value.
8	Halters.....	75	2 25
2	Curry combs		1 00
2	Curry brushes.....		2 00
1	Stone hammer		50
14	Shovels.....	50	7 00
1	Large iron poker.....		50
2	Scoop shovels.....	1 00	2 00
4	Pair ice tongs.....	1 00	4 00
1	Ice ax		50
2	Crowbars.....	75	1 50
8	Meat hooks	10	80
1	Single shovel plow.....		5 00
2	Stirring plows.....	10 00	20 00
1	Small garden plow.....		3 50
1	Lawn mower.....		11 00
1	Seed drill		10 00
1	Garden weeder.....		75
9	Wood saws.....	50	4 50
14	Garden hoes	40	5 60
9	Garden rakes	75	6 75
8	Garden spades.....	1 00	8 00
2	Grass scythes.....	75	1 50
4	Axes.....	50	2 00
7	Monkey wrenches.....	40	2 80
8	Grain and manure forks	75	6 00
1	Potato fork.....		75
2	Pickaxes.....	1 50	3 00
9	Wheelbarrows.....		15 00
1	Spring wagon.....		80 00
1	Covered buggy.....		80 00
1	Open buggy		150 00
2	Lumber wagons.....	25 00	50 00
1	Sleigh		25 00
1	Pair buggy shafts.....		6 00
1	Harrow		4 00
1	Bob sled		15 00
3356	Feet flooring.....	3	100 68
456	Feet fencing		6 00
1067	Feet mixed lumber.....		12 00
36	Thousand shingles.....	2 00	72 00
149	Feet 4x4 lumber.....		3 00
42	Feet 2x4 lumber.....		75
768	Feet 2 inch plank.....		10 00
6	Barrels kerosene.....	12 50	75 00
6	Barrels sugar.....	30 00	180 00
7	Barrels syrup.....		187 00
4	Barrels vinegar.....	10 00	40 00
1	Barrel cranberries.....		12 50
1	Barrel sauer kraut.....		6 00
6	Barrels beans.....	10 00	60 00
3	Barrels salt		5 70
10	Barrels flour.....	6 20	62 00
500	Pounds corn meal.....		7 50
800	Pounds soap		50 00
96	Cans peaches.....		20 00
144	Cans corn.....		25 00
113	One half gallon cans tomatoes.....	40	45 20
4	Boxes cheese.....		25 00
1	Box starch		4 50
80	Gallons catsup.....	85	10 50
2	Barrels mixed pickles	6 00	12 00
100	Dozen cucumber pickles.....		4 00
200	Heads cabbage	3	6 00
250	Hubbard squashes.....	6	15 00
200	Bushels potatoes.....	20	40 00
8	Bushels turnips.....	30	2 40

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.—CONTINUED.

ARTICLES.		Each.	Estimated Value.
150	Bushels carrots.....	\$ 33 1/3	\$ 50 00
20	Bushels parsnips.....	40	8 00
100	Bushels table beets	40	40 00
250	Bushels mangel wurzels.....	30	75 00
100	Pounds white lead		9 50
1	Barrel ro of paint.....		30 00
25	Gallons linseed oil.....		18 00
40	Bushels oats.....	30	12 00
40	Bushels corn	30	12 00
2	Tons bran.....	7 00	14 00
16	Tons hay	18 00	195 00
3	Horses.....		350 00
14	Head cattle	45 00	630 00
6	Hogs	13 00	78 00
12	Shoats	4 00	48 00
100	Fowls.....	25	40 00
31	Fifth Readers.....	1 00	31 00
62	Fourth Readers	80	49 00
76	Third Readers	70	53 20
87	Second Readers.....	50	43 50
32	First Readers.....	40	12 80
68	Practical Arithmetics	65	42 90
85	Intellectual Arithmetics.....	30	25 50
21	Primary Arithmetics.....	15	3 15
15	Clark's Grammars.....	75	11 25
12	Greene's Grammars	75	9 00
16	Greene's Introductory Grammar.....	40	6 40
60	Spellers, large.....	30	18 00
55	Spellers, small.....	25	13 75
14	Intermediate Geography.....	1 00	14 00
49	Elementary Geography.....	50	24 50
1	Webster's Unabridged Dictionaries.....		6 50
9	Webster's High School Dictionaries.....	75	6 75
19	United States Histories	75	14 25
6	Primary Physiology.....	80	4 80
106	Copy books.....	10	10 60
157	Slates	15	23 55
6	School globes,	1 00	6 00
15	Maps.....	2 00	30 00
22	Outline maps	1 25	27 50
16	School charts	75	12 00
2	Large bibles.....	2 50	5 00
21	Small bibles	75	15 75
27	Song books	25	6 75
130	Volumes library books.....		875 00
60	Cords hard wood	6 00	360 00
30	Cords pine wood	3 00	60 00
900	Bushels of coal.....	13 1/2	121 50
4	Sets croquet.....		14 00
	Carpenter's tools.....		20 00
Total.....			\$ 15,403.39

This inventory does not include any of the clothing belonging to the children.

The entire indebtedness of the Home is always paid at the close of each month, leaving no unpaid bills. It requires the most careful economy to conduct the Home as it should be done, with the small number of children we now have and the consequent decrease in receipts.

Should our average monthly attendance be one hundred or less, the appropriation for general support will need to be \$12.50 for each child per month, instead of \$10.00, which we now receive, to enable us to provide for those under our care in a proper manner.

When children arrive at the age of 16, and leave the Home, we provide them with the following: The boys with one good summer coat and a pair of pants; one good winter coat, vest, and pair of pants; one every-day coat and pair of pants; two cotton, and two flannel shirts; two pairs cotton, and two of woolen socks; one pair good shoes; two caps; four handkerchiefs; one box collars; one pair suspenders; one tippet, a bible, and a certificate stating the length of time they have been here, and their standing in scholarship and deportment, etc.

The girls are provided with one poplin, one flannel, one light and three dark calico dresses; five aprons; two flannel, and two cotton skirts; three chemise; four pairs drawers; two night gowns; two underwaists; one water-proof cape; one water-proof cloak; one hood; one summer and one winter hat; four handkerchiefs; four collars; one pair cuffs; one or more neck-ties; one pair gloves; three pairs cotton, and two of woolen hose; one pair shoes; a bible, and also a certificate.

Thanks are due the D. & St. Paul and C., R. I. & Pacific railroads for favors granted.

We desire to thank the publishers of the following, for regularly donating the same: Davenport Daily Gazette; Davenport Western Weekly; Weekly State Press, Iowa City; Annals of Iowa; Westborough Chronotype, Mass; and the Hon. W. H. Leas, for twenty copies of the Christian Press.

All unite in returning thanks to the several clergymen of the city, who have preached to us on Sabbath afternoons.

All agree that it has been wise to provide for the needy soldiers' orphans, as the state has nobly done. Will it not be as wise to provide for the many needy orphans not of soldiers, now pleading in vain for admission to these Homes?

The number of destitute, orphaned, and half-orphaned children in the state is great. Scarcely a week passes in which I am not urged to admit needy, worthy cases. The widow is often unable not only to feed and clothe her children, but to govern and control them. There are many children here whose mothers cannot control them, and were they left without such a home as this, would find their way to the Reform School, as many such have already done. As the present inmates leave these homes, let their places be filled by the needy orphaned or aban-

doned children now being cared for, if h adult paupers. It is certainly wise statesmanship to provide for, educate, and train all such children for good citizens, rather than permit them to grow up in ignorance and vice.

Situated as I have been for a number of years, I am able to understand the need of providing some proper means for the care and education of such children, and I most respectfully urge you to take such action in the matter as you deem wise in presenting its importance to our legislators.

It has ever been our aim to provide for those under our care so as to make them as comfortable and happy as the circumstances would allow, always expending the means entrusted to us in the most judicious manner possible. The inmates of the Home value it for its means of protection and cultivation, and love it for the kind treatment here received. They go from us well fitted for the responsibilities of life.

The contentment, harmony and prosperity prevailing in all departments, together with the health and happiness of the children, has ever been encouraging to the matron and myself, and we feel that all are laboring successfully for the best good of the inmates of this institution.

Thanking you, gentlemen, for your kind constant sympathy and confidence, and for the aid you have rendered me in your many efforts to promote the highest good of this institution, I submit this report for your consideration.

Yours truly,

S. W. PIERCE, *Superintendent.*

November 1, 1875.

. R E P O R T
OF W. F. PECK, M. D., PHYSICIAN,
OF THE
IOWA SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME,
AT DAVENPORT,
FOR THE PAST TWO YEARS.

President Board of Trustees Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Davenport:

In reporting upon the physical condition and health of the children, I desire to state that since my last biennial report the hygienic arrangements of the Home have been all that could be desired under the existing State provisions. The clothing has been plain but warm and well adapted to the habits of the occupants. The food has been uniformly good and abundant. Such suggestions as have been offered from time to time have been adopted without hesitation by those whose duty it is to select and prepare the diet. The hospital has not been open for general use for more than two years. Its existence, however, serves an excellent purpose for occasionally isolating those cases where in special quiet and unirritating surroundings are particularly desired. The Home may now be said to be perfectly free from diseases of the eyes and skin. Formerly many of the inmates suffered not a little from those troublesome and painful maladies, and it is now a cause for more than ordinary congratulation that not even one case of the foregoing can be found in the institution.

No epidemic of serious importance has prevailed since my last report. During the months of August and September, 1875, about

.

twenty of the children suffered from typho-malarial fever, which was no doubt caused by the emanations from the unusually hot and moist condition of Duck creek flat, which is on the north contiguously located to the Home grounds. None of the cases effected by this malarial influence terminated fatally.

There have been a few cases of fractured bones, due to the unguarded practice on the artificial apparatus furnished for the purpose of physical exercise.

The number of deaths during the last two years have been three, and are as follows:

NAME.	DATE.	AGE.	DISEASE.
Gilman Jones.....	November 9, 1873	15	Phlegmonous erysipelas.
Jane Brown.....	August 12, 1874	8	Inflammation of the bowels.
Frank James.....	July 30, 1875	15	Phthisis (consumption.)

I desire to especially compliment Mr. S. W. Pierce, Superintendent, and Mrs. S. W. Pierce, Matron, for their ever faithful care and unswerving discharge of duty in watchfully guarding the interests of those entrusted to their supervision.

Respectfully submitted.

W. F. PECK, *Surgeon.*

Davenport, Nov. 9, 1875.

REPORT

DR. S. N. PIERCE, MEDICAL ATTENDANT,

OF THE

IOWA SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME,

AT CEDAR FALLS,

FOR THE PAST TWO YEARS.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees of the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home:

GENTLEMEN :—It becomes my duty at this time to lay before you some of the more important facts in relation to the sanitary history of this branch of the Home during the biennial period just closed.

With an average monthly attendance of two hundred and forty, but one death has occurred during this period: Sarah G. Baird, aged fourteen years, died November 21st, 1873, after a brief sickness, with congestion of the lungs. The Home has not been afflicted during this period with any prevailing epidemic, and such sickness as has occurred has been in isolated cases, and generally of short duration. During the winter months there were a few cases of pneumonia. With two or three exceptions these cases were of a mild type and of brief duration. In December, 1874, Thomas Burbank and George McQueen had very severe attacks of pneumonia, but both recovered without any unfavorable *sequel* resulting from the disease. During the earlier history of

the Home, ophthalmia prevailed to considerable extent, and was the cause of much suffering, but during the past two years, and more particularly during the past year, this disease has been almost entirely eradicated. Since the last vacation but very few cases have been developed, and these were all mild and easily cured. A few cases of intermittent fever have occurred. These have yielded readily to treatment, and were of short duration in each instance. Of cutaneous diseases, there are at present none. A few cases have occurred in children who had such diseases when admitted to the Home. Prompt attention to these cases has resulted in a speedy cure in every instance, without the disease being communicated to other inmates.

In the matter of accidents, but two have occurred that I deem worthy of mention in this report. John Alguire while absent during the vacation of 1874, received a very severe gun shot wound in the right leg by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of a comrade. The result was a severe flesh wound with extensive fracture of the *fibula*. Considering the nature and extent of the injury, I consider his present condition to be very satisfactory. The wound is not entirely healed, but I think the final result will be a complete restoration without any permanent disability.

In April, 1874, Thomas Howard had a fall, producing a fracture of the right radius. His recovery is complete, with no disability resulting.

Such other injuries as have occurred have been of so trivial a nature as to need no mention here.

In regard to the domestic arrangement of the Home, I deem it proper to state that in my judgment, there has been a change made during the present season that is admirably calculated to promote the welfare of the children in a hygienic point of view. I refer to the appropriating the rooms in the upper story of the building for dormitory purposes. By this arrangement these rooms are not occupied during the day time and evening, thereby admitting of the steam being cut off and the windows thrown open during the day, and up to within a short time before the hour for retiring. By this means the air becomes thoroughly renovated, and is fresh and pure at the time the children retire. The arrangement of these rooms is such that by leaving the hall doors open during the night, a good circulation of air can be obtained without submitting the inmates to an immoderate current of air.

Before closing this report I trust your Honorable Board will allow me to suggest that the present arrangement of the Privies is not just

what it should be, when considered in a sanitary point of view. The most efficient and complete remedy for this evil, would be the furnishing of some means for elevating a free supply of water to a suitable height for use in water closets. This plan would admit of these buildings being placed in a more convenient locality, and would go far toward promoting cleanliness, thereby advancing the hygienic interests of the home.

Respectfully submitted,

S. N. PIERCE, *Attending Physician.*

Cedar Falls, November 1, 1875.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Homes:

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with law I present herewith my bien-nial report of the receipts and disbursements for the several Homes, from November 1st, 1873, to November 1st, 1875, inclusive.

GEORGE B. VAN SAUN, Treasurer, in account with the State of Iowa:

1873.		Dr.
Nov. 1.	To balance cash on hand last report.....	\$ 196 50

SUPPORT FUND.

To Warrants from Auditor of State for Cedar Falls Home..	\$ 57,480 00	
To Warrants from Auditor of State for Davenport Home..	31,480 00	
To Warrants from Auditor of State for Glenwood Home .	13,920 00—	\$ 103,380 00

IMPROVEMENT FUND.

To Warrants from Auditor of State for Cedar Falls Home..	1,700 00	
To Warrants from Auditor of State for Davenport Home..	6,000 00	
To Warrants from Auditor of State for Glenwood Home..	750 00—	8,450 00

LIBRARY FUND.

To Warrants from Auditor of State for Cedar Falls Home..	200 00	
To Warrants from Auditor of State for Davenport Home..	200 00—	400 00

1875.		
Mar. 19.	To cash received from I. C. Otis, Resident Trustee at Glenwood from sales of personal property.....	239 08
		<u>\$112,765 58</u>

CR.

CEDAR FALLS HOME.

By amount paid H. F. Tucker, Superintendent for Support Fund.....	\$57,480 00
By amount paid H. F. Tucker, Superintendent for Library Fund.....	200 00
By bills paid by G. B. Van Saun, Resident Trustee for Improvement Fund, viz:	
I. T. Hughes, carpenter work.....	\$ 52 50
B., C. R. & M. R. R., freight, boiler	90 00
Walworth, Burke & Co., boiler brick, etc.....	919 58
Daniel Wild, brick.....	301 35
Townsend & Knapp, brick!.....	94 00
D. S. Willard, stone work.....	22 75
D. C. Carpenter, stone	60 00
C. D. Billings, lime.....	108 90
C. D. Billings, brick work..	247 42—\$1,896 50—\$59,576 50

DAVENPORT HOME.

By amount paid S. W. Pierce, Superintendent for Support Fund.....	\$ 31,980 00
By amount paid S. W. Pierce, Superintendent for Improvement Fund	6,000 00
By amount paid S. W. Pierce, Superintendent for Library Fund	200 00—\$38,180 00

GLENWOOD HOME.

By amount paid T. L. Stephens, Superintendent for Support Fund.....	12,840 00
By amount paid S. W. Pierce, Superintendent for Support Fund	780 00
By amount paid T. L. Stephens, Superintendent for Improvement Fund.....	750 00—\$14,370 00
Mar. 18. By amount paid B. R. Sherman, Auditor of State, from Glenwood Home drawn for Jan. attendance per order of Board Trustees.....	300 00
Aug. 7. By amount paid B. R. Sherman, Auditor of State, proceeds sale of personal property at Glenwood Home, per order of Board Trustees.....	339 08
	<hr/> \$112,765 58

Respectfully submitted,
GEORGE B. VAN SAUN, Treasurer.

CEDAR FALLS, IOWA, Nov. 1, 1875.

REPORT
S. W. PIERCE, TEMPORARY SUPERINTENDENT
OF THE
IOWA SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.
AT GLENWOOD,
FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1875.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Homes.

GENTLEMEN.—Having been called upon by you to take charge of the Glenwood Home till you could secure the services of a superintendent, I entered upon the work on the third day of January, 1875, assisted by the Hon. President of the Board of Trustees, he having found it necessary to go there several days earlier. He was obliged to leave, however, in a few days, when I found myself quite alone, with no competent help about me, unless I except the cook.

I found about twenty of the smaller children in charge of two of the older Home girls, who were acting in the capacity of ward managers, though not competent for such responsibilities. I at once put the small children under the care of the same ladies that had charge of the older ones, and did all that I could toward cleanliness and order in every department. I had but very few employes to assist me, and was obliged to give my constant personal attention to every department, working till midnight nearly all the time. The children had

100

been informed by the Superintendent about Christmas that the home would break up on the 1st of January. They were allowed to open such wardrobes and closets as they chose and help themselves to whatever of clothing they desired and leave the home, as a few of them did. A state of quiet, however, had been brought about by Mr. Leas before I arrived.

An invoice of all the movable property of the institution was taken by the President of the Board, assisted by the Superintendent of the Home, which will be found in book "C."

I found that the groceries and provisions were as low as they could possibly be, there being nothing laid in for winter, except twenty-five bushels of potatoes of their own raising.

The former Superintendent gave me a list of sixty-five names of children as inmates of the Home. There were fifty-two present when I took charge of the Home. The average attendance for the month of January was forty-four. It was soon evident to the Executive Committee that the closing of the Home was a necessity and it was closed; and the children that would not be prevailed upon by the former officers and friends of the Home to return to their friends or remain in that vicinity, were taken by me to the Davenport Home.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditures on account of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Glenwood, Iowa, for the month of Jan. 1875.

RECEIPTS.

Cash received from T. L. Stephens, Superintendent—

Improvement Fund.....\$178 92

Support Fund.....1 92—\$180 84

Cash received from G. B. Van Saun, Treasurer.....640 00

Cash received from other sources.....44 25—\$365 09

EXPENDITURES.

For outstanding debts.....\$364 89

For groceries and provisions.....108 11

For salaries.....103 05

For clothing'.....29 34

For improvements and repairs.....31 29

For furniture63 65

For incidental expenses.....36 65

For books and stationery.....9 05

For drugs and medicines.....2 05

Total Expenditures.....\$746 06

Balance cash on hand—Improvement Fund.....\$ 61 13

General Fund.....55 88—117 01

There were thirty-six outstanding bills amounting to \$1,013.75. I paid thirty of them, amounting to \$361.89, leaving outstanding debts amounting to \$648.86.

On the 28th of January I turned over all my books and vouchers to the Executive Committee, together with the cash on hand, and on the morning of the 29th, left Glenwood, with thirteen children for the Davenport Home, where we arrived in safety.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

S. W. PIERCE, *Superintendent.*

JUNE 1, 1875.

REPORT
OF THOMAS L. STEPHENS, SUPERINTENDENT
OF THE
IOWA SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME,
AT GLENWOOD.
UP TO NOVEMBER, 1874.

*To the Honorable Board of Trustees of the Iowa Soldiers
Orphans' Home:*

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor and pleasure of reporting to you on this occasion the general condition of that branch of the Home committed, for the time, to my more immediate care and supervision.

At the time of my last report, June 1st, 1874, there were enrolled at this Home ninety-three children. Admitted since that time, four. Discharged, sixteen. Present enrollment, eighty-one, of these forty-two are boys and thirty-nine girls.

The health of our children during the summer and fall has been excellent. During the past six weeks we have not had occasion to call a physician for any purpose, and but few cases needing medical treatment have occurred for months and they of the milder type, yielding readily to gentle remedies.

Our school which began on the 29th day of September has been progressing finely. All our children seem disposed to apply themselves to study and training—of course with various degrees of success according to their different capacities.

Outside of school hours the boys are required to do whatever work there is to be done in their department, such as cutting, splitting and carrying in wood, caring for our horses and hogs, and assisting at various classes of work within doors. The girls wash dishes, clean rooms and halls, make beds, and assist in repairing clothing. While on this subject of work, permit me to take occasion to say that in my opinion it would be wise to organize in this Home limited departments of sewing, knitting, and cobbling, so that our girls and boys might learn to do these things well, thereby fitting themselves for usefulness when they go out from us and saving a few hundred dollars to the institution and themselves while they remain here.

With what would probably be our proportion of the \$1200 appropriated by the last Legislature for industries in the Homes, we could, I think, put in one or two sewing machines, a knitting machine and a small cobbler's kit, and I feel confident if these classes of work can be done by our boys and girls, as I think they can, there will be a saving to our general fund for support, of from \$300 to \$500 yearly, besides giving employment and skill to all who may become operatives. I mention this matter to you suggestively, gentlemen, and from the attention I have given the subject, feel like recommending that we give the industries above referred to a trial. I do not know how my brother Superintendents from the other Homes feel, but I find that with our small and constantly decreasing numbers, it will stand us in hand to save in every possible way, and especially so when it is no disadvantage, but rather an advantage to the children. The moral training of our children receives constant attention, and I feel glad to be able to report that the good influences brought to bear upon the minds and hearts of those placed under our charge are not unavailing.

I think God is hearing our prayers for these children and youth, and I am confident in committing them daily to his mercy and grace. Our library and periodicals assist us greatly in the culture of our children. They are silent monitors. A boy or girl, once thoroughly interested in good books and papers, is far on the way toward a good life.

I have now employed in the Home the following persons in the departments, and with the wages per month named :

Mrs. S. V. Proudfit, teacher	\$ 35.00
Miss L. A. Prior, manager of sewing and clothing	30.00
Spencer Stout, (colored), cook.....	25.00
Luther Stroud, general laborer.....	20.00
Mrs. Martha F. Martin, boys' manager.....	15.00

Mrs. Annie Gayword, girls' manager	15.00
Mrs. Elizabeth Wiley, assistant cook.....	13.50
Mrs. Elizabeth Tibbett, nurse and seamstress	12.00
Mrs. Charlotte French, laundress.....	12.00
Sarah Flanagan, dining-room manager	8.00

I am happy to say of my present corps of employes, that they are *all* co-workers with us, and are faithful in the discharge of their several duties. Two of them, Luther Stroud and Sarah Flanagan, were formerly inmates of the Home.

During the past season, our boys have cultivated about en acres of land, supplying the tables with vegetables in their season, and giving us about 200 bushels of potatoes for winter use.

Our stock consists of one horse and twelve head of hogs.

With the above brief report on the condition of our Home, and asking your attention, while here, in person, to all the minutia of the institution, I close with the following financial exhibit :

THOMAS L. STEPHENS, SUPERINTENDENT *in account with the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home, at Glenwood:*

STATEMENT.—SPECIAL APPROPRIATION.

1874.	DR.	
July 13.	To State warrant of Treasurer Van Saun.....	\$750 00
	CR.	
Nov. 1.	By disbursements on the various accounts as enumerated in the appropriation act, as follows:	
	For repairs on old building	\$ 57 21
	For new floors, repairing and plastering.....	56 51
	For furniture.....	298 53
	For walks and fences.....	66 38
	Total	\$478 63
Nov. 1.	To balance cash on hand.....	271 37
	Balance	\$750 00—\$750 00
	Balance special appropriation not drawn from State Treasury..	450 00
	Add cash on hand.....	271 37
	And we have of special fund yet to be expended.....	\$721 37

THOMAS L. STEPHENS, *Superintendent, in account with the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Glenwood.*

STATEMENT.—GENERAL SUPPORT FUND.

1874.	DR.	
June 1.	To balance cash on hand.....	\$ 21 87
July 8.	To State Warrant of George B. Van Saun..	930 00
11.	To State Warrant of George B. Van Saun.....	930 00
Aug. 8.	To State Warrant of George B. Van Saun.....	940 00
Sept. 7.	To State Warrant of George B. Van Saun.....	920 00
Oct. 10.	To State Warrant of George B. Van Saun.....	880 00
Oct. 1.	To error.....	4 30
Total.....		\$4,626 17
	CR.	
July 1.	By expenditures in June on the various accounts.....	\$ 784 18
Aug. 1.	By expenditures in July on the various accounts.....	770 03
Sept. 1.	By expenditures in August on the various accounts.....	1,335 66
Oct 1.	By expenditures in September on the various accounts.....	722 29
Nov. 1.	By expenditures in October on the various accounts.....	948 24
Total.....		\$4,560 40
Nov. 1.	To balance cash on hand.....	65 77
Balance.....		\$4,626 17—4,626 17
Nov. 1.	With outstanding accounts of.....	802 49
	Of which amount \$365 is contracted for winter supplies.....	360 00
	Making the indebtedness of the Home November 1, 1874.....	\$ 437 49
	With balance cash on hand.....	65 77
	Net indebtedness.....	\$ 371 72

Respectfully submitted,
THOMAS L. STEPHENS, Superintendent.

Glenwood, Iowa, November 11, 1874.

REPORT
OF THOMAS L. STEPHENS, SUPERINTENDENT
OF THE
IOWA SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME,
AT GLENWOOD,
FOR THE MONTHS OF NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1874.

STATEMENT FOR NOVEMBER, 1874.

THOMAS L. STEPHENS, SUPERINTENDENT, *in account with the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Glenwood, Iowa:*

GENERAL FUND.

1874.	DR.	
Nov. 1.	To balance from October.....	\$ 65 77
Nov. 13.	To warrant of Treasurer Van Saun.....	810 00—\$875 77
	CR.	
By expenditures, as follows:		
	For groceries and provisions, including kerosene, lamp fixtures, and wooden ware.....	\$ 87 77
	Clothing and dry goods.....	108 17
	Salaries	808 50
	Medical attendance.....	26 50
	Fuel	180 00
	Incidentals	9 75
		—————
		\$868 69
Dec. 1.	To balance on hand.....	7 06—\$875 77

SPECIAL FUND.

DR.

Nov. To balance on hand from October\$271 37—\$271 37

CR.

By expenditures, as follows:

For repairs on old building\$ 2 35
For furniture 38 65
For walk and fences..... 14 95
\$ 55 95

Dec. 1. To balance cash on hand. 215 42- 271 37

STATEMENT FOR DECEMBER, 1874.

THOMAS L. STEPHENS, SUPERINTENDENT, *in account with Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Glenwood, Iowa:*

GENERAL FUND.

1874.

DR.

Dec. 1. To balance from November, 1874.....\$ 7 08
Dec. 19. To warrant from Treasurer Van Saun..... 670 00

Total.....\$677 08

CR.

By bills paid on various accounts, as follows:

Groceries and provisions, including some crockery and table ware.....\$233 79
Clothing..... 137 87
Salaries ... 284 50
Feed for stock..... 11 80
Incidentals 27 20

Total\$675 16

Dec. 31. To balance cash on hand..... 1 92—\$677 08

SPECIAL FUND.

DR.

Dec. 1. To balance from November, 1874.. \$215 42—\$215 42

CR.

By amounts expended on accounts, as follows:

For repairs about building\$ 6 20
For furniture 6 30
For laundry boiler..... 24 00

Total\$ 36 50

Dec. 31. To cash on hand 178 92—\$215 42

THOMAS L. STEPHENS, Superintendent.

STATE OF IOWA, }
County of Mills. }

I, Thomas L. Stephens, being duly sworn, depose and say that I am the Superintendent of the Orphans' Home at Glenwood, Iowa, and that the foregoing account as rendered is just and true as I verily believe.

THOMAS L. STEPHENS,
Superintendent.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me by Thomas L. Stephens, this December 31st, 1874.

S. V. PROUDFIT,
Notary Public.

REPORT

OF COMMITTEE FROM THE SIXTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO VISIT THE SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME AT GLENWOOD.

To the Sixteenth General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

Your committee to whom was referred the duty of visiting the Soldiers' Orphan's Home at Glenwood, beg leave to report that they have performed that duty, and submit the following as the result of their investigations.

That previous to the visit of the committee the home had been closed by order of the trustees, and that in the month of Januray, A. D. 1875, a portion of the inmates, thirteen in number, had been removed to the home at Davenport, and the remainder returned to their homes; that the furniture, library, live stock, and other personal property belonging to the institution, had been sold to pay debts incurred by the management; that the grounds had been leased, and the lessee permitted to occupy the buildings for the purpose of preserving them from injury.

Owing to the recent death of Mr. Otis, late resident trustee, your committee found themselves unable to obtain accurate information as to the causes which led to the closing of the home and the dispersion of the inmates, and not feeling ourselves invested with the powers of an investigating committee, we refrain from expressing any opinion as to the advisability or legality of the action of the trustees in incurring the debt, or in subsequently closing the home and selling the property of the state.

Your committee examined into the title of the real estate belonging to the state, consisting of lots two and four, block forty-six, in the town of Glenwood, and fifteen acres of land contiguous, and do not find that the state has a perfect title of record to the property, but believe that a perfect title to the same can be procured without material

expense, and recommend that the attorney-general be instructed to take the necessary steps to perfect the title in the state at an early day.

Your committee carefully examined the buildings, but being unable to find any plans or specifications, or to obtain accurate measurements, can only report that they consist of a main building about 40 by 55 feet, a south wing about 20 by 40 feet, and the new east wing about 33 by 46 feet, all of which are two stories in height, with a basement under the main building and east wing, all capable of accommodating about one hundred persons. Our examination of the buildings shows, that owing to the fact that the original design of the Home, being intended to be temporary in its nature, it not being expected that the buildings would be occupied for a longer period than during the minority of the orphans of soldiers deceased in the late war; they were not of the substantial character usual in buildings erected for the purpose of State institutions. We found the foundations defected, in consequence of which the walls are cracked in numerous places; principally in the main building and south wing. In the south wing these defects extend to the chimneys, which render the building liable to loss by fire whenever that portion of the building shall be occupied. The tin covering of the roof and gutters having never been painted, has rusted from exposure to the weather, so that it must be renewed at an early day to prevent injury to the building, from leakage; the woodwork having been badly constructed and of inferior material, insufficiently painted, already requires extensive repairs, and the plastering has been broken in many places, showing that it was insufficiently done—only one coat of mortar having been put on. The sewer is a temporary affair, made of boards, and will need repair whenever the building is occupied.

We find no fences or out-buildings of any consequence about the main building; but the fifteen-acre tract is enclosed by a common post and board fence in bad repair, many of the posts having rotted down. About nine acres of this tract are in cultivation.

Your committee make no recommendation as to the proper manner of utilizing the property, nor as to the advisability of establishing any State institution thereon.

FRED. TEALE,

Com. on part of the Senate.

J. W. DEWEESE,

G. A. MADSON,

Com. on part of House.

FOURTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

IOWA REFORM SCHOOL,

TO THE

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE.

TO WHICH ARE APPENDED THE REPORTS OF THE SUPERIN-
TENDENT AND THE TREASURER.

NOVEMBER, 1875.

DES MOINES:

R. P. CLARKSON, STATE PRINTER.

1876.

REPORT.

To the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

GENTLEMEN. We have the honor, herewith, to submit the Fourth Biennial Report of the Iowa Reform School.

By the blessing of Divine Providence the inmates of the school are enjoying remarkably good health. With an average number of boys of about 150, but two deaths have occurred since the removal to Eldora, and but little sickness. This fact speaks well of the good constitution of the boys and the sanitary management of the institution.

The law of the last session of the legislature, making an appropriation for a new building, made it necessary for a majority of the trustees to meet each month through the summer of 1874; they having to certify to the State Auditor, each month, the amount of materials furnished and the work done the previous month.

The appropriation was \$12,500.00, "to build and furnish" the house, but left it discretionary with the trustees to build by contract, or otherwise. Believing that by employing a foreman and other hands by the day, and having the boys assist in hauling materials, tending mason, &c., the building could be erected for less money than by contract, we adopted that plan. The experiment proved that our way of building was the least expensive. In this way there is no inducement to put in poor material, or to slight the work.

The house is just like family building number one, only there is some extra work in the new one which cost \$100.00. It is finished, with the exception of a porch on the north side. The amount drawn from the treasury, for this house, as shown by the treasurer's report, is \$9,229.58; leaving a balance in the State Treasury of \$3,270.42.

The cost of family building number one, was \$11,000.00, by contract; and that of number two, was \$13,196.31. We have, therefore, a saving to the State of some hundreds of dollars. We have purchased four hundred dollars worth of blankets for the new house, and have contracted for seats for the school room at a cost of \$246.30. We

have, also, contracted for, and have in operation, a boiler and the necessary apparatus to warm the entire building by steam. It is guaranteed to be of sufficient capacity to warm the whole house. We think the amount appropriated will be sufficient to finish and furnish family building number three.

The appropriation of \$3,000 to finish the barn has all been expended on the building, and it is one of the most substantial of the kind.

Of the appropriation of \$1,000 to build a "Wood, Coal and Ice House," but \$734.71 has been drawn, and there remains in the treasury of the state \$265.29.

The General Assembly, also, appropriated \$500 to purchase a library. There has been about 330 volumes purchased at an expense of \$300, and there remains \$200 undrawn. The balance of the money will be needed as we can increase the library to the best advantage.

The amount of \$8,000 appropriated to purchase 320 acres of land has been so expended. The amount of land has been secured and deeded to the state, and 240 acres is now fenced, and on 160 acres of it a crop was raised the past summer. The trustees failed to secure the precise land which they were anxious the state should own. The south half of section twelve was given to the state by the citizens of Eldora and we desired to purchase the north half, thus having the whole section. Eighty acres of this was owned by a Mr. Eggleston, of Cincinnati, Ohio. On this land of Mr. Eggleston, although we made great effort, we failed to learn a price for which it could be bought, until some days after the trustees had accepted an offer made by Mr. Wisner, (who owned two hundred and forty acres of said land,) and the citizens of Eldora; by which we obtained the 240 acres of Mr. Wisner, and eighty acres near two miles from the school, thus securing 320 acres as required by law. Afterwards we learned that the Eggleston land could be bought for \$2,000; but if we had been so informed, before the other purchase was made, we could not, with the amount appropriated, have bought the whole of the half section so much desired.

For reasons there given this subject is more fully explained in the majority report of the investigating committee, last summer, to which we respectfully refer you for further information.

There has been drawn, from the State treasury, for the support of the school, for the last two years, the sum of \$43,740.00, and has been received from other sources the sum of \$6,132.18. The whole amount of the support fund being \$49,872.18. From this fund we have paid

for arresting and returning runaway boys during the said term the sum of \$677.02. There are, at this time, accounts unsettled against the school amounting to about \$1,800.00 above cash assets. A place of reformation, of this kind, where there are no walls to keep the wayward youths from escaping, requires more employes, and consequently, more expense, for the same number of inmates than in other institutions; for each group of boys must be watched while at work or play. The farm now being in a good state of cultivation, the produce raised thereon, together with the appropriation as now received, we think, will be amply sufficient for the ordinary expenses of the institution.

There are now in the school 135 boys, and 30 girls.

The lease which the State now holds for the farm on which the girls' department of the school is located will expire in April, 1878. If the State should renew the lease it will, probably, be by paying an annual rent; but if it could be retained without cost it would be of doubtful propriety so to do, for the expense of its support is much increased by being so far removed from the principal school. If the two departments could be nearer each other, the expense for support would be reduced in two ways: *First*. The labor of the inmates of the two could be so arranged as to materially benefit each other, and thus lessen the expense of support. *Second*. The two could then be managed with less number of officers, and would be a saving in the payment of salaries.

But one difficulty arises in having them near each other, but that is of such magnitude that dollars and cents should not stand in the way of its removal. *There must be no communication with the inmates of the two departments neither by word, letter or sight*. If they cannot be *entirely* separated, and the buildings be from half a mile to a mile of each other, then we must incur the increased expense for the hope of reformation.

We believe such isolation can be secured and have the girls' department near the present school. Great care must be taken in selecting the officers in charge, and, perhaps, a high fence or some other obstacle to surround the girls' school. We, therefore, recommend that when a house for the girls' department should be built it be erected on the present school farm.

As there are but a small number of girls in the school, and the number not likely to increase very rapidly, we therefore propose another plan for your consideration. The building now occupied for "headquarters" was intended to be used for manufacturing purposes; but for want

of a better one, we were compelled to put in temporary partitions and occupy it for office, officers' rooms, bed-rooms, etc., etc. It is important, for the future of the inmates of the school, that so many as possible be instructed in mechanical labor, that when they leave the institution they may have a trade that will help them in their journey through life. We are trying, with all the available means in our possession, to accomplish this object: We have a shoe shop, tailor shop, blacksmith shop and a carpenter shop in one out-building; but we need more room for in-door work. Chair-bottoming is carried on to advantage in some of our reformatory institutions in other States. This requires a large room; for many should work at the business, in the winter, to make it profitable. We believe the interest of the State and Reform School require a good building near the road (which runs through the middle of said section twelve), large enough to accommodate visitors, headquarters, for all business of the school, dining-rooms, office rooms, bed-rooms, etc., etc., so that the building now used for these purposes may be devoted to the purpose for which it was designed. Such a building could be planned that with little extra expense suitable rooms could be prepared, so that until the number of girls shall be much greater than at present, they can be accommodated in this building, immediately under the care of the matron, and thus avoid the necessity of one expressly for the girls, for some years.

The building should be substantial, large and complete, and would cost about \$75,000. We recommend that said sum be appropriated for the purpose, and the house erected before another general assembly will convene.

Greater facilities for washing and drying clothes are much needed. The washing is now done by hand labor, and to dry, the clothes must be hung in the open air. A drying-room seems almost indispensable, and one can be prepared with but little expense in the present building. A boiler, an apparatus for washing, and warming a drying room would cost about \$3,000.00. We ask that an appropriation be made for the purpose.

The Superintendent's report, which accompanies this, covers all the statistics of the school, and we respectfully request your particular attention to his recommendations.

The Treasurer's report will show the amount of money passed through his hands and from the source received.

A list of the names of officers and employes, with the salary each receives, will be found in the report of the Superintendent.

During the past summer the Reform School has passed through one of the most severe ordeals that any State institution ever endured. Charges were made against the Superintendent and his management of the school, and the trustees determined to investigate the whole subject. Gov. Carpenter was solicited by the trustees to appoint some persons to unite with them as an investigating committee, and, at their request, he appointed Hon. A. C. Dodge of Burlington, and W. H. Leas, Esq., and Mrs. Deborah Cattell of Des Moines, who, with the trustees, met at Eldora on the 28th day of April and organized as a joint committee by appointing Mr. Dodge as chairman and W. L. Vestal, one of the trustees, as secretary, and, with a few short recesses, remained in session until the 27th day of August. Between one hundred and fifty and two hundred witnesses were examined. Much of the evidence was hearsay testimony. The committee made two reports—a majority and a minority. Both reports, and all the evidence, will be referred to you and we earnestly request you to examine the reports and the testimony, and especially consider the *character* of the witnesses.

During the investigation, Mr. McCarty was suspended from the superintendency of the school, and when all the evidence had been received, he was reinstated. Immediately after being reinstated he sent his resignation to the trustees, which was accepted, and the school remained under the charge of the Assistant Superintendent (H. S. Rogers, M. D.,) until September 29th, at which time the trustees appointed Charles Johnson, of Michigan, Superintendent, and his wife (E. A. Johnson) Matron.

Before closing this report we wish once more to allude to the subject of government, in our opinion, best adapted to a reformatory institution. Most of the boys sent to the reform school have dissolute parents, if any; have been left, to a great extent, to shift for themselves; never have known the pleasure of being respected and trusted; received no kind and friendly advice; to moral obligations they have lived entire strangers; the importance of truth and the sacredness of an oath, they have not been taught; from childhood believing that “every man’s hand was against them,” can we wonder that their “hand was against everybody?” Such is the raw material sent to the school of which to make *men* and women good citizens, who shall be useful in the world and a benefit to the community in which they live. The great questions for philanthropists to solve, is, how shall we reform these wayward youths? What manner of treatment will be most suc-

cessful in winning them from crime to a life of virtue? We think the first step is to convince the erring boy that you are his *friend*. That whatever you require him to do is for *his* benefit. This cannot usually be accomplished by harsh treatment. Bolts, bars, and corporal punishment may produce fear and command obedience; but never confidence, respect and love. Although you may tell him that the chastisement is for his welfare, you will fail to convince him. Such treatment does not change the disposition, but creates a spirit of rebellion and revenge. You must teach him, by precept and example, that he must govern his passions,—subdue all evil propensities. Let him know that he is master of his own destiny; that he can, if he will, be a useful citizen and an honorable man.

The history of reform schools show that punishment, of some kind, has been resorted to, in extreme cases, in all of them, but we much desire to dispense with all kinds of punishment if possible.

Every person engaged in the reform school, from the superintendent to the “night watch,” should realize the great responsibility of his business, and feel that he is doing work for both time and eternity.

Respectfully submitted.

J. A. PARVIN,
ELEAZAR ANDREWS,
M. A. DASHIELL,
W. L. VESTAL,
THOMAS E. CORKHILL,
Trustees.

REPORT OF 'THE SUPERINTENDENT

Gentlemen of the Board of Trustees of the Iowa Reform School:

This general statement and annexed statistics show as far as I can learn from the records and statements of the boys, the number, causes of commitment, &c., for the past two years. And in making this statement, I beg leave to say, that frequently the mittimus, is merely a copy of the sentence in a statement of the same, and gives no facts of the case, so that all that can be learned must be gathered from the boy, and frequently he knows nothing of his parentage or his own birth-place.

Since the opening of the school, 421 boys have been received, and 47 girls.

The number of boys in school, November 1, 1873..... 146

The number of girls in school, November 1, 1873..... 11

Since then, 166 boys and 30 girls have been received; and 146 boys have been released, 29 have escaped, and 2 died; 11 girls have been released; leaving in the school, October 31, 1875, 135 boys and 30 girls.

The commitments of the boys' department are as follows:

FIRST YEAR.		SECOND YEAR.	
1873.		1874.	
November.....	6	November.....	11
December.....	11	December.....	7
1874.		1875.	
January.....	6	January.....	10
February.....	6	February.....	3
March.....	8	March.....	5
April.....	7	April.....	2
May.....	8	May.....	3
June.....	14	June.....	8
July.....	11	July.....	4
August.....	6	August.....	3
September.....	5	September.....	8
October.....	8	October.....	6
Whole number..... 96		Whole number..... 70	
Whole number for two years..... 166			

COMMITMENTS FROM EACH COUNTY.

Adams.....	1	Jackson.....	2
Allamakee.....	1	Jefferson.....	3
Appanoose.....	2	Johnson.....	4
Benton.....	1	Jones.....	4
Black Hawk.....	4	Keokuk.....	2
Boone.....	2	Kossuth.....	1
Butler.....	2	Lee.....	7
Buchanan.....	6	Linn.....	6
Clarke.....	2	Madison.....	1
Cerro Gordo.....	1	Mahaska.....	2
Clayton.....	2	Marion.....	1
Clinton.....	5	Marshall.....	8
Dallas.....	1	Montgomery.....	1
Davis.....	1	Muscatine.....	12
Decatur.....	1	Page.....	2
Des Moines.....	3	Polk.....	14
Delaware.....	1	Pottawattamie.....	8
Dubuque.....	7	Poweshiek.....	1
Fayette.....	4	Scott.....	5
Floyd.....	2	Tama.....	1
Fremont.....	3	Taylor.....	1
Franklin.....	1	Van Buren.....	2
Grundy.....	1	Wapello.....	3
Guthrie.....	1	Warren.....	1
Harrison.....	1	Wayne.....	1
Hardin.....	3	Webster.....	2
Henry.....	5	Winneshiek.....	2
Humboldt.....	1	Woodbury.....	2
Iowa.....	2		
Whole number.....			166

BY WHOM COMMITTED.

Circuit judges.....	43	Supreme judges.....	2
District judges.....	112	Police judges.....	9
Whole number.....			166

CAUSES OF COMMITMENT.

Larceny.....	82
Incorrigibility.....	35
Burglary	8
Vagrancy	7
Horse-stealing.....	2
Assault and battery.....	2
Vagrant and incorrigible.....	7
Assaulting mother with dangerous weapon.....	1
Assault.....	2
Threatening to kill.....	3
Attempt to commit rape.....	2
Rape.....	2
Malicious mischief.....	1
Drunkenness.....	2
Forgery.....	4
Disorderly conduct.....	6
<hr/>	
Whole number.....	166

AGES.

Eight years of age	1	Fifteen years of age.....	29
Nine years of age.....	3	Sixteen years of age	33
Ten years of age.....	9	Seventeen years of age.....	20
Eleven years of age.....	11	Eighteen years of age.....	11
Twelve years of age.....	9	Nineteen years of age.....	6
Thirteen years of age.....	5	Twenty years of age.....	4
Fourteen years of age.....	24	Twenty-one years of age.....	1
			<hr/>
Whole number.....			166
Average age, 14 22-25 years.			

NATIVITY.

Iowa	56	Louisiana.....	1
New York.....	9	Tennessee.....	1
Missouri.....	5	Michigan	3
Illinois	15	Massachusetts.....	1
Wisconsin.....	7	Arkansas	1
Indiana.....	9	England	2
Ohio	8	Ireland.....	3
Pennsylvania	4	Germany	4
New Jersey.....	1	Norway.....	4
Nebraska	3	Unknown.....	31
Maine	1		
			<hr/>
Whole number.....			166

PARENTAGE.

American.....	82	Canadian	3
Irish.....	22	Bohemian	2
German.....	14	Swede.....	1
South American	1	Norwegian	1
Scotch.....	1	Unknown.....	29
English.....	10		
			<hr/>
Whole number.....			166

SOCIAL CONDITION.

Parents of whom have deceased.....	17
Father of whom has deceased	28
Mother of whom has deceased	20
Statement of marital relations and other point touching home influence not reliable.	

It is not possible at this date to give the value of the products of the farm of last year, and the season of this year has been very unpropitious. Eighty acres of corn is not in condition at this date, for the crib, and of the corn gathered much of it is very soft.

The produce of the Farm in Lee county is given in connection with the Girls' Department. For the year ending Oct. 31, 1874, there is reported :

Wheat, bushels	1,600
Corn, bushels	5,000
Oats, bushels,.....	700
Potatoes, bushels.....	900
Sweet potatoes, bushels.....	150
Turnips, bushels.....	1,200
Sweet corn, bushels.....	200
Onions, bushels.....	50
Parsnips, bushels	50
Beets, bushels.....	200
Carrots, bushels.....	400
Onion sets, bushels	12
Hay, tons.....	50
Broom corn, acres.....	10
Pork, hundreds.....	6,000
Beef, hundreds.....	1,500

FOR THE YEAR 1875.

Wheat, bushels.....	2,120
Corn, bushels.....	3,900
Oats, bushels	1,000
Potatoes, bushels.....	1,063
Sweet potatoes, bushels	32
Turnips, not gathered.	
Tomatoes, bushels.....	76
Carrots, bushels.....	466
Beets, bushels	501
Parsnips, bushels	120
Onions, bushels.....	73
Sweet corn, bushels.....	98
Onion sets, bbls.....	26
Cabbage, heads	5,000

Amounts of sundry articles sold will be found in the Financial report.

Receipts.—The low prices of many farming products would not cause the results of the year's labor to count very high. But it will constitute just as much a part of our support for the season as if they brought higher prices. The garden produced a bountiful supply of vegetables, and also a fine yield of strawberries, which in their season, were duly relished by all.

In presenting this report it is plain from my recent connection with the school that I cannot give as full an account of its workings and the results of the two years as if I had passed through the same with a full share of its toils and cares. What is said, must be from a conviction of its necessities as they have been learned from the closest attention to its condition during the brief period of my stay with you.

And here may be noted the fact that the very recent opening of the school in this place, and the limited means in your hands, that only by the most rigid economy and the most careful application of the resources of the school could you have made the advancement now attained. It is to be deeply regretted, that at the last session of the assembly, a more liberal appropriation could not have been made to meet the improvements which a new enterprise must of necessity require. The support fund would barely meet the daily wants and supervision, so that to draw any part from its funds, to make the most needed improvements, cripples the purpose and aim of its most primary interests. It is evidently the purpose of the people of this grand State to provide a home and educational facilities for those boys and girls who are, from special circumstances, wards of the State, and which the State, from motives of humanity, as well as its own future, material and social interests, desire to be well cared for, and to receive a fair culture in intelligence and character, that shall fit them for their work in life as good citizens. It is true that this necessity grows out of causes to be deeply regretted; causes for which, in many cases, the children are not responsible. And it is because of this irresponsibility the State assumes the guardianship, and endeavors to act the part of a parent.

Then again, a class exists who really have good homes, but they are unwilling to submit to the restraints of the same, and in their waywardness and self-will they forsake them, to become wanderers and idlers in this land of plenty and abundant opportunities for industrious workers—often, too, appropriating to themselves the results of other men's labor. The State, where home influence has failed, endeavors to check these tendencies, restrain this lawlessness, and instruct these waifs of vice in mind, and heart, and social relations, that intelligently and with proper motives they may meet every obligation that life imposes, and with proper courtesy and regard for the association growing out of the common brotherhood of humanity, they may learn the grand standard of the golden rule. This State cannot afford to let any of its children grow up in ignorant disregard of the moral relations of man to man, or of the power which a proper training will give a man of worth and work. We may moralize upon the sad errors to which our children may be exposed; but our work is more to act, to endeavor to save, and to prepare them for their position in life. That this conviction has been the earnest purpose of the people of Iowa, is apparent from their work here, and the evident intent to secure the best appliances for this end.

The attention of the people and the General Assembly should be called to the present condition of the school in its accommodations and its wants.

The three *family houses* are models of their kind, in substantiability, architecture and adaptation, and fully meet the wants of the school for this purpose at this date. But the building destined for a shop for different kinds of mechanical labor, is now necessarily occupied for culinary purposes, for apartments employed in their care, and for dining-hall and chapel for the boys, thus cutting off any effort in mechanical industries, from the want of a proper place to carry on the same.

It is plain that here is one great want of the school. At least one half of the year, only a few can be employed on the farm in the care of the stock, &c., with the smallest possible hope of pecuniary return, and it is a question what shall be done with one hundred and seventy-five? And, perhaps, before another biennial gathering of the legislature, a much larger number of inmates, at ages varying from young boyhood to twenty years of age.

It is true, too, that for want of this systematic training in careful, industrious habits, many of these unfortunates are what they are. The fact that this will assist in their support, and thus, in a small degree, relieve the tax payer, who often feels in a measure oppressed, by the demands to the constantly increasing benevolence that this fast growing and developing State seeks to foster, is left out in this application, as it is, the benefit accruing to the boy or girl, from practical industry, that I wish to set forth.

The effect upon the mind and habits, which a positive knowledge of some handicraft industry, and the occupation of the person in the same, has made all that we claim valuable for this great west. And can we ignore all the past in our treatment of this portion of the rising generation?

There are here and will be among the wards of this State, those who will become men of sterling worth and power. Men who will fully repay the entire outlay. The certainty, or not, as regards a portion of the present class, may turn upon this one thing, whether an opportunity can be afforded them, to spend a portion of the time in profitable labor,—labor at once genial, restraining and educating.

The building is here, full and ample for all present demands, but necessarily occupied for the purposes above specified.

To meet this necessity, measures should be at once taken to erect the

main building of more ample accommodations for offices, dwelling apartments, chapel, laundry, kitchen and dining room for the boys and all employed. Room also for hospital purposes, made as cheerful and pleasant as it is possible, that the wasting hours of sickness which will surely come from time to time, may be allieviated as much as sympathy, and interesting surroundings may add to their comfort. Room also for a library which is to-day a great necessity. The assembly gave an appropriation at its last session, that has made a beginning, but it should be increased from year to year. A number of young men who should be interested in gathering general information have very few helps, except the kindness of publishers who send their papers to the school. It is important that our people, through their representatives should see this, that they may know what necessity presses for the full success of this great charity.

Another fact may be added. The lease of the premises occupied by the girls' department will expire early in 1878. If nothing is done in the way of improvements till the gathering of another assembly it will be impossible to provide for that interest. To continue that department in its present locality, by renewing the lease for a series of years, will render it a source of constant outlay in many ways that could be avoided if near these grounds, and the fact that it has hitherto been impossible to find suitable employment for the girls in their present location makes it a question of serious moment. It is not wise policy to act on a mere temporary expedient, but all that is done should have reference to permanance as well as effectiveness.

With the main building erected, should it be deemed best to delay the erection of a building for the girls, they could be provided for a short time in the main building and the work of the school not be materially affected. The certain prospect of an increase of inmates must be taken into account. For while the number of boys have decreased, it is likely to be but temporary. The percentage of the tax upon the property of the state will be very small indeed, but the success or non-success of this great state charity will depend largely upon the facilities possessed to meet the wants of the work.

TREE PLANTING.

It is of the utmost importance, that no time be lost in planting such groves and hedge rows, together with additions to the orchard as utility and ornamentation demands. The years required to perfect orchards and such trees as may be desired to give beauty and shade to the

grounds, is sufficient argument for immediate action in this matter. The necessity of ample orchards for the full supply of fruit for the children is of first importance, and no possible contingency should be allowed to prevent a full planting this next season. The present orchard is good but will not supply the wants of the school even when it is matured. There should not be less than twenty-five acres of fruit bearing trees of the varieties adapted to this climate.

SEWERAGE.

This is an important matter. Perfect drainage of the grounds about the buildings is absolutely essential, for sanitary reasons, and cannot be too strongly urged; and the more so, because, except for tools and pipe, or tile, no special expense need be involved, as the work can be done largely by the young men.

But the aggregation of large numbers of persons require perfect drainage, and the immediate removal of all deposits and accumulations affecting the health of the children, in the various ways they are liable to the exposure growing out of the same. Severe typhoid and malignant diseases may thus be averted, and, in some instances, valuable lives saved.

KITCHEN AND LAUNDRY.

These essential appendages of all well regulated households, have been deemed of sufficient interest to be attached to all reformatories, and, so far, this school has been unable to dispense with them. But we have the most meager facilities for meeting the demands made upon them. A steam boiler is absolutely essential to accomplish what must be done to have the work properly and efficiently met. To this should be attached the requisite number of tanks and kettles for cooking and washing. A large washing-machine and attachments should be secured for washing the clothing and bedding which is there. Schools must be kept scrupulously neat. There is no lesson needed more with many of these children, and one that has, in many instances, been sadly neglected, than a proper respect for neatness and their own personal appearance.

A steam dry room should be added for drying clothes in winter and damp weather. A glance at our present facilities for all this work will show this necessity.

The boiler should be of sufficient capacity to furnish heat for this building, also.

SCHOOLS.

The school department is now reorganized and will, we trust, do good work for these children. It is suicidal policy to in any way cramp or limit the facilities for mental culture. All over the State evidences exist showing the earnestness of the people in their determination to increase the intelligence of the rising generation. Just here are gathered a class that sought to escape the restraint and culture which had been so liberally provided, and here, at least, whatever may be said of its utility and propriety elsewhere, compulsory education must rule. But to make this effective it must be made inviting. Teachers capable of presenting their instruction in a clear and interesting form, so as to remove the irksomeness of the restraint, must be employed, and they must have apparatus and facilities to do this. The State can afford to employ persons of ability, and energy, and sympathizing natures in this work, and to so remunerate them that they shall not be seeking more inviting fields. A teacher, to succeed with this class of pupils, must be apt and devoted to his work; and so long as we have no training schools for this class of workers, we need great discretion in the employment of the same. The employment, even for a few months, of the most kindly disposed persons, but who are not really adapted, and cannot succeed, from the very nature of the material they have to work upon, may have a most deleterious effect, and it may require a long period to recover what is lost.

It is of importance also that persons of tried experience should be retained. None know this and realize its necessity more than you, selves, and yet you often find it difficult to meet the standard you know must be attained to ensure success.

Let this matter be placed before the assembly, and as they see our wants they will not fail to give such supplies as will meet every requirement. It is useless to expect teachers of the class adapted to the best city schools and academies, to take this work and devote themselves to the same, unless they have an encouraging remuneration. Neither can they interest and instruct this class of pupils without the most approved apparatus to illustrate and claim the attention of such untrained minds, and so restless as these pupils usually are.

CHANGES IN THE LAW OF COMMITMENT.

First in reference to girls : By the laws of the State a girl reaches her majority at eighteen. The general law of commitment sends all who for misdemeanors, as in the opinion of the judge, are fit subjects for the school, under eighteen years of age. A girl may be near that age, and her detention be so brief as to preclude the possibility of doing her any good. The fact that she knows her time is short, may make her defiant, or indifferent to such a degree as to be a positive injury to her associates ; an injury that her dismissal will not remedy. What we suggest is, that she come under the same rule as the boy, and fix the limit at twenty-one. It would be a mere farce to send one just approaching eighteen, and then almost immediately upon her reception release her. If it is deemed best to commit the girl, she should be retained a reasonable time for her good.

The second point is in reference to section 1659, that it be so amended as to make it conformable to sections 1653 and 1654 of chapter 5, pages 308 and 309, of the Code of Iowa. Eminent judicial authority has so interpreted section 1659, that any vagrant and disorderly boy under the age of twenty-one, who in the judgment of the court would be a proper subject, can be sent to this school, and that he must be received.

It is a serious question whether eighteen is not too high a maximum age; whether the aggregation of a large number of vicious and disorderly youth, with the present appliances for restraint, will not subvert the whole purpose for which the school was established, and whether the good that may be done to any considerable number of such youth, is not more than balanced by the pernicious effects of their association with those of tender years, whose future is looked for with great hope. But in any event, the different sections of the law should not seem to conflict.

DISCIPLINE.

It is well to say a few words on this subject at this time. A class of children will always be sent who are restless under all restraints. Some of them are not juvenile. They are near their majority. The maximum limit, eighteen, enable many to enter this school through perjury of themselves or friends, who are near twenty years of age, and do not come under section 1659. The purpose of seeking a commitment here, was to avoid the penitentiary. They have a strong

aversion to the discipline and restraint which a regular life fosters, regular school and labor are both irksome, and when applied it is not strange to see called out the most marked discontent and impatience. This is often true also of lads of younger years.

It is remarkable often with what distrust and aversion he enters the school, and arrays himself in antagonistic relation to those he meets who are in any way to have supervision over him. The fact is, that many of these children, through life, have been controlled as far as any restraining power has been felt by the threatened rod or the passionate blow. Now, a moments reflection will show any man, that we have no mysterious power of transmutation to change such a one, to a quiet, orderly spirit at once, and yet we receive them with the expectation of securing their favor and submission. The failure that comes occasionally we regard in the light of an exception to the general rule.

We purpose to have strict discipline here. This really is absolutely necessary for the happiness of all gathered here. But we will make it as much as possible the discipline of home. A boy or girl, whatever their antecedents, shall be looked upon with the eye of sympathy and interest. A standard of rectitude sought at once, open, noble and effective, in its power of self restraint. We regard our work here, to be, to fit the inmate to govern himself, and so we seek to cultivate a gentle, kindly regard that will control their intercourse, one with another, to such a degree, that the home feeling shall have a strong ruling power. A cheerful obedience and order attained, and a respect for each other's rights and the rights of community secured as shall gain the confidence and commendation of all interested in their welfare. Punishments of any kind are always humiliating, and are to be regretted in their application, and the lesson taught in and with each should be, to regain, what may have been lost in his standing, and also in the esteem of his teachers and guardians.

Now, with the material to work upon we know this is not the work of a few days or weeks. Neither is it reached by a straight path with no deviations. It is not secured either without failures. But it is not our business to count the failures. *We are seeking how many we can save.* For this all must work, nor grow weary in well doing. Nor can we do this by mere human tact. The special favor of our heavenly Father as we seek to save his erring children must be sought and that too with a trust and fervency that marks the earnestness of our hope.

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

It is to be deeply regretted that the school be obliged to report unpaid bills, as it must do at this time. The appropriation of the last General Assembly to purchase and fence a certain amount of land was found insufficient. The land was secured, by the aid of a further donation by the citizens of Eldora, and the Board felt that they could not remain so long without its use, so were obliged to draw from the support fund to fence and otherwise improve it.

Also, in building the barn, where the fund for its erection was exhausted it was felt to be necessary to use so much as would at least make available what had been expended. The value saved in farm products has fully justified the outlay.

The building occupied by the household arrangement has also required considerable outlay to make it possible to meet the uses to which it is now put, and extended repairs in the basement of house number one has drawn heavily on this fund. It will be found that the difference in the expenditures for building and improvements, is about the amount of indebtedness. It has been impossible to meet the exigences of our condition here, without incurring this outlay, and a close inspection will show that the amount ought to be doubled.

The health of the school for the past two years has not been as good as had been hoped for. Last winter scarlet fever broke out in a mild form with some instances of severity, and about forty of the boys were sick. Marion G. Ramsey died on February 15th, 1875, of peritonitis, and Harry L. Phillips on April 7, of dropsy, following scarlet fever.

In January, 1875, Mrs. C. A. Reiter died of Pericarditis, and Isaac Stevens of cerebro spinal meningitis. These were employes of the school, and fell in the work. The present health of the school is fair, indisposition being confined to one boy of scrofulous tendencies, and one of epileptic fits; both of which cases ought not to be in the school, one because he is, perhaps, incurable, and the other from its effects on the children.

THE GIRLS DEPARTMENT

Seems to be in admirable condition, under the care of Mr. L. D. Lewelling and wife and the kind assistants that are engaged with them. The report of Mr. Lewelling sets forth the work and its hopes, and finances in full, and to that report I respectfully refer.

Acknowledgements of the courtesies of publishers in furnishing the papers for the use of the boys, and in making this expression of appreciation, we hope the same will be continued, and the list increased.

State Register.....	Des Moines.
Homestead	Des Moines.
Gate City.....	Keokuk.
Hawk-Eye.....	Burlington.
Gazette.....	Burlington.
Journal.....	Mt. Pleasant.
Free Press.....	Mt. Pleasant.
Courier.....	Ottumwa.
Ledger.....	Fairfield.
Journal	Muscatine.
Union	Albia.
Blade	Pella.
Pilot.....	Storm Lake.
Republican.....	Marshalltown.
Times.....	Marshalltown.
Ledger.....	Eldora.
Reform Herald.....	Eldora.
Opinion.....	Glenwood.
Eagle.....	Vinton.
Christian Advocate..	Chicago.
Christian Advocate.....	St. Louis.
News.....	Alden.
Recorder.....	Franklin.
Telegraph.....	Dubuque.
Times.....	Dubuque.
Sentinel.....	Iowa Falls.

To this is appended the financial statement.

In closing, I wish to express my regard for your kindness, and together put our full trust in our Heavenly Father for his sanction and blessing upon our efforts for the unfortunate.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES JOHNSON.

SALARIES AND DUTIES OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

Charles Johnson and wife Superintendent and Matron, per annum	\$ 1,500.00
Dr. H. S. Rogers, assistant Superintendent, per annum.....	600.00
Mrs. H. S. Rogers, teacher, per annum.....	300.00
B. J. Miles, teacher and manager of house No. 1, per annum	540.00
F. D. Entriken, assistant manager of house No. 1, per annum.....	480.00
D. M. Crouse, shoemaker and manager of house No. 2, per annum..	420.00
C. A. Johnson, assistant manager of house No. 2, per annum.....	300.00
Mrs. D. M. Crouse, care of family house work, per annum.....	180.00
C. B. Rogers, teacher and manager of house No. 3, per annum.....	420.00
A. J. Rogers, assistant manager of house No. 3, per annum	300.00
Mrs. C. B. Rogers, tailoress, per annum.....	180.00
W. E. Blackman, blacksmith, per annum.....	360.00
F. B. Wakeman, carpenter, per diem.....	2.50
Mrs. D. M. Phillips, cook per annum.....	200.00
Miss Mary Martin, bake shop manager, per month	15.00
Mrs. L. A. Whiton, laundress, per month.....	15.00
S. R. Entriken, teamster, per month	20.00
W. L. Eckhard, night watchman, per month.....	15.00
Mrs. Sophia Cook, officers dining hall help, per month.....	15.00
Miss Hattie Wright, boys' dining hall manager, per month.....	15.00
Mrs. Sarah Wright, general help, per month.....	15.00

GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

L. D. Lewelling, assistant superintendent, per annum.....	700.00
Mrs. A. Lewelling, matron, per annum	200.00
Mr. and Mrs. A. Bebee, assistants, per annum	400.00
Mrs. Ollia A. Mace, teacher, per annum.....	240.00

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Detailed Statement of Expenditures from November 1, 1873, to October 31, 1875.

1873.

Nov.	1.	N. Worley & Sons, heating stove.....	\$ 39.00
	3.	S. Palmer, potatoes.....	26.10
	3.	James Wright, balance on stone for barn.....	15.00
	3.	Buck & Bro., table knives.....	8.00
	4.	J. W. Zeiger, stoneware.....	9.60
	4.	J. N. Brown, wood.....	116.70
	6.	Express company, freights.....	6.10
	8.	F. A. Buse, mason work.. ..	56.85
	10.	J. Edgington, postage stamps.....	15.50
	11.	John Kuon, mason work.....	27.10
	15.	W. S. Bradley, leather and findings.....	134.15
	17.	Wm. Rutherford, labor ..	6.00
	17.	Nichols & Moir, apples.....	54.00
	17.	Abbott & Knisely, cutter runners, etc.....	3.50
	18.	J. Edgington, coal.....	11.00
	20.	N. F. Baker, labor.....	10.00
	24.	A. E. Webb, mason work.....	20.00
	25.	Ellen Piel, butter.....	2.88
	26.	Ostheimer & Lawson, threshing grain.....	34.42
	27.	W. H. Myers, digging well.....	44.00
	28.	J. B. Zurer, labor.....	12.00
	29.	A. Blair, hauling stone.....	85.00
	29.	B. C. Mowen, carpenter.....	120.00
	29.	J. W. Hartwell, carpenter.....	51.62
	29.	J. C. Finlayson, carpenter.....	11.21
	29.	W. Cooley, carpenter.....	40.85
	29.	S. W. Taylor, carpenter.....	54.00
	29.	O. P. Magoon, carpenter.....	33.00
	29.	Robert Holt, carpenter.....	47.00
	29.	A. St. John, carpenter.....	40.75
	29.	W. Moore, carpenter	37.50
	29.	J. P. McDonald, carpenter	43.50
	29.	F. B. Wakeman, carpenter.....	29.25
	29.	F. D. Entriiken, expenses after boys.....	23.70
	29.	S. C. Mowen, stoves.....	41.00

1873.

Dec.	1.	James Wright, stone.....	\$ 60.00
	4.	A. Lewis, overcoats.....	12.00
	5.	A. B. Harris, furniture....	59.90
	8.	Hall & Conger, lumber for barn.....	2,226.81
	9.	W. J. Parker, mittens.....	3.75
	10.	J. Elison, digging well.....	17.50
	13.	Carr, Austin & Co., pew arms.....	24.00
	13.	R. G. St. John, labor, and using derrick.....	20.00
	13.	H. B. Crippey, aid in returning boys.....	5.00
	15.	J. H. Hammond, whitewash brushes.....	2.10
	18.	S. D. Palmer, books.....	35.40
	18.	Frederick & Webber, stoves and castings.....	78.92
	18.	A. Graves, labor	15.00
	18.	Gas light company, coal tar	5.00
	18.	Worley & Sons, screw plate.....	6.00
	18.	H. W. Benedict & Co., soap.....	21.60
	18.	Abbott & Knisely, cutter shoes	2.25
	20.	S. K. Butterfield, expense after boys.....	2.80
	20.	M. D. Morris, carpentering.....	13.50
	23.	J. W. Hartwell, carpentering.....	35.75
	23.	A. St. John, carpentering.....	11.00
	27.	J. Q. Patterson, blankets.....	385.00
	27.	C. H. Kibbee, bobsleigh	25.00
	29.	Nichols & Moir, lime, cement, hair, spades, etc.....	102.11
	29.	F. B. Wakeman, carpenter.....	48.00
	29.	S. C. Mowen, carpenter.....	22.40

1874.

Jan.	2.	J. Edgington, stamps and wrappers.....	15.50
	3.	S. Martin, hay.....	15.00
	3.	J. Edgington, coal	18.45
	5.	A. Lewis, mittens.....	10.50
	5.	Frederick & Webber, stove	22.65
	5.	W. Moore, carpenter.....	46.25
	5.	S. W. Taylor	40.50
	5.	T. S. Bell, carpenter.....	2.75
	5.	R. Holt, carpenter.....	45.50
	5.	D. S. Truss, carpenter.. ..	32.50
	6.	O. P. Magdon, carpenter	55.00
	6.	W. Allison, carpenter.....	50.75
	7.	Meek & Bros., cloth.....	303.95
	12.	P. E. Pemlerich, honey.....	10.60
	14.	F. M. Shippy, labor.....	10.00
	15.	Reform Herald, printing	8.50
	16.	W. S. Bradley & Co., leather and findings.....	138.34
	16.	Hitchcock & Walden, books and papers.....	78.12

1874.

Jan.	23.	F. D. Entriiken, expenses after boys.....\$	30.95
	24.	A. B. Harris, furniture.....	83.91
	24.	Meeder & Watts, timber and iron.....	3.00
	24.	Nichols & Moir, apples and pumps.....	48.34
	24.	W. Hack, brick.....	4.00
	26.	S. G. Winchester, lumber.....	4.30
	26.	I. K. Buck & Bro., hardware	22.87
	26.	A. E. Smith, leather collars and rivets.....	11.37
	27.	J. P. McDonald, carpenter.....	20.25
	27.	W. Allison, carpenter.....	19.25
	27.	O. P. Magoon, carpenter ..	18.45
	27.	R. Holt, carpenter.....	10.80
	27.	Central Railroad of Iowa, freights.....	134.63
	27.	J. & M. B. McCarty, salaries.....	375.00
	27.	J. McCarty, contingent expenses.....	20.85
Feb.	1.	Seavey & Co., boiler	40.00
	6.	Mills & Co., wall maps.....	9.00
	6.	Clarkson Bros., Daily Register.....	5.00
	16.	Cripper & Meeder, beef.....	4.10
March	2.	J. Kanaw, labor.....	30.00
	2.	Anna Parker, salary.....	60.00
	3.	G. A. Pitman, salary.....	140.00
	3.	J. J. Lamorice, salary.....	100.00
	10.	Nichols & Moir, pumps.....	18.37
	12.	Geo. Sherwood & Co., copy books and pens.....	29.67
	24.	E. B. Brown, salary.....	100.00
	25.	J. C. Winsel, fence posts.....	39.00
	28.	J. Edgington, postal stamps.....	9.00
	28.	F. D. Entriiken, expenses returning boys.....	77.70
	31.	J. Q. Patterson, provisions, clothing, and oil.....	610.88
	31.	Hall & Conger, lumber	653.96
	31.	Hall & Conger, coal.....	437.91
	31.	E. K. Brown, flour and meal.....	567.34
	31.	Geo. Staley, carpet and dry goods.....	82.07
	31.	R. Billings and wife.....	225.00
	31.	J. A. Bair, salary.....	166.66
	31.	F. B. Wakeman, carpenter.....	154.57
	31.	J. B. Findley, beef and lard.....	219.89
	31.	Waldo & Co., flour and meal.....	288.39
	31.	J. O. Warner, queensware and provisions.....	89.16
	31.	Central Railroad of Iowa, freights.....	5.00
	31.	U. S. Express Co.....	2.50
	31.	S. C. Marven, labor, lumber, brick and nails.....	281.24
	31.	S. C. Marven, labor on barn.....	137.10
April	1.	S. K. Butterfield, salary.....	250.00
	4		

1874.

Apr.	2.	Mills & Co., geographies.....	\$ 9.60
	3.	Ellsworth Bros., books, paints, medicines, &c.....	115.50
	4.	Orange, Judd & Co., books	26.78
	4.	J. D. Upton, salary.....	100.00
	4.	F. A. Buse, mason work.....	21.00
	4.	J. B. Henderson, wheat.....	31.00
	6.	W. S. Bradley & Co., leather and findings	162.92
	6.	Slayton & Son, repairing machine and needles.....	4.50
	6.	Week & Bros., cloth.....	319.70
	8.	Wm. Payne, boarding boy.....	4.30
	9.	J. Furman, fence posts.....	7.15
	9.	J. B. Findley, beef and lard.....	59.45
	10.	James Wright, stone for family house	173.00
	13.	J. B. Findley, wood.....	300.00
	13.	James Vick, seeds.....	40.00
	17.	M. Underwood, medical attendance.....	24.25
	17.	C. W. Harris, arresting boy.....	10.00
	22.	J. Elison, boring well.....	2.50
	22.	Hall and Conger, coal.....	244.00
	23.	Smith & Whitney, stoves and hardware.....	600.00
	24.	Coney Miller, chickens.....	6.60
	24.	J. M. K. St. John, potatoes.....	24.80
	24.	J. Haas, potatoes.....	12.33
	24.	A. Porter, potatoes.....	50.83
	24.	C. Coles, potatoes.....	84.00
	24.	S. W. Shekels, potatoes	42.33
	24.	J. Q. Patterson, provisions, dry goods, and oil.....	655.40
	25.	Telegraph Co.....	10.50
	27.	J. J. Lamorice, salary.....	55.00
	28.	Mrs. D. M. Phillips, salary.....	82.50
	28.	Miss Mira Phillips, salary.....	20.00
	28.	Miss Anna Labman, salary.....	72.00
	28.	J. & M. B. McCarty, salary.....	375.00
	28.	J. McCarty, contingent expenses.....	42.15
May	1.	State Register, printing.....	14.25
	1.	Hawk Eye, printing.....	14.00
	1.	Reform Herald, printing	7.00
	1.	R. Wells, beef and lard	115.08
	1.	Wright, Dunton & Co., broom corn seed.....	5.00
	1.	Waldo & Co., flour and meal	39.23
	1.	I. K. Buck & Bro., hardware	20.48
	1.	J. H. Smith & Son, brick and dry goods.....	25.12
	1.	F. B. Wakeman, carpenter.....	56.25
	1.	J. McCarty, interest	50.00
	4.	J. Edgington, postage stamps.....	15.00

1874.

May	4.	W. M. Hollister, fruit trees.....\$	62.50
	4.	W. McNally, labor	33.00
	4.	Whitney & Hadley, hardware	157.63
	6.	B. J. Miles, salary..... ..	106.66
	6.	R. Smith, wheat.....	40.00
	6.	J. L. Watson, potatoes.....	23.00
	6.	J. M. Boyd, wheat.....	80.00
	6.	H. S. Rogers and wife, salaries.....	66.66
	7.	H. L. Mobley, expenses.. ..	7.00
	8.	Nichols & Moir, lime, wheelbarrows, &c.....	45.67
	11.	J. Murden, labor.....	42.20
	12.	H. P. Hughes, corn.....	250.00
	15.	N. Springer, blocks and tackle	15.88
	19.	J. W. Malin, hotel bill.....	17.25
	19.	Fox & House, hardware.....	5.00
	26.	J. C. Finlayson, apple trees.....	40.00
	30.	L. S. McCoy, surveying.....	2.25
	30.	Ellen Prel, butter.....	61.88
	30.	S. C. Mowen, carpenter.....	150.00
	30.	W. Cooley, carpenter	72.50
	30.	F. B. Wakeman, carpenter.....	56.25
	30.	S. W. Taylor, carpenter.....	55.35
	30.	W. Sawyer, carpenter.....	73.00
	30.	T. Spencer, carpenter.....	80.55
	30.	W. W. Moore, carpenter.....	67.50
	30.	J. P. McDonald, carpenter.....	88.75
	30.	L. D. Thomas, carpenter.....	50.00
	30.	R. T. Skinner, carpenter.....	77.50
June	1.	W. L. Eckhard, labor.....	10.00
	6.	J. C. Finlayson, sweet potatoes.....	7.30
	6.	J. Doud, fence posts.....	15.00
	6.	R. Wells, beef and lard.....	93.74
	8.	Central R. R. of Iowa.....	108.00
	16.	J. H. Smith & Son, dry goods, groceries and provisions.	191.50
	16.	J. Q. Patterson, dry goods, groceries and provisions.....	575.86
	16.	Whitney & Hadley, hardware.....	158.00
	17.	A. B. Harris, furniture.....	58.45
	17.	Whitney & Holmes, hardware.....	74.42
	18.	E. W. Eastman, cherry trees.....	5.00
	22.	J. A. Bair, salary and expense for boy.....	92.65
	29.	J. C. Diemel, digging well.....	39.60
	29.	Nichols & Moir, plow and pump coupling.....	9.90
	29.	E. Andrews, cherries.....	3.75
	29.	Hall & Conger, lumber.....	729.54
	30.	H. S. Rogers and wife, salary.....	66.66

1874.

June	30.	F. D. Entriiken, returning boys.....	\$ 14.55
	30.	S. C. Mowen, carpenter.....	50.00
	30.	F. B. Wakeman, carpenter.....	54.00
	30.	W. Sawyer, carpenter.....	51.50
	30.	L. D. Thomas, carpenter.....	34.00
	30.	J. P. McDonald, carpenter.....	54.50
	30.	R. T. Skinner, carpenter.....	25.75
	30.	W. Cooley, carpenter.....	41.25
	30.	W. W. Moore, carpenter.....	53.75
	30.	S. W. Taylor, carpenter.....	47.25
	30.	T. Spencer, carpenter.....	49.95
July	1.	Waldo & Co., flour and meal.....	360.54
	1.	C. C. Simerson, labor.....	30.00
	2.	J. Edgington, coal	26.71
	2.	Ellen Piel, butter.....	31.38
	6.	D. F. Ellsworth, rent of land.....	150.09
	7.	B. J. Miles, salary.....	200.00
	11.	John Way, corn.....	149.55
	11.	J. M. Price, labor.....	10.00
	11.	Postoffice, stamps.....	18.00
	13.	L. D. Thomas, carpenter.....	24.75
	18.	D. E. Williams, fence posts.....	67.50
	18.	W. Brown & wife, salaries.....	105.00
	23.	E. Nuckols, bibles and clock.....	10.56
	23.	H. J. Van Esley, labor.....	8.35
	22.	J. W. Zeiger, stoneware.....	3.60
	22.	I. K. Buck & Bro., nails, spouting, powder, &c.....	106.33
	23.	Central R. R. of Iowa, freights.....	3.66
	24.	State Register, printing.....	16.00
	24.	Hawkeye, printing.....	14.00
	28.	I. L. Hart, printing.....	7.00
	28.	Hall & Conger, lumber and sash.....	409.26
	28.	R. H. McBride, printing	7.00
	28.	Clark & Herron, seeds and repairs on reaper.....	18.00
	28.	J. McCarty, contingent expenses.....	78.59
	28.	J. & M. B. McCarty, salary.....	375.00
	31.	F. B. Wakeman, carpenter.....	71.50
	31.	W. Cooley, carpenter.....	63.75
	31.	R. F. Skinner, carpenter.....	46.25
	31.	S. W. Taylor, carpenter.....	58.27
	27.	W. W. Moore, carpenter.....	56.87
	28.	C. C. Gilman, stone for family house.....	55.00
	28.	J. C. Dimnel, quarrying stone.....	35.85
	28.	A. Blair, hauling stone	45.00
	28.	J. Holcomb, hauling stone.....	47.00

1874.

July	28.	Nichols & Moir, lime and cement.....\$	87.88
	28.	F. A. Buse, mason work.....	154.00
	28.	J. Peterson, mason work.....	127.40
	28.	M. Peterson, mason work.....	106.40
	28.	J. Know, mason work	81.20
	28.	W. Sawyer, carpenter.....	52.50
	28.	Central R. R. of Iowa.....	23.19
	28.	D. Ellsworth & Brother, paint for barn.....	112.50
August	1.	Sarah Wright, salary.....	103.00
	1.	Hattie Wright, salary.....	67.50
	1.	J. B. McClinton, straw cutter.....	22.50
	4.	J. P. Clifford, expense home.....	7.00
	4.	Orth & Reis, vinegar	25.40
	6.	Ellsworth Brothers, stationery, paints, medicine, etc.....	108.20
	8.	R. Wells, beef and lard.....	169.92
	8.	Hall & Conger, lumber and hair	55.24
	8.	A. E. Smith, harness.....	2.65
	8.	H. S. Rogers and wife, salaries.....	133 32
	8.	I. K. Buck, hardware.....	96.31
	8.	J. J. Lamorice, salary	90.00
	8.	Hall & Conger, coal.....	62.17
	9.	Meek & Brothers, coal.....	88.25
	10.	Meader & Watts, blacksmithing and repairing buggy....	148.07
	10.	J. Edgington, coal.....	15.05
	10.	W. S. Bradley, leather.....	35.29
	13.	Benedict & Company, soap.....	29.35
	13.	Siebel & Company, cloth.....	190.80
	14.	Porter Brothers & Hackworth, leather and findings.....	155.82
	15.	Waldo & Company, flour and meal.....	226.87
	17.	W. E. Blackman, expense after boys	3.72
	17.	J. H. Rhodes, arresting boy.....	6.00
	18.	J. Way, corn.....	48.00
	18.	E. Nuckols, bibles.....	13.68
	21.	I. L. Hart, printing.....	14.00
	24.	E. Andrews, lard, currants and cherries... ..	35.25
	27.	A. Moore, plums.....	13.70
	29.	F. D. Entriiken, expense in returning boys	42.93
	31.	J. J. Lamorice and wife, salaries	26.00
	31.	D. E. Williams, threshing wheat	27.00
	31.	E. Andrews, services in locating land.....	7.25
	31.	Ellen Piel, butter.....	21.00
	31.	Central R. R. of Iowa.....	26.87
	31.	J. McCarty, lumber.....	25.22
	31.	Hall & Conger, lumber.....	84.23
	31.	W. Sawyer, carpenter.....	50.00

1874.

Aug.	31.	W. W. Moore, carpenter.....	\$ 47.50
	31.	Whitney & Hadley, hardware..	25.30
	31.	E. Andrews, services on building committee.....	45.00
	31.	F. B. Wakeman, carpenter.....	78.00
	31.	W. Cooley, carpenter.....	63.75
	31.	R. T. Skinner, carpenter.....	65.00
	31.	S. W. Taylor, carpenter.....	47.92
	31.	F. A. Buse, mason work	87.60
	31.	J. Peterson, mason work	66.15
	31.	M. Peterson, mason work.....	62.65
	31.	J. O'Neal, mason work.....	20.00
	31.	J. F. Webber, mason work.....	16.00
	31.	P. Olsen, mason tender.....	11.38
	31.	Central R. R. of Iowa, freights.....	130.80
	31.	Kirby & Howe, stone.....	300.30
	31.	Dubuque Lumber Co., lumber.....	880.66
	31.	Ellsworth Bros., oil.....	47.58
	31.	Hall & Conger, lumber and stone.....	391.53
	31.	Whitney & Hadley, hardware.....	80.63
	31.	D. A. Tower, brick.....	196.70
	31.	E. Nuckols, stone.....	4.50
	31.	Nichols & Moir, lime.....	39.05
Sept.	1.	Whitney & Hadley, hardware.....	89.73
	1.	R. Wells, beef and lard.....	96.57
	1.	S. F. Lathrop, flour.....	136.40
	1.	W. L. Vestal, stationery and printing.....	40.00
	4.	Edgington Bros., peaches and apples.....	18.00
	4.	C. Alford, arresting boy.....	13.00
	4.	McKitterick & McKell, fruit jars.....	13.00
	8.	Siebel & Co., cloth.....	79.70
	12.	J. Q. Patterson, dry goods, groceries, oil, &c.....	564.14
	15.	F. D. Entriiken, expense returning boys.....	24.50
	15.	J. O. Narum, butter, queensware, buckets, &c.....	76.54
	16.	R. J. Thomas, peaches.....	8.60
	17.	P. Doty, corn.....	12.00
	17.	A. S. Vorse, ink, stands and fixtures.....	12.00
	25.	Meek & Bros., cloth.....	239.45
	28.	J. Hull, lumber.....	194.96
	29.	E. K. Brown, lumber.....	72.40
	29.	E. Andrews, board.....	15.00
	29.	Central R. R. of Iowa, freights.....	117.87
	29.	Nichols & Moir, lime.....	23.75
	29.	John Hull, lumber.....	348.35
	29.	J. Snyder, stone.....	5.00
	29.	E. K. Brown, stone.....	32.00

1874.

Sept.	29.	D. A. Tower, brick.....	\$ 490.25
	29.	F. B. Wakeman, carpenter.....	76.00
	29.	W. Cooley, carpenter.....	65.00
	29.	W. Sawyer, carpenter.....	58.75
	29.	W. W. Moore, carpenter....	53.10
	29.	R. T. Skinner, carpenter.....	61.25
	29.	S. W. Taylor, carpenter.....	49.95
	29.	T. A. Buse, mason work.....	61.00
	29.	J. F. Webber, mason work.....	61.00
	29.	J. O. Neal, mason work.....	29.00
	29.	P. Olsen, mason tender.....	24.95
	29.	A. Blair, hauling.....	56.50
	29.	D. Ellsworth, hauling.....	49.00
	29.	J. W. Zeiger, lumber.....	142.35
Oct.	1.	S. F. Lathrop, flour.....	169.88
	2.	P. C. Smith, soap.....	25.00
	9.	Porter Bros. & Hackworth, leather and findings.....	34.07
	10.	J. Edgington, coal.....	9.25
	12.	Worley & Sons, stone.....	35.00
	13.	C. W. Strothers, wood.....	100.00
	14.	John Hull, coal.....	41.93
	15.	E. Andrews, butter.....	46.00
	19.	Worley & Sons, pump.....	4.00
	19.	A. B. Harris, furniture.....	31.00
	20.	J. M. W. Jones, letter-press.....	6.50
	20.	Clinton Wire Cloth Co., flower stand.....	10.00
	20.	Hitchcock & Walden, ink, pencils and mottoes.....	12.70
	20.	Hitchcock & Walden, books.....	229.05
	20.	W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co., books.....	67.51
	21.	B. T. Frederick, iron pipe and elbows.....	5.26
	22.	Smith & Petley, socks.....	177.60
	23.	F. D. Entriiken, expenses for boy.....	4.80
	23.	F. D. Entriiken, salary.....	4.20
	23.	W. L. Eckhard, salary.....	66.65
	23.	J. S. Stevens, salary.....	81.25
	23.	G. Stevens, salary.....	40.00
	23.	Meader & Watts, smithing and woodwork.....	19.75
	24.	D. M. Phillips, salary.....	90.00
	24.	H. S. Rogers and wife, salary.....	200.00
	24.	B. J. Miles, salary.....	160.00
	24.	W. E. Blackman, salary.....	97.50
	24.	Slayton & Son, sewing machine.....	71.00
	24.	J. B. Chadwick, molasses.....	16.50
	24.	U. S. Express Company.....	8.85
	24.	B. Robb, bails.....	17.50

1874.

Oct.	24.	H. S. Rogers, expense returning boy.....	43.70
	24.	G. Staley, carpet and dry goods	34.35
	24.	Whitney & Hadley, hardware	70.27
	24.	Ellsworth & Bro., paint, glass, medicine, etc.....	95.27
	26.	I. L. Hart, printing.....	4.00
	26.	R. McBride, printing	4.00
	26.	N. Martin, salary.....	105.00
	26.	C. A. Reiter, salary.....	52.50
	26.	S. J. Wright, salary	45.00
	26.	Hattie Wright, salary.....	45.00
	27.	R. Billings and wife, salary.....	315.00
	27.	D. M. Crouse, salary.....	30.00
	27.	J. Q. Patterson, dry goods, provisions, etc.....	286.54
	27.	I. K. Buck & Bro., hardware.....	13.14
	27.	R. Wells, beef and lard.....	179.13
	27.	J. W. Zeiger, crockery ware.....	25.57
	27.	Nichols & Moir, pumps.....	6.50
	27.	Waldo & Co., flour and meal.....	82.73
	27.	R. Billings, timber and medicine.....	4.50
	27.	Central Railroad of Iowa, freights.....	1.17
	27.	J. and M. B. McCarty, salary.....	375.00
	27.	J. McCarty, contingent expenses.....	61.51
	27.	F. B. Wakeman, carpenter.....	79.20
	27.	W. Cooley, carpenter.....	45.00
	27.	W. W. Moore, carpenter.....	66.00
	27.	W. Sawyer, carpenter.....	62.25
	27.	R. T. Skinner, carpenter.....	67.50
	27.	J. M. Daniel, carpenter.....	5.00
	27.	T. A. Buse, mason work.....	76.00
	27.	J. O'Neal, mason work	42.00
	27.	J. F. Webber, mason work.....	37.00
	27.	P. Olsen, mason tender,.....	15.75
	27.	D. A. Town, hauling.....	20.00
	27.	L. C. White, mason.....	24.00
	27.	A. Blair, hauling	12.00
	27.	D. Ellsworth, hauling.....	12.00
	27.	A. Holden, carpenter.....	22.50
	27.	W. H. Crissey, carpenter.....	44.50
	27.	C. E. Cummings, carpenter.....	23.40
	27.	J. P. McDonald.....	22.50
	27.	D. A. Tower, brick.....	135.00
	27.	Nichols & Moir, lime.....	83.29
	27.	I. K. Buck & Bro., nails and iron.....	35.40
	27.	Whitney & Hadley, nails and hardware.....	26.75
	27.	J. Hall, lumber, doors, windows, etc	585.73

1874.

Nov.	1.	Siebel & Co., cloth.....	136.00
	2.	W. Hayner, lathing.....	27.00
	2.	W. Sawyer, carpenter.....	27.00
	2.	J. Hall, coal.....	131.71
	5.	G. W. Smith, apples.....	87.50
	6.	F. Collier, labor.....	10.00
	7.	John Holcomb, hauling	5.00
	9.	Smith & Petty, blankets.....	400.00
	10.	A. Lewis, overcoats, socks, etc.....	61.40
	13.	Wilson & Hinkle, books.....	4.94
	15.	R. Billings, brick.....	16.00
	16.	W. L. Vestal, exchange discount and cash books.....	58.73
	17.	N. Worley & Son, hardware.....	6.50
	17.	W. Pentland, lemons	2.80
	18.	Central Railroad of Iowa, freights.....	33.02
	19.	Moore & Heyteyer, lime and stucco.....	45.35
	19.	A. B. Harris, bedsteads	184.69
	20.	E. Andrews, butter and cheese.....	30.29
	21.	Nichols & Moir, lime, hair, and cement.. ..	44.88
	25.	S. C. Mowen, lumber.....	5.00
	25.	D. A. Tower, brick.....	31.25
	26.	C. E. Cummings, lumber.....	10.44
	27.	Porter & Bros. & Hackworth, leather and findings	158.18
	28.	C. F. Slayton & Son, tucker for sewing machine.....	2.00
	28.	Ellsworth Bros., express charges.....	4.90
	29.	I. Z. Farwell, socks and combs	20.40
	30.	E. Nuckols, bibles	4.56
	30.	Central Railroad of Iowa, freights.....	7.79
	30.	J. Hall, lumber.....	226.26
Dec.	5.	B. F. Frederick, sash weights.....	61.48
	7.	S. A. Swiggett, arresting boy.....	10.00
	11.	Postoffice, stamps and wrappers.....	10.00
	11.	A. Lewis, boys' mittens.....	3.00
	14.	D. E. Williams, threshing wheat.....	32.20
	15.	Moore & Heyteyer, stucco	7.80
	17.	I. L. Hart, printing	3.00
	19.	R. F. Robinson, plastering.....	58.00
	19.	I. I. Colley, plastering.....	58.00
	19.	J. H. Steels, stone	6.00
	19.	G. Canfield, plastering.....	26.00
	19.	R. F. Robinson, plastering.....	70.00
	19.	T. Colley, plastering.....	44.00
	23.	Hawkeye Oil Co., oil.....	38.72
	23.	W. Worley & Sons, sash cord	15.25
	25.	C. B. Miller, carpenter.....	38.75

1874.

Dec.	25.	F. B. Wakeman, carpenter.....	\$ 63.40
	28.	G. W. Dilts, wood	157.50
	28.	Hawkeye Telegraph Co.....	3.25
	28.	Wm. Nichols, lime.....	5.85
	30.	W. W. Moore, carpenter.....	49.75
	31.	W. Cooley, carpenter.....	35.75
	31.	W. H. Grissey, carpenter.....	56.25
	31.	R. Holt, carpenter	48.25
	31.	C. J. Harmon, labor	25.00
	31.	Meek & Bros., cloth.....	238.08
	31.	Central Railroad of Iowa, freights.....	21.17
	31.	T. Spencer, carpenter.....	67.50

1875.

Jan.	2.	J. W. Reed, brick.....	36.00
	5.	Meek & Bros., cloth.....	137.39
	5.	W. J. Moir, two steers.....	55.00
	6.	H. S. Rogers, expenses after boys.....	24.61
	6.	Postoffice, box rent.....	2.00
	6.	S. Gould & Co., broom handles.....	15.25
	6.	R. F. Skinner, carpenter.....	54.75
	6.	J. P. McDonald, carpenter	46.25
	6.	R. T. Skinner, carpenter.....	54.50
	6.	J. P. McDonald, carpenter.....	56.25
	6.	T. Spencer, carpenter.....	41.50
	6.	R. Holt, carpenter.....	50.00
	7.	F. A. Buse, mason.....	11.20
	7.	J. H. Smith & Company, dry goods and lye.....	128.71
	7.	F. A. Buse, mason	30.00
	11.	S. D. Palmer & Company, books.....	3.75
	11.	Postage stamps ..	5.00
	12.	Seavey & Company, boilers.....	68.00
	12.	Clark & Herron, wind-mill.....	90.00
	12.	A. B. Hewitt, maps.....	6.60
	12.	Central R. R. of Iowa, freight.....	6.54
	12.	C. E. Cummings, carpenter.....	7.20
	14.	A. Lewis, boys' mittens.....	7.05
	15.	W. W. Moore, carpenter	47.00
	15.	W. Cooley, carpenter.....	60.75
	18.	E. Nuckols, cow	20.00
	18.	F. D. Entriiken, expenses after boys.....	19.72
	18.	Whitney & Hadley, hardware.....	427.41
	19.	Porter Brothers & Hackworth, leather and findings.....	67.49
	20.	W. S. Bradley & Company, leather and findings.....	155.95
	21.	D. M. Crouse, leather and lasts.....	28.44
	21.	E. Andrews, butter.....	14.95

1875.

Jan.	21.	W. H. Crissey, carpenter.....	\$ 60.75
	25.	F. B. Wakeman, carpenter	72.60
	25.	I. L. Hart, printing.....	5.00
	25.	R. H. McBride, printing.....	6.00
	25.	Clark & Herron, belting	5.60
	25.	R. Wells, beef and lard.....	103.25
	25.	A. Lewis, overcoats.....	15.50
	26.	Ellen Piel, butter.....	14.20
	26.	B. D. Roble, pork and lard barrels.....	32.25
	26.	J. McCarty, contingent expenses.....	33.72
	26.	J. and M. B. McCarty, salaries.....	375.00
	26.	H. S. and B. S. Rogers, salaries	210.35
	26.	A. C. Reiter, salary.....	37.50
	26.	E. Andrews, building committee.....	36.00
	26.	R. Billings, brick.....	6.50
	26.	J. Hall, lumber.....	197.69
Feb.	1.	Hitchcock & Walden, book.....	51.06
	1.	Central R. R. of Iowa, freight.....	88.65
	1.	Central R. R. of Iowa, machine work.....	3.50
	1.	S. S. Waldo & Company, flour and meal.....	40.15
	1.	I. S. Stevens, salary	75.00
	1.	George Stevens, salary.....	60.00
	1.	F. B. Wakeman, carpenter.....	63.50
	12.	Post office, stamps.....	16.00
	15.	A. B. Harris, furniture.....	69.33
	20.	J. P. Warburton, salary.....	12.00
	17.	J. Edgington, coal.....	15.00
March	1.	L. Devendorf, wheel.....	65.00
	1.	F. B. Wakeman, carpenter.....	45.00
	1.	W. L. Eckhard, salary.....	66.65
	1.	R. Billings and wife, salaries	190.00
	1.	Maxson & Fuller, boring well.....	6 00
	3.	J. F. Stuart, labor.....	15.00
	3.	P. Lawler, wheat.....	65.00
	8.	S. S. Dodge, labor.....	3.00
	8.	Clarkson Brothers, daily Register.....	5.75
	11.	John Hall, lumber.....	89.87
	12.	H. H. Furman, fence posts.....	140.25
	13.	Martin Borget, wheat.....	57.85
	13.	W. B. Cousins, clover and timothy seed.....	53.65
	30.	H. S. Hollinger, arresting boys.....	3.25
	31.	B. F. Wakeman, carpenter.....	42.00
	31.	W. G. Bryant, labor.....	12.00
	31.	W. B. Martin, labor.....	30.00
	31.	Central R. R. of Iowa freights.....	123.68

1875.

March	31.	W. Nichols, lime.....	7.02
April	1.	C. O. Greene, castings for stove.....	8.97
	8.	L. H. Dalhoff & Company, combs.....	19.00
	12.	W. W. Pyne, hotel bill.....	5.50
	12.	Iowa Farming Tool Company, ox yokes and bows.....	23.00
	13.	Meek & Brothers, cloth.....	91.68
	14.	E. Andrews, provisions	50.10
	15.	J. H. Smith & Son, dry goods, groceries and oils.....	303.87
	15.	J. H. Hall, lumber and tarred paper.....	185.40
	15.	Post office, stamps.....	9.00
	15.	J. K. Buck, hardware.....	57.63
	20.	W. H. Benedict soap.....	18.00
	21.	Williams and Young, arresting boys	9.00
	21.	W. S. Bradley & Company, leather and findings.....	324.57
	21.	Whitney & Hadley, fire extinguishers.....	180.00
	21.	Hardin County Bank, interest.....	21.71
	22.	A. M. Baker, arresting boys.....	3.00
	22.	Ellsworth & Brother, patnts, medicines, books, etc.....	216.75
	22.	J. Q. Patterson, dry goods, oil and provision.....	1,249.07
	22.	Smith & Patty, dry goods.....	21.24
	23.	W. Nichols, grain seeder.....	60.00
	23.	Whitney & Hadley, hardware.....	353.15
	23.	J. O. Narum, glass and china ware and provisions	165.81
	23.	J. B. Findlay, potatoes.....	113.40
	23.	G. Staley, dry goods	65.36
	23.	F. D. Entriiken, expenses after boys.....	58.16
	24.	A. M. Williamson, arresting boys.....	5.00
	24.	L. Hess, potatoes.....	13.50
	24.	H. S. Rogers, sawdust.....	6.00
	24.	John Hall, coal	912.48
	24.	M. C. Dixon, livery hire.....	3.50
	24.	W. B. Rice, arresting boys.....	4.00
	24.	J. Edgington, coal.....	20.00
	24.	Central R. R. of Iowa, freights.. ..	4.31
	17.	John Hall, lumber.....	117.35
	17.	John Hall, window glazing.....	16.50
	16.	I. K. Buck, door knobs.....	2.00
	21.	Whitney & Hadley, hardware.....	26.55
	24.	F. A. Buse, mason work and sand screen.....	17.50
	27.	Post Office, stamps.....	30.00
	27.	W. L. Vestal, discount and exchange.....	136.04
May	1.	W. C. Chamberlain, pump.	35.00
	1.	S. F. Lathrop, meal.....	90.53
	5.	Meek & Bros., cloth	95.75
	7.	C. B. Doughty, potatoes	11.50

1875.

May	8.	J. Wells, fruit trees and nursery stock	\$ 400.00
	10.	J. Hunt, raspberry plants.....	30.00
	10.	E. Chapman, labor.....	5.00
	11.	E. Alden, labor.....	5.00
	12.	Moore & Heyteger, sweet potatoes and seeds	15.85
	12.	N. Worley & Sons, hardware.....	3.60
	15.	J. Albright, potatoes.....	7.80
	15.	C. Wheeler, potatoes.....	45.00
	17.	J. A. Furman, log-chain.....	2.50
	17.	Surdam & Co., grates.....	4.25
	18.	Benedict & Co., soap.....	26.40
	20.	Slayton & Sons, machine repairs.....	3.00
	20.	Central R. R. of Iowa, freights.....	5.09
	21.	E. Andrews, provisions.....	34.53
	25.	R. Wells, beef.....	295.72
	28.	J. W. McCloskey, labor.....	6.00
	29.	E. Nuckolls, clocks, etc.....	13.60
	29.	S. R. Entriiken, salary.....	60.00
	29.	S. Lupton, sweet potato plants.....	20.00
	29.	R. Wright, flour and meal.....	140.40
	29.	A. Coles, oats.....	41.85
	31.	J. Peters, potatoes.....	10.00
	31.	S. F. Lathrop, bull.....	150.00
	31.	E. Andrews, building cover.....	84.00
	31.	L. C. Fitze, painting.....	34.50
	31.	F. Lesem, painting.....	5.00
June	1.	Horace Brayton, labor.....	10.00
	1.	W. H. Cox, labor....	5.00
	1.	N. Sparks, labor.....	5.00
	2.	Reynolds & Bowdell, hominy and beans.....	15.01
	2.	Eldora Herald, printing.....	14.00
	2.	Eldora Ledger, printing.....	6.00
	2.	W. M. Nichols, plows and lime.....	43.34
	2.	Clark & Herron, seeds.....	37.64
	8.	J. Miller, seed corn.....	2.00
	9.	Hardin Co. Bank, collecting warrant.....	2.50
	10.	J. Weldon, labor.....	25.00
	11.	W. S. Bradley & Bro., leather and findings.....	145.84
	11.	C. W. Strother, wood.....	50.50
	11.	M. Sargent, arresting boy.....	3.00
	14.	E. T. Holcomb, labor.....	5.00
	15.	L. T. Cotter, returning boy.....	5.00
	16.	J. Munden, labor.....	7.50
	21.	C. M. Runkle, cutting patterns.....	3.00
	24.	I. L. Hart, printing.....	3.00

1875.

June	25.	J. B. Kelley, helping arrest a boy.....	\$ 3.00
	26.	H. S. Rogers and wife, salaries.....	375.00
	26.	L. A. Whiten, salary.....	75.00
	28.	A. H. Wicks, salary.....	30.00
	28.	D. M. Phillips, salary.....	125.00
	28.	S. J. Wright, salary.....	120.00
	28.	H. L. Wright, salary.....	120.00
	29.	N. Martin, salary.....	100.00
	29.	J. A. Bair, salary.....	120.00
	24.	J. Street, seed corn.....	3.50
	24.	L. S. McCoy, surveying.....	4.75
	25.	M. Kelley, fence posts.....	40.50
	25.	J. B. Findlay, potatoes.....	13.65
	2.	J. Hall, lumber.....	76.23
	24.	G. Staley, carpets and oil cloth.....	96.22
	24.	E. Nuckolls, clock.....	6.25
	30.	F. D. Entriiken, expenses after boys.....	76.41
	30.	J. and M. B. McCarty, salaries.....	625.00
	30.	J. McCarty, contingent expenses.....	89.91
	30.	Central Railroad of Iowa, freights.....	1.90
July	7.	J. H. Harrington, labor.....	5.00
	12.	A. B. Harris, coffin.....	11.00
	13.	Ellsworth & Bro., paint, oil, and drugs.....	55.30
	13.	J. Q. Patterson, groceries.....	53.48
	13.	J. McIntosh, keeping horse.....	3.50
	13.	J. N. Turner, beef.....	114.53
	14.	Ellen Piel, butter.....	26.74
	15.	H. S. Rogers, contingent expenses.....	11.18
	16.	Hawk Eye Telegraph Co.....	8.15
	17.	Whitney & Hadley, hardware.....	92.60
	17.	W. E. Blackman, expenses after boys.....	9.54
	18.	N. E. Lyson, arresting and detaining boy.....	12.50
	19.	J. Race, corn.....	21.50
	20.	F. D. Entriiken, returning boys..	46.07
	20.	W. E. Blackman, salary.....	180.00
	20.	B. J. Niles, salary.....	270.00
	21.	D. M. Crouse, salary.....	200.00
	21.	B. D. Robb, ice-cream tub.....	1.40
	23.	Mrs. J. A. White, weaving carpet.....	9.37
	23.	A. E. Webb, returning Smith.....	54.90
	23.	F. D. Entriiken, salary.....	240.00
	30.	D. E. Williams, salary.....	15.00
	31.	Mrs. D. M. Crouse, salary.....	82.50
	31.	J. C. Hay, salary.....	20.00
	31.	J. H. Smith & Son, dry goods and groceries.....	50.45

1875.

July	31.	A. H. Wicks, salary.....	\$ 10.00
Aug.	2.	Ellen Piel, butter.....	22.42
	2.	Hawk Eye Telegraph Co., dispatches.....	8.30
	3.	Wm. Smith, salary.....	15.00
	4.	L. Phetteplace, castor.....	1.30
	4.	J. W. Lawrence, repairing reaper.....	1.60
	5.	J. Q. Patterson, dry goods and groceries.....	88.89
	7.	B. T. Wakeman, carpenter.....	65.00
	9.	Robert Wright, flour.....	19.10
	9.	E. Andrews, fruit, butter and cheese.....	32.84
	9.	A. B. Harris, furniture.....	46.86
	10.	Smith & Petty, dry goods	19.20
	13.	W. E. Blackman, pursuit of boys	14.56
	13.	A. E. Smith, buckles, hair, &c.....	13.49
	17.	J. Edgington, postage stamps.....	6.30
	17.	J. H. Smith & Son, groceries and straw hats.....	70.10
	17.	E. H. Jones, freight on cloth, C., R. R. of I.....	1.10
	27.	Harry McClure, hauling brick.....	5.00
	30.	Hawk Eye Tel. Co.....	5.00
	31.	David R. Fisher, chickens.....	2.60
	31.	H. S. Rogers, contingent expenses	26.03
	31.	W. B. Race, cutting wheat.....	30.75
Sept.	1.	Wm. F. Lankin, salary.....	150.00
	6.	J. C. Hay, salary.....	83.33
	6.	J. Edgington, postage stamps.....	15.00
	7.	A. B. Harris, furniture.....	64.46
	9.	Reynolds & Bowdell, groceries	49.67
	10.	J. N. Turner, beef.....	138.70
	11.	E. Andrews, butter and apples.....	20.04
	13.	Moir & Usher, meal	17.40
	13.	Gardner Spencer, seed corn	2.67
	14.	Ellen Piel, butter	35.65
	15.	W. M. Nichols, implements and tools.....	34.25
	20.	M. E. Wood, wall paper.....	2.65
	23.	H. S. Rogers, contingent expenses.....	14.40
	23.	Luther Devendorf, butter.....	7.15
	28.	Hawk Eye Tel. Co.....	4.96
	28.	G. W. Moore, chickens.....	2.00
	30.	U. S. Express Co.....	1.65
	30.	Thomas Mason, labor.....	10.00
Oct.	1.	A. W. Widdifield, salary.....	30.00
	1.	J. A. Bair, salary	120.00
	1.	W. F. Lamkin, salary.....	25.00
	2.	Thos. C. Fowler, threshing.....	48.10
	2.	Robert Wright, meal and flour.....	39.90

1875.

Oct.	3.	B. J. Miles, returning boy.....	\$ 5.00
	4.	John Westbrook, labor.....	10.00
	4.	Meek & Bros., cloth.....	294.80
	5.	J. W. Lawrence, repairs on reaper.....	2.00
	5.	J. N. Turner, beef.....	130.87
	9.	J. M. Scott, corn.....	75.00
	9.	F. A. Buse, mason work.....	3.50
	11.	Ellsworth & Bros., paints and oil, books and medicine, etc.	259.84
	11.	J. Q. Patterson, dry goods and groceries	146.66
	11.	John Hall, lumber and coal.....	138.58
	11.	Moir & Usher, meal.....	31.05
	11.	J. H. Smith & Son, dry goods and groceries.....	52.86
	12.	Whitney & Hadley, hardware.....	53.74
	12.	H. W. Benedict, soap.....	26.40
	13.	F. Andrews, apples.....	16.25
	13.	I. O. Narum, groceries, etc.....	92.19
	21.	Central R. R. of Iowa, freights.....	4.25
	21.	Hattie Rogers, labor.....	6.00
	27.	Ellen Piel, butter.....	38.38
	27.	S. K. Enriken, salary	20.00
	27.	W. L. Eckhard, salary	45.00
	27.	F. B. Wakeman, carpenter.....	27.50
	27.	W. E. Blackman, salary.....	30.00
	27.	B. J. Miles, salary	45.00
	27.	H. S. Rogers, contingent expenses.....	5.50
	27.	Andreas Atlas Company, state atlas.....	15.00
	27.	O. J. Moir, fruit	5.01
	27.	J. McCarty, on salary.....	112.00
	27.	H. S. Rogers, on salary.....	45.64

Total amount paid vouchers, which have been examined and approved by Board of Trustees, and are on file in this office..... \$59,015.03

Classified as follows:

Books and stationary.....	1,005.29
Boys' clothing.....	5,669.54
Building and improvements.....	21,729.82
Contingent expenses.....	2,886.61
Fuel and lights.....	2,865.76
House furnishing goods.....	2,696.77
Implements and tools.....	533.76
Live stock.....	235.00
Salaries.....	10,525.88
Support.....	10,866.60
Paid vouchers, and approved, for girls' department.....	7,527.09
Paid on indebtedness of 1873.....	904.35
Total expenditures.....	\$67,446.47

RECEIPTS.

Produce and hogs sold.....	631.85
Rents.....	5,047.50
Other sources.....	452.83
From warrants on hand at the close of the year 1873, and since received for support ..	48,050.00
Special building and library appropriation.....	13,264.29
Total receipts.....	\$67,446.47

The appropriation for purchase of land, did not pass through this office, and is accounted for in the report of the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees.

There are, at this time, unpaid bills amounting to about \$6,000, with assets that will be soon available to reduce the same to about \$1,800.

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY AT IOWA REFORM SCHOOL AT ELDORA.

760 acres of land	\$33,000.00
3 family houses.....	33,000.00
Shop building.....	12,000.00
Barn.....	10,000.00
Carpenter and blacksmith shop.....	1,500.00
Ice house and oil room, etc.....	734.00

STOCK.

Seven horses.....	500.00
Six mules.....	800.00
3 yoke of oxen.....	300.00
15 cows.....	400.00
1 bull.....	150.00
5 yearling steers and 3 heifers.....	150.00
2 two year old steers and 3 heifers.....	120.00
9 three year old steers and three heifers.....	375.00
13 calves.....	90.00
2 boars.....	40.00
36 hogs and shoats.....	460.00
45 spring pigs.....	175.00
20 small pigs.....	40.00
4 goats.....	6.00
1 fat cow.....	35.00

FARM IMPLEMENTS AND TOOLS.

Harness and saddle.....	100.00
1 spring wagon.....	100.00
4 farm wagons.....	150.00
3 carts.....	50.00
2 bobsleighs.....	30.00
9 plows.....	60.00
2 cultivators	30.00
1 grain drill.....	50.00
5 harrows.....	30.00
1 field roller	25.00
1 old reaper and mower.....	40.00
1 scythe and hedge trimmer	4.00
10 forks and 15 hoes.....	15.00
11 spades and shovels.....	8.00
1 road scraper.....	2.00
Baskets and measures.....	1.00
2 mattocks and 1 pick.. ..	1.50
3 axes and 2 post augers.....	3.50
Chair vises and fixings.....	20.00
Broom machine and tools.....	8.00
Sorghum mill.....	30.00
Fanning mill.....	8.00

HOUSE FURNISHING.

Large cook stove.....	45.00
28 heating stoves.....	446.00
5 farmer's boilers	100.00
38 tables and stands.....	127.00
200 stools.....	100.00
8½ dozen chairs.....	121.50
100 boys' bedsteads.....	274.00
14 bedsteads for employes.....	73.50
Mattresses, and bedding, blankets, &c.....	940.00
Carpets, oil cloth and window shades	259.70
Wash-stands, bureaus and mirrors.....	117.75
2 secretaries and book-cases for teachers.....	70.00
5 wardrobes, hat racks, &c.....	93.00
Chamber ware.....	43.00
1 bed lounge.....	2.00
Lamps and fixtures.....	62.25
School room furniture, (seats, etc.).....	416.30
Office desk and books.....	150.00

6 clocks.....	42.00
Towels and washpans.....	10.00
1 bed lounge	2.00
Dining hall wares.....	138.00
Kitchen wares.....	37.65
Bake shop, oven, etc.....	79.50
Refrigerator.....	50.00
Sinks, milk safe, etc.....	30.00
Oil tank.....	10.00
Tailor shop, sewing machines and goods.....	943.18
Shoe shop, tools.....	103.96
Carpenter shop, tools and lumber.....	70.75
Blacksmith shop, tools.....	101.00
Stock in blacksmith shop.....	20.56
Laundry, tubs, sad-irons, etc.....	10.00
Grain, hay, potatoes, etc.....	3,250.00
Cellar stoves, meat barrels, etc.....	175.00
25 pair boots.....	87.50
Library.....	350.00
School bell.....	20.00
Hay scales, (reported last report).....	80.00
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$103,725.09

GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Trustees of the Iowa Reform School:

GENTLEMEN: Hereby is respectfully submitted the second biennial report of this department of the Iowa Reform School.

The girls' department was formerly opened on the first day of April, 1873.

STATEMENT.

Whole number of girls which have been received.....	47
Attained majority and discharged.....	4
Granted leave of absence	13
<hr/>	
Total.....	17
Remaining November 1, 1875.....	39

COMMITMENTS FROM EACH COUNTY.

Henry	2	Wapello	4
Fayette	1	Benton	2
Buchanan	1	Polk.....	6
Harrison	1	Lee	7
Winneshie.....	1	Delaware	1
Mahaska.....	2	Dubuque	2
Jackson	1	Cedar	1
Hamilton	1	Iowa	1
Pottawattamie	7	Woodbury	1
Washington	1	Linn	1
Mills.....	1		
<hr/>			
Total			47

BY WHOM COMMITTED.

Judges of Supreme Courts.....	3
Judges of District Courts.....	17
Judges of Circuit Courts.....	23
Judges of Police Courts.....	4
Total.....	47

CAUSES OF COMMITMENT.

Incorrigibility	15	Manslaughter.....	1
Larceny	6	Prostitution	7
Vagrancy.....	13	Immoral conduct	4
Total.....	47		

AGES.

Seven years old.....	1	Fourteen years old.....	7
Nine years old.....	1	Fifteen years old.....	13
Ten years old.....	1	Sixteen years old	11
Eleven years old.....	1	Seventeen years old.....	6
Twelve years old.....	2	Eighteen years old.....	2
Thirteen years old	1		
Total.....	47		

NATIVITY.

Iowa	26	Wisconsin	1
Mississippi	1	Indiana	1
Illinois	2	Tennessee.....	1
Kentucky	1	Germany	1
New York.....	3	Sweden.....	2
Missouri.....	5	Unknown	2
Total.....	47		

SOCIAL CONDITION.

Number who have lost their father.....	11
Number who have lost their mother.....	7
Number who have lost both parents.....	13
Number whose parents are separated.....	5
Number whose parents live together.....	8
Number of whom nothing is known.....	3
Total.....	47

PARENTAGE.

Americans.....	21	English.....	2
Africans.....	5	Swedes.....	2
Germans.....	6	Scotch.....	3
Irish.....	6	Unknown.....	2
Total.....			47

GENERAL REMARKS.

Almost three years have now elapsed, since the opening of this department. During the whole of that time, as stated in the preceding tables, forty-seven girls have been committed to our care.

The number is not large; which fact is a compliment to the character of the girls of our state, else a sad commentary on the efficiency of municipal officers.

The success of the school can scarcely be judged by its small accomplishments in the past; but it is with pleasure that we call attention to the fact, that of the girls who have gone out since its opening, we are in direct communication with all except three; and know them to be doing well beyond our most sanguine expectations.

During the past summer, one girl has worked by the week, and saved from her earnings, sufficient to enable her to attend college; which she is now doing without pecuniary assistance from any other source.

THE SCHOOL.

During the extreme cold weather of the last winter we were compelled to abandon school for awhile, as also through the busy autumn.

During the latter time, as indeed ever since the opening of the school, the labor was too great for the matron and only one lady assisting. It is necessary that all departments be constantly supervised, while at the same time the school must be provided with a teacher. Upon the first of October, of this year, we therefore employed as teacher, a lady who has thus far proved herself well qualified for the position.

EMPLOYMENT.

While not in school, the girls have as yet been employed at little else than the ordinary housework of the institution, except a force of small girls, who in the spring and summer assisted in the garden. We

are now endeavoring to secure some kind of work which will be remunerative to the school, and which may enable the girls to obtain a living when sent abroad upon the world.

FARM AND GARDEN.

The crops of the year 1874 were reasonably good, but the extreme wet weather of the past summer greatly injured all our planting.

The corn crop was a failure. Part of the garden was overflowed, and the grain was also much damaged. Our vegetable garden has, however, done us good service, and we are also indebted to Mr. and Mrs. Bedell for their persistent efforts in the cultivation of our handsome flower garden.

The annexed table shows the kind and approximate amount of produce raised on the farm:

1874.

Bushels of wheat.....	—	Bushels of sweet potatoes.....	25
Bushels of oats	250	Bushels of turnips	15
Bushels of corn.....	1200	Bushels of beets.....	10
Bushels of timothy seed.....	40	Bushels of tomatoes.....	10
Tons of hay.....	20	Barrels of cucumbers.....	2
Pounds of pork.....	1500	Wagon loads of pumpkins.....	4
Bushels of potatoes.....	100	Wagon loads of melons.....	6

1875.

Bushels of wheat.....	158	Bushels of parsnips.....	20
Bushels of oats.....	240	Bushels of green beans.....	10
Bushels of corn	75	Bushels of shelled peas.....	10
Tons of hay	18	Bushels of turnips.....	200
Pounds of pork.....	1400	Heads of cabbage	250
Bushels of potatoes	200	Barrels of cucumbers.....	4
Bushels of onions.....	100	Wagon loads of melons	2
Bushels of Tomatoes	50	Wagon loads of pumpkins.....	4

THE DISCIPLINE

Of the school has been good, although we have endeavored to avoid becoming a mere “military machine.”

The “family” is the sacred and exalted ideal of a perfect Reformatory. Indeed, but for want of such a bulwark of protection there were little need for penal and reformatory institutions. It is a remarkable fact, that of the forty-seven girls committed to the school, only eight are of

families living in normal conditions. Either the father, mother, or both parents are dead, else they are separated, or living together unhappily.

One little girl fourteen years old, with a sweet face and gentle manners, one day entered the office with the sheriff, bearing in her arms a doll. What was our astonishment to learn that for one year she had been, in the language of her commitment papers, 'a common prostitute.' The parents had separated, and the girl was an outcast.

Another; fifteen years of age, was, previous to commitment, "*habitually drunk and vagrant.*" The same girl was also an inveterate user of tobacco, both chewing and smoking. Fortunately, however, these cases are rare, so that their influence in the school is not great, but they stand out to remind us that it were best to deal gently with the erring, for too often their evil habits are but the unwelcome heritage bequeathed by a vicious and depraved parentage.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS FROM NOVEMBER 1, 1873, TO NOVEMBER 1, 1875.

1873.			
Nov.	1.	Received from J. McCarty.....	100.00
Dec.	26.	Received from J. McCarty.....	200.00
	30.	Received from J. McCarty.....	196.00
1874.			
Jan.	7.	Received from J. McCarty.....	105.00
March	24.	Received from J. McCarty.....	300.00
April	7.	Received from J. McCarty.....	200.00
May	9.	Received from J. McCarty.....	150.00
June	17.	Received from J. McCarty.....	200.00
July	10.	Received from J. McCarty.....	350.00
Aug.	13.	Received from J. McCarty.....	300.00
Sept.	19.	Received from J. McCarty.....	300.00
Sept.	30.	Received from J. McCarty.....	725.16
Oct.	8.	Received from J. McCarty.....	100.00
1875.			
Jan.	7.	Received from J. McCarty.....	300.00
Jan.	13.	Received from J. McCarty.....	50.00
March	13.	Received from J. McCarty.....	300.00
March	31.	Received from J. McCarty.....	607.50
April	23.	Received from J. McCarty.....	600.00
June	18.	Received from J. McCarty.....	600.00
Aug.	11.	Received from H. S. Rogers.....	300.00
Oct.	....	Received from rents of farm.....	1,392.50
			<hr/>
			\$7,376.16

All moneys accruing from rents and surplus products of farm, previous to August, 1875, were received by Superintendent McCarty.

EXPENDITURES FROM NOV. 1st, 1873, TO NOV. 1st, 1875.

1873.

Nov.	1.	Joseph Frazier, cider	\$ 1.25
	1.	O. H. King, apples.....	1.00
	3.	Geo. H. Sphar, mittens	3.60
	3.	C. O. D. charges on buffalo robe.....	15.50
	4.	O. H. Cook, beef.....	11.60
	5.	James Knapp, beef.....	3.25
	7.	J. N. Clark, butter.....	1.60
	7.	A. J. Royce, machine needles and case.....	1.00
	16.	S. N. Thompson, mirror.....	5.00
	17.	J. B. Rose, Post Office stamps	3.00
	17.	Jas. Leech, leather shoe strings.....	1.20
	21.	F. M. Smith, fresh fish.....	1.50
	24.	Mrs. S. A. Cowen, bibles.....	1.20
Dec.	18.	L. M. Blackman, difference on spring wagon.....	100.00
	22.	Wesley Jones, books for girls	1.90
	22.	D. J. Holcomb, queensware, glass-ware and mirrors.....	18.40
	23.	H. F. Bird & Co., combs, crayons, stove polish.....	3.50
	23.	E. L. Penn & Co, girls' hose.....	7.00
	24.	H. N. Crane, books and stationery.....	12.81
	26.	Dr. F. H. Bull, dentistry.....	1.50
	26.	Dougherty & Son, dry goods.....	13.72
	27.	Miss Sarah Wright, labor.....	26.25
	27.	P. C. Arnold, stoves, tinware, repairing.....	22.00
	29.	J. M. Triplett, dry goods	52.85
	29.	J. M. Triplett, butter, eggs, groceries, nails and oil.....	32.55
	29.	L. D. & Angie Lewelling, salary.....	175.00
	29.	R. and O. Higham, salary.....	100.00
	29.	L. M. Blackman, pump and smithing.....	28.00
	29.	L. D. Lewelling, contingent expenses.....	10.70
	29.	Tackaberry & Co., groceries, oil, matches, soaps.....	87.30

1874

Jan.	1.	F. M. Smith, fresh fish.....	2.20
	5.	B. H. Crane, hardware.....	1.50
	10.	Geo. Talbot, shoes.....	17.60
	12.	Elizabeth Lamm, lard.....	1.20
	30.	J. B. Rose, P. M., postage stamps.....	3.00
Feb.	1.	Hatton & McAdam, printing.....	5.50
	1.	Allen Hampton, returning girls.....	12.00
	13.	O. H. Cook, lard.....	2.00
	17.	Isaac Canada, labor.....	8.00
	26.	Express charges.....	1.75

1874.

March	11.	Burt & Co., flowers and garden seeds.....	5.45
	13.	Thomas Hartley, beef.....	10.54
	14.	W. Bartlett, potatoes	18.75
	20.	Evan Marshall, turkeys.....	2.00
	20.	Evan Marshall, medical attendance and medicine.....	2.35
	21.	Cyrus Deve, beef.....	2.32
	23.	Tackaberry & Co., groceries and fruit.....	72.54
	24.	B. F. Millspaugh, repairing lines.....	1.25
	25.	Griffith John, sawing wood.....	8.00
	25.	George Beyerle, potatoes.	10.20
	25.	H. T. Bird & Co., drugs and medicines	3.45
	25.	E. L. Penn & Co., shoes.....	27.25
	25.	P. T. Twinting, dried fruit.....	7.00
	25.	H. N. Crane, stationery and spoons.....	11.05
	25.	Seetham Bough, panel door.....	3.75
	25.	D. I. Holcomb, lamps, chimneys, burners, chandelier, and queensware.....	9.50
	26.	Mrs. Mary Wright, chickens.....	5.25
	27.	L. M. Blackman, smithing	11.10
	27.	H. Wilcox, on halter snaps, straps, and repairing.....	5.25
	27.	J. B. Rose, P. M., paper wrappers.....	2.25
	27.	Mahlon Tomlinson, prescription.....	8.52
	27.	P. C. Arnold, coal hods, tinware, and pipe.....	9.70
	27.	C. S. Garretson, hardware.....	5.52
	27.	M. A. Conklin, dry goods, groceries, and eggs.....	47.74
	27.	L. D. Lewelling, contingent expenses.....	21.60
	27.	F. M. Smith, fresh fish.....	1.05
	28.	Julia Frazier, butter.....	9.68
	28.	A. L. Frazier, beef cow.....	24.87
	28.	J. M. Triplett, butter, eggs, nails and groceries.....	35.13
	28.	J. M. Triplett, dry goods.....	52.97
	28.	R. & O. Higham, salary.....	100.00
April	1.	George Beyerle, potatoes.....	3.12
	3.	David Cox, coal.....	18.90
	3.	O. H. Cook, beef.....	12.73
	9.	J. B. Rose, P. M., postage stamps.....	3.00
May	2.	L. M. Hartley, beef.....	18.35
	14.	D. S. Taylor, freight on goods.....	6.50
	15.	A. J. Royce, balance on sewing machine.....	43.00
	15.	Kaster & Farwell, lumber.....	3.17
	26.	F. M. Smith, fresh fish.....	3.35
	31.	John Jack, labor	20.00
June	2.	B. H. Crane, scythe and cherry seeder.....	2.10
	2.	B. F. Millspaugh, saddle.....	10.00
	9.	Alfred Bedell, team of horses.....	165.0

1874.

June	22.	John Dray, coal.....	\$ 5.50
	30.	R. & O. Higham, salary....	100.00
	30.	L. D. & Angie Lewelling, salary.....	375.00
July	7.	J. B. Rose, P. M., stamps.....	3.00
	10.	T. E. Hargrave, carpets.....	89.33
	10.	J. McCarty, girl's expenses home.....	3.00
	18.	C. V. Arnold, drugs and medicines.....	19.30
	18.	Tackaberry & Co., groceries.....	89.33
	21.	E. M. Cook, harvesting.....	5.4
	21.	I. C. Reeves, drugs and medicines.....	6.00
	30.	Isaac Canada, labor.....	1.50
	31.	Farmers' Co-operative Store, groceries.....	6.25
Aug.	7.	Caster & Farwell, lumber	7.15
	13.	Calvin Knight, two milch cows.....	60.00
	13.	L. J. Rogers, medical attendance and medicine.....	32.00
	14.	John Crittenbrink, labor.....	14.50
	14.	Lucy Davis, cherries.....	10.50
	21.	T. V. Packer, apples.....	3.80
	21.	Jones & Bailey, repairing reaper.....	6.75
	21.	W. V. Banta, beef.....	27.20
	21.	F. H. Woodworth, hardware	15.95
	24.	J. M. Triplett, butter, eggs, groceries.....	40.54
	24.	Thos. Carroll, lumber and repairing.....	3.90
	24.	L. M. Blackman, smithing.....	3.50
	24.	J. M. Triplett, timothy seed.....	8.32
	24.	Elizabeth Pamm, currants and gooseberries.....	3.40
	24.	A. W. Baker, fly nets, lines, whips.....	8.75
	24.	J. B. Rose, P. M., postage stamps... ..	3.00
Sep.	1.	H. N. Crane, books and stationery.....	7.00
	1.	George Gough, sweet potatoes and cabbage plants.....	4.65
	5.	Henry Maddock, plums.....	4.60
	17.	M. L. Packer, peaches.....	11.25
	19.	A. L. Frazier, use of corn planter	3.00
	19.	J. M. Triplett, dry goods.....	122.71
	22.	Journal Publishing Company, printing	5.00
	22.	D. Irving Holcomb, glass and queensware.....	40.42
	22.	E. L. Penn, girls' shoes.....	49.90
	22.	Vancise & Throop, printing.....	2.00
	26.	R. & O. Higham, salary.....	100.00
	28.	Robert Doan, chickens.....	2.83
	29.	Annie Phar, girls' hats.....	5.60
	29.	P. C. Arnold, tinware, pipe, repairing stove	20.00
	30.	M. A. Conklin, butter, eggs, groceries.....	17.97
	30.	Elsie Grant, fresh fish.....	18.25
	30.	J. M. Triplett, groceries.....	62.83

1874.

Sept.	30.	J. M. Triplett, dry goods.....	\$ 91.32
	30.	L. D. and Angie Lewelling, salary.....	200.00
	30.	L. D. Lewelling, contingent expenses.....	13.90
October	9.	M. F. Burket, tinware.....	3.25
	12.	George Gough, apples and pears.....	11.35
	15.	B. H. Crane, cook stove.....	55.00
	19.	Lucy E. Davis, apples.....	26.25
	19.	Nancy King, butter.....	1.98
	20.	J. L. Pease, cheese.....	3.45
	26.	Oakland Woolen Mills, flannel.....	24.87
	26.	W. F. Dougherty, bedsteads.....	63.00
	27.	J. A. Williamson, beef.....	5.55
	28.	Kaster & Farwell, lumber.....	15.75
	30.	E. R. Childs, vinegar.....	2.00
	31.	James Spray, labor.....	.75
Nov.	10.	Ashur Woolman, turnips.....	8.05
	13.	George Beyerle, cabbage.....	2.00
Dec.	4.	L. D. Lewelling, express charges on package.....	1.65
	9.	John C. Day, coal.....	21.00
	15.	Mrs. Stephen Thatcher, butter.....	3.00
	15.	W. B. Walker, carpet strip for front door.....	1.00
	16.	J. B. Rose, P. M., postage stamps.....	6.00
	18.	Jacob Henshaw, timber.....	80.00
	20.	B. H. Crane, hardware.....	2.40
	21.	E. L. Penn, dry goods	41.15
	22.	Miss Anna Phar, millinery.....	4.65
	22.	C. V. Arnold, drugs and medicines	8.00
	22.	C. V. Arnold, paper, pens, ink, chalk, glass, etc.....	24.78
	24.	Earnest Hoyer, molasses.....	24.00
	24.	Even Marshall, butter and Christmas' turkeys.....	3.90
	31.	R. and O. Higham, salary.....	133.35
	31.	L. D. Lewelling, contingent expense.....	10.90

1875.

Jan.	1.	W. V. Banta, groceries, dry goods, nails.....	8.37
	1.	W. V. Banta, beef.....	44.49
	2.	Isaac Canada, labor.....	2.50
	2.	G. Galager, dry goods.....	1.00
	2.	Joseph Hoskinson, potatoes.....	10.00
	18.	E. L. Penn & Co., shoes.....	61.74
	18.	P. T. Twinting, groceries.....	139.80
	19.	L. P. Mills, reaper fixtures.....	12.15
	19.	S. A. Correa, bibles.....	2.40
	20.	Benjamin John, sawing wood.....	12.00
	23.	Taylor & Carter, flour.....	39.00
Feb.	10.	Robert Dinsmore, beef.....	5.65

1875.

Feb.	17.	George Hoskinson, labor.....	\$ 1.25
	25.	J. Hoskinson, chickens and eggs.....	4.25
	25.	J. Hoskinson, beef.....	17.88
	25.	J. Hoskinson, pursuing girls.....	5.00
	25.	E. W. Beard, soap.....	3.00
	25.	H. N. Crane, books and stationary.....	50.47
March	1.	Robert Higham, saddle	6.00
	1.	Robert Higham, household goods.....	4.00
	2.	John Dray, coal.....	13.00
	8.	P. Saunders & Son, yarn for hoods.....	3.60
	8.	P. Saunders & Son, girls' hose.....	4.80
	8.	H. T. Bird & Co., whitewash brushes.....	1.80
	8.	A. J. Royce, sewing machine, needles and keys.....	1.00
	8.	George Hoskinson, beef.....	15.00
	9.	Miss Ollie Mace, teaching.....	10.00
	18.	Grange Co-operative Store, seamless bags.....	2.67
	19.	John Billingsly, labor.....	.35
	20.	J. L. Hardy, sawing wood.....	2.00
	20.	J. D. King, sawing wood.....	5.00
	24.	James Cowgil, threshing.....	10.00
	24.	James Leech, mending shoes.....	4.80
	24.	James Vick, seeds.....	13.00
	25.	M. A. Conklin, butter, eggs, groceries.....	11.71
	30.	Garlic, Waters & Co, dry goods.....	21.35
	30.	W. V. Banta, beef.....	15.59
	31.	A. W. Bales, harness repairs.....	2.75
	21.	F. H. Bull, cow and calf.....	31.00
	31.	C. V. Arnold, drugs.....	6.05
	31.	George Hoskinson, labor.....	20.00
	21.	A. Bedell, milch cow.....	30.00
	31.	Stephen Thatcher, butter.....	5.50
	31.	L. D. Lewelling, contingent expenses.....	8.35
	31.	R. O. Higham, salary.....	66.66
	31.	L. D. Lewelling and wife, salary.....	400.00
April	1.	W. V. Banta, groceries.....	2.10
	7.	Miss Sally Marris, teaching.....	15.00
	7.	Miss Ada Wicks, labor.....	5.00
	12.	Ernest Hoyer, potatoes.....	5.60
	12.	George Beyerle, potatoes.....	17.50
	19.	O. H. White, repairing rods.....	12.00
	20.	Kaster & Farwell, freight and storage	1.20
	20.	Pickering & Co., shoes.....	24.00
	20.	Kaster & Farwell, lath.....	1.80
	21.	Whitney & Halley, Babcock Extinguisher.....	45.00
	23.	Anna Phar, girls' hats.....	4.50

1875.

April	23.	Charles Dray, coal.....	\$ 10.00
	26.	George Spahr, gum blankets.....	3.00
	26.	Excelsior Manufacturing Company, laundry stove.....	25.00
May	19.	J. B. Rose, P. M., postage stamps.....	6.00
June	5.	Elsie Grant, fresh fish.....	8.35
	8.	Kaster & Farwell, lumber.....	4.90
	15.	R. J. Tomlinson, freight	3.10
	22.	L. W. Mills, bacon.....	43.86
June	22.	W. F. Dougherty, furnishing goods.....	15.25
	22.	S. Beyerle, use of corn planter	4.60
	22.	T. E. Hargrave, dry goods.....	19.00
	22.	Alfred Bedell, wheat	21.00
	22.	P. T. Twinting, groceries	105.60
	23.	Alfred Bedell, feathers	16.83
	23.	Alfred Bedell, fruit and vegetables	11.05
	23.	Stephenson, chickens.....	19.50
	23.	C. V. Arnold, drugs.....	1.55
	23.	C. V. Arnold, medicines, glass, &c.....	6.94
	23.	F. H. Woodworth, dry goods.....	11.75
	23.	Mrs. F. H. Woodworth, flour.....	5.70
	23.	Mrs. F. H. Woodworth, hardware	19.56
	23.	Miss Anna Phar, girls' hats.....	8.00
	25.	B. Hampton, fresh fish.....	14.50
	29.	Jane Weeks, weaving carpet.....	6.75
	29.	L. D. Lewelling, contingent expenses.....	8.10
	29.	L. D. and Angie Lewelling, salary.....	200.00
July	2.	J. L. Wingate, sewing machine needles.....	1.30
	2.	T. P. Hollowell, fire works and lemons.....	4.00
	6.	O. H. Cook, use of wheat drill.....	5.00
	10.	Wm. H. H. Huggett, freightage.....	4.56
	11.	L. M. Hartly, beef.....	5.95
	12.	John Collatt, tinware.....	3.40
	19.	Charles E. Briggs, harvesting	3.00
	20.	B. F. Millspaugh, horse brush.....	1.60
	25.	James Carlyle, soap.....	2.10
	27.	John Tanna, harvesting	15.00
	31.	H. S. Rogers, G. H. dress.....	4.00
Aug.	1.	P. C. Arnold, tinware, pipe, repairing.....	21.80
	6.	W. S. Mott, repairing sewing machine	2.00
	7.	Geo. Hoskinson, harvesting.....	9.75
	10.	Isaac Canada, harvesting	24.00
	10.	J. P. Deys, cheese.....	1.05
	10.	J. B. Rose, postage stamps.....	6.00
	21.	D. I. Holcomb, glass and queensware.....	62.65
	21.	R. Noble, soap.....	15.00

1875.

Aug.	21.	Mrs. Wright, Siberian crab apples.....	\$ 6.00
	21.	G. F. Hunnicott, harvesting.....	4.50
	21.	John Bethel, harvesting.....	4.50
	20.	T. H. Meyers, tea.....	2.10
	20.	B. Hampton, harvesting.....	2.25
	27.	Taylor & Carter, flour.....	25.31
	29.	R. S. Hampton, apples.....	2.45
Sept.	13.	Isaac Greathouse, baskets.....	2.50
	20.	Glemery & Gladden, rake head.....	2.50
	20.	Coats & Co., repairing buggy.....	9.00
	20.	P. T. Twinting, groceries.....	90.83
	22.	Anna Phar, millinery.....	5.00
	22.	Ira Mitchell, grapes.....	3.50
	23.	B. & S. W. R. R. Co., freight.....	1.44
	24.	James Comer, sweet potato plants.....	4.40
	24.	James Comer, corn.....	27.00
	28.	R. Noble & Co., trunks.....	3.00
	29.	Van Cise & Throp, letter heads.....	4.00
	30.	T. E. Wolf, harness findings and repairs.....	8.95
	30.	J. M. Triplett, dry goods.....	92.94
	30.	J. M. Triplett, groceries.....	77.12
	30.	J. M. Triplett, dry goods.....	180.70
	30.	R. Spurrins merchandise.....	9.75
	30.	Hiram Richard, labor.....	3.00
	30.	Taylor & Carter, flour.....	22.34
	30.	Evan Marshall, mutton.....	2.96
	30.	B. & S. W. R. R., freight.....	1.10
	30.	Alfred and Ann Bedell, salary.....	200.00
	30.	L. D. and Angie Lewelling, salary.....	200.00
	30.	L. D. Lewelling, contingent expenses.....	23.10
Oct.	1.	George Hoskinson, work.....	8.62
	2.	C. V. Arnold, drugs and medicines.....	12.00
	2.	W. V. Banta, beef.....	104.32
	2.	W. V. Banta, flour and groceries.....	16.33
	2.	J. Bixler, blacksmithing.....	65.65
	2.	Thomas Carroll, tables.....	4.00
	2.	M. A. Conklin, groceries and nails.....	13.48
	4.	H. M. Farr, medical attendance and medicine.....	36.50
	4.	M. Tomlinson, white lead and vinegar.....	6.30
	4.	W. Rhynolds, threshing grain.....	15.22
	6.	G. H. Kerr, damages to crops by stock.....	10.00
	6.	J. M. Clark, helping thresh.....	1.75
	8.	Elsie Grant, fresh fish.....	11.70
	9.	E. R. Childs, vinegar.....	2.00
	9.	I. C. Reeves, dry goods.....	8.34

1875.	
Oct. 9.	I. C. Reeves, flour..\$ 18.30
13.	Aaron Packer, helping thresh..... 1.00
21.	Tackaberry & Co., groceries..... 108.38
21.	Armstrong & Clark, flour..... 30.73
21.	H. T. Bird & Co., baking powder..... 7.50
21.	J. L. Jacobs, dried sweet corn..... 3.60
21.	O. H. Cook, apples..... 3.00
Total expenditures.....\$7,527.09	
Outstanding indebtedness..... 600.00	
Total receipts.....\$8,127.09	
Total indebtedness.....\$ 780.93	

Property belonging to the Girls' Department, as per inventory,
November 1, 1875.

Live stock.....	\$ 850.00
Farm implements.....	320.00
Beds and bedding.....	300.00
Household furniture, including kitchen and girls' dining-hall.....	650.00
School-room furniture and library.....	200.00
Laundry furniture.....	100.00
Oil tank, lamps and brackets	25.00
Bake-room furniture.....	50.00
Carpenter tools.....	15.00
Barrels, axes, wood saw	15.00

FARM PRODUCTS.

Twenty cords of wood.....	50.00
Twenty-five dozen brooms	62.50
Pickles and canned fruits and vegetables.....	40.00
Two barrels of kraut	12.00
Total.....	\$2,689.50

Respectfully submitted,
L. D. LEWELLING,
Assistant in Girls' Department.
SALEM, IOWA, November 1, 1875.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

HON. JOHN A. PARVIN, *President of the Board of Trustees of the Iowa Reform School:*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to present my report as Treasurer of said school, for the fiscal year ending November 1, 1875.

By chapter 67 of the acts of the Fifteenth General Assembly, certain amounts and for various purposes were appropriated out of the state treasury for the benefit and support of this reformatory institution. For convenience I will report the state of each fund under appropriate and distinctive headings.

FAMILY BUILDING NO. 3 FUND.

Appropriation.....	\$12,500.00
Received from Auditor of State.....	\$9,229.58
Balance in state treasury.....	3,270.42—\$12,500.00

BARN FUND.

Appropriation.....	\$ 3,000.00
Received from Auditor of State.....	3,000.00

OUT-BUILDINGS AND ICE-HOUSE FUND.

Appropriation.....	\$ 1,000.00
Received from Auditor of State.....	\$ 734.71
Balance in state treasury.....	265.29—\$1,000.00

LIBRARY FUND.

Appropriation.....	\$ 500.00
Received from Auditor of State	\$ 300.00
Balance in state treasury.....	200.00—\$ 500.00

LAND FUND.

Appropriation.....	\$8,000.00
Received from Auditor of State.....	8,000.00

SUPPORT FUND \$10 PER MONTH FOR EACH INMATE.

1874.	
April, and previous months	\$ 8,830.00
May.....	1,930.00
June	1,950.00
July	2,000.00
August.....	2,020.00
September	2,030.00
October.....	1,950.00
November	1,990.00
December.. ..	1,970.00
1875.	
January	1,920.00
February	2,090.00
March.....	2,140.00
April.....	2,130.00
May.....	2,090.00
June.....	1,920.00
July.....	1,700.00
August.....	1,730.00
September	1,660.00
October	1,690.00
Total for support	<u>\$43,740.00</u>

I have paid the Superintendent of the School and have his receipts for the following amounts :

Building fund.....	\$ 9,229.58
Barn fund	3,000.00
Out-house and ice-house fund.....	734.71
Library fund	300.00
Land fund.....	8,000.00
Support fund.....	<u>43,740.00</u>
Total vouchers.....	\$65,004.29
Total received.....	\$65,004.29

Respectfully submitted,

W. L. VESTAL, *Treasurer.*

REPORT.

To the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly: .

The joint committee appointed to visit the Reform School have performed that duty, and ask leave to report as follows :

The money appropriated by the last general assembly for the purchase of more land, we believe, has been judiciously invested. The farm now contains 760 acres, of which 500 acres are under cultivation. About two miles of fence are required to enclose the whole. The wood and coal house, ice house and barn, and family building No. 3, have been completed within the past two years. The barn will meet all the requirements of the farm for many years to come. In size and plan the family building is like the others. They are designed to furnish school room and sleeping apartments for fifty boys each, with wash rooms, etc., in the basement.

Inasmuch as this institution is a reformatory, and not a prison ; as its purpose is to provide for the boys what most of them did not have—a good home, we are not quite satisfied that the plan of putting so many into one family is the best that can be adopted. It is quite impossible to make their surroundings very home-like. These buildings are faulty in that they provide no means of ventilation, except through the windows. Two of the buildings are heated only by a single stove in the school room, on the first floor. In the winter the boys have to leave most of their clothing in the school room when they go to bed, go up one or two flights of stairs, and traverse a bare, oiled floor that is often so cold that water will instantly freeze on it. Last winter it was impossible to wash the floor for weeks together on this account. We therefore earnestly recommend the appropriation asked for to heat these buildings.

We think separate bathing rooms, with tubs, should be provided, which can be done at trifling expense ; also earth-closets in the sleeping rooms, instead of tubs as at present.

The beds and pillows used by the boys are filled with straw, which

we consider very much inferior to husks or moss, and would recommend that a sufficient quantity of husks be gathered in the fall to make mattresses, and that the pillows be made of moss.

The building designed for shops should be used for that purpose at the earliest possible moment. It is perhaps the most important part of the work of this school to form habits of industry in the boys; this cannot be done until they can all find employment the year round. This building is now the residence of the officers; it contains the chapel, dining-room, etc., and in the basement the kitchen, laundry, bake-shop, and store room for all the supplies. The cooking and washing arrangements are very defective. One stove, such as is found in many country hotels, is the only means of doing all the cooking except baking. The boys do the washing over a common washboard. We think a sufficient appropriation should be made to supply the needful facilities for doing this work.

Your committee are of the opinion that the main building contemplated in the original plan should be commenced and pushed to completion as fast as the finances of the state will allow. The lease of the farm at Salem will expire before the next session of the General Assembly, and provision should now be made for the girls. When permanently located they should be out of sight and hearing of the boys, and without possible communication with them. We are inclined to the opinion that a building for them can be erected on the farm at Eldora that will meet all the requirements. They might be kept in the main building, when completed, until permanent provision is made for them; but we think it better if a place can be provided for them elsewhere. If the lease of the farm at Salem can be extended, we are in favor of it until the question of their location is finally settled.

A part of your committee visited the girls' school at Salem, and found it in excellent condition. In view of the probable change in this department, it is not deemed advisable to go to any further expense there.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewelling—Assistant Superintendent and Matron—are enthusiastic in their work, and have great faith in the thorough reformation of most of the girls, and we trust their faith is well founded; but we cannot but think, however, that the attempt to reform a large class of the girls is an experiment, but one which the state can well afford to thoroughly try. There would, no doubt, be fewer failures if we, as a Christian people, were as charitable toward a fallen woman as the Master whom we profess to follow.

The subsequent history of the boys who have left this school is not fully known, but it is believed that in a majority of cases they are saved to society. Statistics in other states indicate that three-fourths of the boys in these schools become respectable citizens; this is certainly a good showing, and should encourage our people to persevere in this noble work. The younger inmates are the hope of the school. The larger boys are usually confirmed in their habits, and do not remain long enough to be much benefitted; and it is the opinion of your committee that the board of trustees should have authority to remove any boy over sixteen years of age who continues to exert a malign influence over the rest.

We listened to several recitations and examined the school work, and found text books and methods much of the same as in other schools. We think too much time is given to arithmetic, grammar and geography. We are confident that better results can be obtained by the study—even by the youngest boys—of the physical sciences; that the interest of the child will be more surely awakened and more useful information imparted. We, therefore, recommend that \$500 be appropriated for the purchase of text-books on the physical sciences and some apparatus.

The present superintendent, Mr. Johnson, took charge of the school but a few months since, and he found affairs in much disorder, arising from the investigation of last summer; but he seems to have brought order out of chaos and we think the general management of the establishment is good. The law of kindness prevails, and punishment is resorted to only when all other means fail to secure obedience to the rules; and we are glad to believe that this is not often. We talked freely with the boys and we found no one who had any complaint to make; but all spoke of their treatment, living and care as being much better now than at any time heretofore.

They are comfortably clothed and sufficiently fed with plain but wholesome food. Though many of them were raised in squalid poverty and were abused by drunken fathers, yet there is a very general desire to leave the school and "go home." It is, perhaps, impossible to entirely remove this feeling of discontent, but much can be done in this direction, and we have no doubt of the desire and the ability of the Board of Trustees to do it if the necessary means shall be provided.

Touching the late unfortunate controversy over this institution, we have nothing to say except to express regret for it, and sincerely hope that the facts developed at the recent investigation will prove beneficial

and have a salutary influence upon the future management of the institution.

We simply endeavored to see the school as it is to the end that the General Assembly may have a correct idea of its present condition and future wants. Considering the short period of time since the school was established at Eldora, very much has been accomplished; much more remains to be done, and we are sure it is wisdom on the part of the State to continue a liberal policy toward it. Under its new management, it gives promise of good results far more than commensurate with the expense. We hope that it may receive in its labor of love the hearty sympathy and co-operation of the community in whose midst it is located and of the people of the State.

Respectfully submitted,

E. G. MILLER,
Of the Senate.

JOHN McCARTNEY,
WM. H. REED,
Of the House.

REPORT
OF THE
WARDEN
OF THE
IOWA STATE PENITENTIARY
AT
FORT MADISON.

OCTOBER 31st, 1875.

DES MOINES:
R. P. CLARKSON, STATE PRINTER.
1875.

WARDEN'S REPORT.

IOWA PENITENTIARY,
FORT MADISON, October 31, 1875. }

To his Excellency Cyrus C. Carpenter, Governor of Iowa:

SIR :—I herewith submit my second biennial report as Warden of the Iowa Penitentiary, located at Fort Madison in Lee county, as required by section 4750 of the Code of 1873, in which is set forth the condition of this institution in all its branches and departments, financial and otherwise, accompanied with estimates for its management for the ensuing two years from the date of this report. Submitted with this report are exhibits which cover the entire transactions of the Warden, and of the duties pertaining to his office. I trust these exhibits are sufficiently clear and comprehensive to enable your Excellency and the General Assembly to take such action as regards the management of this institution, as may be required by the interests of the State, the demands of society, and best adapted for the government and reformation of the inmates herein.

Since my last biennial report, several changes have taken place among the officers under my charge, notably among which are those of chaplain, surgeon, and clerk.

At the date of my last report there was no permanent chaplain connected with the prison, the duties pertaining to this office being at that time performed by the Rev. J. A. Woodward and Rev. C. P. Reynolds, of Fort Madison. By enactment of the Fifteenth General Assembly, a school was organized in the prison, and the office of chaplain was made permanent. By this enactment the chaplain was required to act as teacher, and in accordance with the provisions thereof I tendered the office of chaplain and teacher to the Rev. James Sunderland, of Sioux City, which was accepted. On the first of May, 1875, Rev. James Sunderland resigned, to accept the pastorate of a church in Ottumwa, and I appointed Rev. C. F. Williams, of Fort Madison, as his successor,

who since that time has been, and is now, the chaplain of the prison, and whose report is herewith submitted.

Since my last report, a change has also taken place in the office of surgeon, J. J. M. Angear, M. D., becoming successor to A. C. Hoffmeister, M. D., whose services in connection with this institution ceased on the first of March, 1874.

Upon the resignation of Mr. R. J. Finch, as clerk, which took effect on the first day of September, 1874, I appointed Mr. H. Clay Stuart as his successor, which position he now holds. His report is submitted herewith.

Some other changes have taken place among the guards and watchmen as the necessities arose, and as the efficiency of the service demanded, without any material increase in the number however, three only having been added, which accession was rendered necessary by the putting into operation of two additional workshops. This addition, however, still keeps the number of guards below that authorized by the statute, as the law permits the employment of one guard to every ten convicts, which, according to the number confined, would allow the employment of thirty guards, whereas but twenty-seven are on the rolls.

At the date of my last biennial report there were confined in the prison two hundred and seventy-six convicts, of which sixty-three were confined by order of the United States civil and military courts, under section 4771 of the Code. There were eighty-two military prisoners here on the 19th day of October, 1874, on which date twenty-five were released by order of General Ord, and on the 20th of the same month the remaining fifty-seven were transferred to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, by order of the secretary of war. The order for the transfer of these prisoners has been, to a considerable degree, detrimental to the interests of this institution, as thereby we were deprived of the usual assessment of fifty cents per day per convict for board, besides cutting off from the general support fund the price of their labor—forty cents per man per day. Nor is this the only inconvenience experienced by the taking effect of this order, as all my contracts for supplies were made under the belief that the military prisoners would still be retained in this prison; and, entertaining this view, contracts were made which, though resulting in no loss to the State or institution, were seriously annoying.

At this date—October 31st, 1875—the number of convicts in this prison is three hundred and nine, of which number fifteen are here by

order of the federal courts, showing that there are at this date two hundred and ninety-four State convicts in this institution, an increase of eighty-one over the number that was here two years ago. The contributing causes which have led to the increase are not subjects for me to discuss, but I do not think it is to be taken as evidence of increase of crime if we consider the rapid increase of population that has taken place in our state during the corresponding period. There have been received into this institution since October 31st, 1873, four hundred and seventy-four convicts, and the number discharged during the same period was four hundred and forty-one. showing that the admissions exceed the discharges by thirty-three, an excess of ten over the comparison of two years ago.

Since my last biennial report thirty seven convicts have been discharged from this prison on pardons granted as follows: Four by the President of the United States, and thirty-three by your Excellency.

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT.

The exhibit of the finances pertaining to this institution, as prepared by the clerk, H. Clay Stuart, bears testimony to his efficiency and ability, and the great care and attention given by him to the preparation of the accompanying exhibit as relates to the financial condition of the penitentiary. To this exhibit I would particularly invite the attention of your excellency. So much attention and care has been bestowed upon its preparation, and it is presented with such accuracy and in such detail, that to discuss it in all its particulars would be an uncalled-for consumption of time. The disposition that has been made of the funds coming into my hands as warden for the use of the prison, is fully and clearly set forth in the financial exhibit, and in such a manner that no difficulty will be experienced in arriving at a full understanding of the same, so that all that is necessary for me to do is simply to invite your attention thereto. I had hoped to be able to report, as I did two years ago, that the affairs of the institution had been so conducted for the past two years as to render it unnecessary for me to call upon the state for aid; but unavoidable circumstances arose which increased the demands against the institution to such a degree that it was unable to meet them. The causes which led to this state of affairs are easy of explanation, and can be briefly told.

Soule, Kretsinger & Co., contractors under the old contract for convict-labor, claimed of the state a certain amount which they held to be

justly due them. At the time a settlement was asked by them, payment was deferred until the matter could be further investigated. Acting under a resolution passed by the General Assembly, the Governor appointed Hon. R. S. Finkbine to investigate the matter and ascertain on what grounds the claim was based. As to the validity or invalidity of the claim, I would refer you to the report submitted to your Excellency by Mr. Finkbine.

The law provides that contractors for convict-labor shall pay to the warden, monthly, the amount due at the end of each month for labor performed, and it is made the duty of the warden to demand the same. In compliance with this law, I received from Soule, Kretsinger & Co. notes amounting to \$11,721.19, for certain months' labor.

Upon the expiration of the old contract, on the 31st day of December, 1874, I, as warden, demanded, according to law, of Soule, Kretsinger & Co., the amount due on labor for the month of December. This they refused to pay, stating as their reason for so doing, that the state owed them, that as the law would not allow them to sue the state, the state could sue them. In this state of affairs my only recourse was to consult with the Executive Council and the Attorney General; and, acting upon their advice, I negotiated notes of Soule, Kretsinger & Co. amounting to \$5,324.89, retaining notes to the amount of \$4,579.57, they having in the mean time paid one note of \$1,817.03. The object in retaining these notes is, that in case the firm's claim be allowed, and an appropriation made to pay the same, they may be paid with their own notes and the prison receive the benefit of the money. It is greatly to be desired that this claim of Soule, Kretsinger & Co. be settled in some manner, and I sincerely trust, and earnestly recommend, that the General Assembly will take such action as will bring the matter to a termination, and that whether the claim be approved or disapproved, I may be relieved of the notes by an appropriation to the amount of the same.

When the new contracts were let, at the increased rates for labor, considerable outlay was incurred by fitting up new workshops and repairing those already in use, which had to be paid from the general support fund.

Four months elapsed before I realized as much as one dollar for the convict-labor under the new contracts, and six months before anything was realized from the boot and shoe contractors. True, at the end of each month, I received their notes for the amount due, but for these respective periods nothing available was added to the general support

fund from these sources, which could be used to meet the current expenses of the institution, and hence the general support fund was heavily taxed. This fund has been drawn on to pay the expense of repairs, fitting up additional workshops, and many other expenses necessarily incurred, for which, in my judgment, appropriations should have been made, but in the absence of such, the drafts upon this fund have been so great that it has been overdrawn to the amount of \$1,339.37, as set forth in the financial exhibit.

Not only has this fund been used to meet the above incurred expenses, but it has had to pay \$8,233.73 as salaries to officers and guards, a thing unknown before in the history of the prison.

The authority upon which the salaries of officers and guards have been paid out of the general support fund will be found in the following order issued by the Executive of the State:

"STATE OF IOWA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
DES MOINES, December 5th, 1874. }

"To the Warden of the Penitentiary:

"The following additional rules and regulations are adopted for the government of the penitentiary:

"Balances now or hereafter existing in the 'General Support Fund' exceeding \$5,000 will be used to the amount of such excess for the payment of the salaries of the officers and guards, and no requisition will be made on the Auditor of State for the payment of any part of such salaries at any time while such balance exceeds said sum of \$5,000.

(Signed)

"C. C. CARPENTER,
"Governor."

This order was imperative, and I had no alternative but to pay the salaries as indicated in the order according to the terms therein set forth: "Whenever the balance in the general support fund exceeded \$5,000," no matter how far the claims against the institution exceeded this amount, the settlement of which might be called for the very day succeeding the payment of the salaries.

Another additional source of considerable expenditure was imposed upon the institution by the enactment of the Fourteenth General Assembly, whereby discharged convicts are to be furnished transportation to their respective homes in this state, or for a corresponding distance out of the state, if the person discharged so desires. For this purpose alone, the sum of \$1,708.52 has been drawn from the general

support fund during the period covered by this report. It has only been during my wardenship that this expense has been added to others of the institution, the paying of which was never required of any of my predecessors in office; and while I heartily approve of the measure and deem it to be a just and desirable law, I would recommend that the legislature make the necessary appropriation to meet this source of expense, as it is clearly shown by the financial exhibit that the general support fund is not sufficient to meet all the expenses necessarily incurred by the institution. The financial exhibit will likewise show that the sum of \$2,828.30 has been paid to the prison commissioners, as compensation for services and other expenses, out of the general support fund, for which no appropriation had been made by the legislature. The increase in the price of convict-labor under the law passed by the Fifteenth General Assembly went a good way toward meeting these additional expenses; but although the labor of the convicts has been carefully utilized, and the greatest care and caution used in the purchase and consumption of supplies, and all manner of waste carefully guarded against, yet so much has been expected of the general support fund, that it fails to meet the expenses by \$1,339.37, as shown by the financial exhibit herewith submitted.

While upon this subject I would state that the prison commissioners are deserving of great credit for their manner of letting the convict-labor under the new law governing such contracts. The reason of this will be apparent when it is understood that in penitentiaries in States east of us and in states west of us, these same contractors were offered men at forty cents per day and refused them, choosing to pay sixty cents per day for men in the Iowa penitentiary. This may seem somewhat incredible, but it is a fact, nevertheless, and the secret lies in the method of discipline and mode of treatment of prisoners as adopted and carried out in this institution. Such a state of facts is highly gratifying to me as Warden, and reflects great credit upon our young but progressive state.

As expressed in my last report, it is still my firm belief that by careful and judicious expenditure of the funds of the institution, and by the study and practice of economy in all matters incurring an outlay of money, with the increased rates for convict-labor, the Iowa penitentiary will be henceforth, not theoretically, but practically, self-supporting.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The improvements made in this institution during the two years covered by this report, have involved a greater expenditure of money, for which no appropriations were made, than ever occurred for a corresponding length of time since the establishment of the prison. Gas works have been erected consisting of a retort room 24x30 feet, a coal house 24x50 feet, and a tank house 58 feet in circumference, the whole constructed of brick. The walls of the coal house and retort room average sixteen feet in height, and are covered with an iron roof. The wall of the tank house is fourteen feet high, but the appropriation applicable to the erection of gas-works falling short of the desired end, the tank house remains without a roof. By the erection of these works the expense of lighting the cells and warden's building has been considerably reduced, a much safer and better light has been obtained than that derived from kerosene oil, and much has been added thereby to the comfort of the prisoners while in their cells, as it has obviated the inhaling the noxious gas emanating from one hundred and nineteen lamps which were previously used for lighting the cell-room.

Since my last report no fires have occurred in this institution, nor have there been any escapes or attempts to escape.

An addition has been made to workshops known as 11 and 12, of 70x14 feet, and besides this the entire building has been farther improved by being ceiled with dressed ceiling.

New floors have been put down in shops 3, 7 and 9, that is, good, substantial plank floors have been laid down over the earthen floors that were used heretofore.

From the west end of the elevated platform, which extends the entire length of the upper shops, and in front of shops 3 and 4, an inclined passengerway eight feet in width has been made so as to facilitate the taking up of material to the workshops and the bringing down of manufactured articles therefrom.

A drain 460 feet long, 6 feet deep, and two feet wide, has been made for the purpose of draining the shops. This drain and other shop improvements, were made by order of the prison commissioners and in accordance with stipulations embodied in the contracts for convict labor made between the commissioners and the contractors. Under the old contract for labor, nearly all the yard room was leased therewith, and this space was occupied for the storage of lumber, warehouses for the storage of iron and other unmanufactured material, coal-houses, and

for other purposes that added many disadvantages to the enforcement of proper discipline, and largely increased the risk of damages by fire, and which rendered it utterly impossible to give the place that air of cleanliness, taste and neatness that ought to surround all such institutions, and which is absolutely necessary for the health, comfort and convenience of the inmates and of those in charge of them.

The old contract, by which the yard was let for the purpose above specified, expired on the 31st day of October, 1874, and immediately thereafter I had all the store-rooms, warehouses, coal-houses, lumber, and all other accumulated rubbish removed, and the yard restored to its legitimate purposes. The removal of these buildings and rubbish left that portion of the yard from which they were removed in very poor condition, and as soon thereafter as the season permitted, I hired teams and had the yard graded and sodded, and a low, one-rail wooden fence placed around it and along the walks leading from building to building. The change thus made in the appearance of the yard for the better, and, as a consequent result, to the entire institution, can only be realized by those who saw it as used under lease and who also have seen it since the above mentioned change has been made.

Important improvements have also been made to the water-works attached to and belonging to this institution, for which purpose the sum of \$3,000 was appropriated by the Fifteenth General Assembly. The old engine hitherto used in the pump-house has been removed and a new engine of fifteen-horse power has taken its place. The old pump-house, which stood on property belonging to the corporation of Fort Madison, and midway between the river and the prison, has been removed and a new one of larger dimensions built nearer the river. The old two-inch pipe extending from the pump-house to the reservoir, north of the prison, has been taken up and a new three-inch pipe 1,800 feet in length put down in lieu thereof. The three-inch pipe that ran from the reservoir to the prison buildings has been taken up and a new six-inch pipe has taken its place. By these changes all the pre-existing difficulties as to water supply to meet the needs of the institution have been removed, and now an ample supply is had for any and all purposes. I also bought an additional quantity of hose, so that the institution is fully supplied with all necessary appliances to meet any and all emergencies that may arise in case of fire or otherwise.

All these improvements with many others of a minor character have been made at an aggregate cost of \$7,902.00, of which sum the Fifteenth General Assembly appropriated \$6,300, and the balance was

paid out of the general support fund. The greater portion of the improvements that have been made were rendered absolutely necessary by covenants entered into by the prison commissioners and the contractors, in the letting of the convict-labor at the increased rates demanded by enactment of the last legislature. On the passage of that law it was the expressed opinion, of not a few, that it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to let the convict-labor at the advanced rates. I am happy to state that by making the improvements before mentioned, thereby giving to contractors greater facilities for carrying on their work, no difficulty whatever was experienced in this regard, but on the contrary, the labor of the convicts in this institution was sought for at sixty cents per man per day, when that of institutions of like character in other States, was not accepted though it was offered at forty cents a day.

Between myself and the contractors exists the best of feeling, and harmony characterizes all our transactions. As a public officer I have to guard the interests of the state ; and as Warden of this penitentiary I have to protect the inmates under my charge from any infringement on the limited rights accorded to them by their unfortunate condition, by those who have contracted for their labor; and it is a source of gratification to me, that the contractors and those in their employ, evince towards the unfortunate a spirit more of kindness than of severity, and that they exact no more of a man than he can reasonably perform, thereby rendering all interference on my part of rare occurrence, although in one or two instances, disagreements between the contractors and myself relative to the construing of contracts for convict-labor, have had to be referred for settlement to your excellency and the executive council.

I will state here that, notwithstanding the price of convict-labor was increased fifty per cent by enactment of the Fifteenth General Assembly, I have had more calls for men than I could supply and keep within the limits prescribed by law. In all similar institutions to this there are always so many men, more or less, unfit for work in the shops, and whose labor cannot be contracted, such as are crippled and superannuated, and these have to be kept at the expense of the state and supported from the general support fund. There are thirty of this class in this institution at the present time, and under my Wardenship it never has been below twenty, but has gone as high as forty.

NEEDS OF THE INSTITUTION.

At the date of my last report there were 276 convicts in this prison, 63 of whom were here by order of military courts. Since then the military prisoners have been removed by order of the Secretary of War. At this date there are in this prison 309 convicts, of which number only fifteen are here by order of federal courts, showing that of the 309 at present in this penitentiary, 294 of that number are state convicts, a greater number by eighteen than was here two years ago, including military prisoners and those sent here by order of the federal courts. This too, notwithstanding the fact of the Additional Penitentiary at Anamosa. I mention these facts here to show the pressing necessity there is for more cell room.

All told, 318 constitutes the number of cells in this prison, and of this number only nine are now unoccupied, and as the convicts increase numerically rather than diminish, the great need for more cells will readily suggest itself to your Excellency. An insufficiency of cells is the greatest disadvantage under which I have to labor in the government of the prison. The pressing need of more cells will be made obvious when it is understood that by the time this report is printed and laid before your Excellency, the probabilities are that there will not be an unoccupied cell in the prison. I therefore renew the recommendation made in my last report that the building occupied by the Deputy Warden as a dwelling-house be converted into cells. This was the original intention when the prison was built, and that it never was intended for the purposes of a dwelling is evident from the fact that it is but a continuation of the cell-room and has barred windows the same as the rest of the cell-room building. It is under the same roof with the cells and to remove it and construct cells in the vacated space would give an addition of sixty cells, thereby making a total of 378. This, it is believed, could be accomplished by an appropriation of \$7,500, being an amount equal to \$125 for each additional cell, which appropriation I most earnestly and respectfully recommend. Such conversion of the portion of the prison now occupied as a dwelling by the Deputy Warden would necessitate the erection of a suitable residence for him outside of the prison, for which purpose I would recommend that an appropriation of \$1,500 be made.

While upon this subject of additional cells, I would submit for your consideration the following proposition: That the roof of the present cell-room be raised and the walls raised correspondingly, so as to

admit of an additional tier of cells to those now in use. Were this done, and those asked for to be built in the space now occupied as a dwelling for the Deputy Warden raised to a corresponding height, it would give an addition of 186 cells, making a total of 504 which, in all probability, would answer all state purposes for the next twenty-five years. It is a well known fact that nearly, if not all institutions of this nature in the United States, have at least four tiers of cells and the greater number of them five tiers. That the present cell facilities are inadequate for the wants of the institution is a fact beyond dispute, and I think it is not an unreasonable presumption, that in a young state whose population is so rapidly increasing as that of Iowa, that the number of criminals will also increase, and hence it is I submit for the consideration of your Excellency and the General Assembly, the heightening of the walls of the cell-room and the addition of another tier of cells. The cost of carrying out such a proposition, as nearly as can be estimated, would be about \$19,680. It is my firm belief that the adoption of such a measure would be politic on the part of the state, and knowing that the great need of the institution is more cell-room, I invite your attention to the proposition above made and ask that it be laid before the legislature, so that such action may be taken thereon as, in its judgment, may seem best for the interest of the state, the community, and the institution.

I beg leave to call the attention of your Excellency to the fact that at the south end of workshop No. 10, and adjoining thereto, is an old wooden building forty by sixty feet, formerly used as a paint shop, but now used by the Iowa Farming Tool Company as a kind of store-house.

The existence of such an inflammable building so close to the gas-house adds greatly to the risk of danger by fire. On letting the new contract for convict labor, the ground on which this building stands was leased to the Iowa Farming Tool Company, with the condition, that if the State at any time during the existence of the lease, required it for any purpose, then, in that event, the Iowa Farming Tool Company should have a space in the northeast corner of the sodded yard, equal in dimensions to the space now occupied by the old paint-shop, for the purpose of erecting buildings suitable for storage. The great objection to this is, that by the erection of such buildings, the view to shops 7, 8, 9, and 10, would be completely obstructed, and the object I had in view when I caused to be removed, at the expiration of the old contract, all the store-houses, ware-houses, etc., would be defeated,

namely, of keeping the yard clear so that a full view could be had at any and all times of the entire prison. In view of these facts, and for the further safety of the prison and the State property appertaining thereto, I would recommend that the old wooden paint-shop be torn down and removed, and that a brick building forty by one hundred feet, corresponding in height with the other shops be built in lieu thereof, and that the use of the lower shop, thus constructed, be given to the Iowa Farming Tool Company in consideration of the terms contained in their contract with the state. The upper room could be used to good advantage by the State, as it would furnish a place where the crippled and superannuated prisoners could do such work as they were able to perform. As it now is, there is no convenient place where this class of persons can be put except in their cells. Contractors will not allow them to sit idly around their shops, as their presence thus has a bad influence over the prisoners at work, and to confine these unfortunates to their cells because they are crippled or superannuated is not in accord with the humane spirit of the people of Iowa, or with the civilization of the age.

The Fifteenth General Assembly made provisions for a school to be conducted in the prison under the superintendence of the Chaplain, but there being no room suitable for such purposes, the school has been conducted under the greatest disadvantages. The place used as a school-room now, is the vacant space between the wall at the west end of the cell room building and the west end of the cells, which is 15x29 feet. In this space it is impossible to place permanent seats or desks without creating a still greater inconvenience—that of obstructing the passage-way around the cells. Under these circumstances, I did the very best that I possibly could do, and had some benches made which could be removed during the day and used for school seats during the evening. I also had a black-board fastened to the west wall of the cell-room, beneath which and extending along the wall, I had a narrow desk fixed for writing purposes. These are the only school facilities now at command of the Chaplain, but yet, with these limited and inadequate means the progress that has been made is truly astonishing. Men who, one year ago, could not form a letter, now write beautifully, and others who scarcely knew one letter from another, now read remarkably well. The interest evinced in the school by the prisoners and the progress that has attended the undertaking are good evidences of the wisdom of the legislation establishing prison-schools. As education is one of the best safeguards against the commission of

crime, and in view of the fact that great progress has been made among the prisoners, and notwithstanding the disadvantages under which the school has been conducted, I would suggest that a suitable place be provided for school purposes. To this end I would recommend that a suitable building be erected on the south-east corner of the prison yard, corresponding in height with the cell-room, and of the same kind of material, the windows of the same to be barred. To carry out this suggestion all that is necessary would be the construction of a north wall 40 feet long, and a west wall 35 feet long, the other two walls being formed by the west wall of the prison and the north wall of the cell-room. Communication could be had from the cell-room to the school-room by a doorway being cut in the north wall of the cell-room. The room over the school-room could be turned into a hospital for which it would be suitably adapted, both on account of location and manner of construction, as it would be further removed from the noise and din created by the operation of the machinery in the workshops, and for the further reason that it would be vastly more safe in case any infectious disease should find its way into the prison. I make this suggestion with the hope that it will meet with the approval of your Excellency and the General Assembly.

REPAIRS.

The cost of repairs for the past two years, which has been paid out of the General Support Fund, amounts in the aggregate to \$2,303.91, there having been no appropriation made by the last legislature for this purpose. Not one dollar has been appropriated for repairs by either the Fourteenth or Fifteenth General Assemblies, or in other words, during my Wardenship, while in former years appropriations were made to meet the cost of repairs. Vouchers are on file in my clerk's office, showing for what particular purpose the above sum has been expended. This expenditure for repairs is very far from excessive, when the magnitude of this institution is taken into consideration. That the cost of repairs does not greatly exceed the sum above stated can only be attributed to the rigorous discipline enforced for the preservation and care of the State property under my charge. To guard against wanton destruction of property requires constant watchfulness, and while the cost of repairs for the past two years has exceeded that of the preceding, by \$543.18, the excess is not to be attributed to a waste of property, but to changes that necessarily had to be made in carrying

out the terms of agreement entered into between the contractors for convict labor on the one hand and the prison commissioners on the part of the State, on the other.

GENERAL SUPPORT FUND.

I have deemed it necessary to devote a short space in my report to the subject of "General Support Fund," so that your excellency, and the legislature, may more fully understand how it is that this fund has been overdrawn as is shown in the financial exhibit. I know of no way by which I can make it appear more clearly, than by setting forth the demands which, in the absence of appropriations, had to be paid from this fund. The aggregate amount paid out of this fund for the period covered by this report, and for which no appropriation was made, is \$15,898.44, which was expended as follows:

Repairs.....	\$ 2,303.91
Transportation for discharged convicts.....	1,708.52
Prison commissioners expenses.....	2,828.03
Convict school.....	181.32
Prison library.....	642.66
Officers salaries.....	1,895.68
Guards salaries.....	6,338.05
Total.....	<u>\$15,898.44</u>

Such a drain on the general support fund has been unprecedented in the history of the institution, and, as a consequence thereof, I was constrained to apply to the state for aid, as before mentioned in this report.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

For the protection and security of society, and for the imprisonment of those who, regardless of law, violate the rights of others, either in person or in property, it is necessary that institutions of this character should exist. Such institutions cannot be governed without the enforcement of rigid discipline. The character of the majority of convicts who come here renders the enforcement of strict discipline necessary. While there are some who find their way here for a crime committed in an unguarded moment, and to whom a less rigid discipline might be applied, yet the major portion of them come hardened in crime, and as partiality would tend to render discipline inefficacious,

the same rigor must be applied to all irrespective of the causes that brought them here. This institution is dual in its character, its object being to punish and reform, and the discipline which will best accomplish these ends is that to be pursued. As to how and what punishment should be inflicted, men differ, and for many years this question has been gravely discussed and considered by the brightest intellect in all enlightened, civilized countries. The knout and the bastinado are foreign to American institutions, and even the cat-o-nine-tails is rapidly going out of existence and has completely disappeared from the Iowa penitentiary, and to strengthen my condemnation of flogging for punitive purposes, I am led to believe from information—not from experience, as whipping has never been resorted to during my wardenship—that other modes of punishment less barbarous in their nature are as efficacious for the preservation of good order and enforcement of discipline as the lash. The methods of punishment resorted to in the darker ages have all disappeared before the advance of civilization and intelligence, and that which was sought, formerly, to be accomplished by means of cruel, barbarous treatment, is now sought by exercising humanity, and by awakening the offender to a sense of his guilt by bringing to bear upon him the ameliorating and sympathizing influences of Christianity.

While there are some apparently dead to these softening influences by far the greater portion can be brought to a realization of their unfortunate situation by these appliances better than by harsher measures. Idleness, that great parent of crime, is not tolerated in the prison, and all the convicts physically capacitated to perform labor are required to work ten hours each day, (Sunday excepted) their labor being leased, according to law, to parties who contract for the same. It is, and has been, my utmost endeavor as warden to maintain good order, create habits of industry, dispel despondency, gloom and moroseness, and to gain willing and cheerful obedience to the established rules of the prison, by appeals to the manhood of the convicts, and by inspiring them with the hope of future respectability in society, and by treating them as men, though having erred, not necessarily lost.

My first aim is to gain their utmost confidence, and this once obtained, compliance with the regulations becomes easy of accomplishment, although there are some of such an obdurate disposition, that it requires the constant enforcement of the strictest rules of the prison to command their obedience, but compared with the whole, the number of such cases are few. I endeavor to impress upon their minds that I am

placed in my position by the State to perform a certain duty and that I am responsible to the State for the manner in which that duty is performed, and that while I do not desire to resort to severe or harsh measures to maintain order and elicit obedience, yet, if these are necessary, they shall be put in execution. I give them to understand that nothing will be exacted of them but what they can reasonably perform, but whatever that is they must do, as this is a duty required of me by the State and by society. I aim to impress upon them that they are men and that their treatment while here will depend largely upon their deportment, their compliance with the rules and their obedience to the officers placed in charge of them. I never exercise authority but when it is rendered necessary to command conformity to the rules or the enforcement of discipline, but never is it exercised as a mere exhibition of power. My mode of government is to rule by firmness instead of severity, to exercise patience instead of yielding to passion, and to treat all prisoners alike with undeviating impartiality. These, I have found, to be the best means of inspiring them with trust, making them faithful to duty and willing to obey, and the result is that aggravated violations of the rules are of rare occurrence and the inflictions of punishment rendered almost, if not entirely, unnecessary. The adoption of some modes of punishment in all such institutions as this is one of those measures rendered essentially necessary by the character of the institution and its inmates. Because these modes *may* be resorted to, it does not necessarily follow that they *must* or *are*, and in the few cases where punishment has been inflicted, the severity has not extended beyond a few hours confinement in the dark cell or the carrying of the ball and chain, or, what the prisoners dread more than either of these, deprivation of Sabbath School privileges. The enforced silence imposed upon prisoners during the week, so contrary to the laws of nature, association and habit, is one of the severest modes of punishment, and to be deprived of the privilege of attending Sabbath School, where their silence may be broken by reading, answering questions, singing, conversing with the class-teacher and frequently with one another in presence of the teacher, such punishment becomes almost beyond human endurance. I entertain the belief, however, and this belief is founded on experience, that kindness, properly exercised, will accomplish more than any established method of punishment. When men learn, criminals though they may be, that authority is only exercised over them so far as the performance of duty demands, and that those under whose charge they are placed extend to them all the kind-

ness that their relative positions and circumstances will allow, their manhood is touched, and they are hardened indeed on whom appeals to their reason and manhood will not accomplish the desired effect. In nine cases out of ten a kind word, a mild reprimand, friendly advice, or a respectful appeal are all that are necessary to overcome exhibitions of contumacy and bring the obdurate to yield willing obedience. By a strict adherence to the law of kindness, so far as is consistent with the government of the institution, I gain the implicit confidence of the men, and to the exercise of this law, and to the humane efforts put forth in their behalf, is to be attributed the subordination and good conduct that characterize the inmates of the prison, and I think the facts will justify me in saying that the Iowa Penitentiary, for its system of government, the neatness and cleanliness that pervades all its departments, the absence of cruel, harsh or severe treatment, the rare cases of punishment, and the cheerful obedience of its inmates, will compare most favorably with any punitive or reformatory institution in this, or any other, country.

This result is by no means to be attributed to my efforts alone and the subordinate officers of the prison. Other agencies, powerful in themselves for effecting reformation, have been used to good advantage for the benefit of the inmates, and for bringing the institution up to its present high standing. Chief among these agencies is the Sabbath School, which is conducted under the superintendency of Hon. J. M. Beck, one of the Supreme Judges of our State. The value of his labors among the prisoners can not be overestimated, and that the efforts put forth by himself and his coadjutors to awaken in them higher thought, good motives and better inclinations, is evident from the every day deportment of the prisoners. The teachings of the Sabbath School open up avenues to the heart that would keep closed to other influences, and the high reputation and christian character of Judge Beck and the great interest he takes in the Sabbath School exercises, convince the men, that while their present condition is to be deplored, a lively interest is taken in their welfare, and hopes entertained of their leading better lives in the future, and that their temporary confinement has no other end in view than their self-improvement and the good of society. By means of the Sabbath School self-respect is enhanced, evil inclinations restrained, and those principles that tend to elevate mankind instilled into the minds of the prisoners.

To Mr. E. A. Gibbs, Judge Beck's assistant in the Sabbath School work, I feel truly grateful for the zealous manner in which he has

devoted himself to the self-imposed task of educating and instructing the unfortunates under my charge, and for his efforts to implant in their hearts those great truths whose guidance will enable them to shun evil in the future and be better men.

I would deem myself very ungrateful did I not return thanks to the many good people of Fort Madison, male and female, who, by their presence at the Sabbath School and their willingness to take classes, brings cheer and comfort to the hearts of the inmates, by bringing to them the conviction that in the human heart is a fount of sympathy that flows towards them in their unfortunate condition, and forces them to the belief that though they have erred and are apparently unthought of, there are those who feel for them and entertain a deep interest in their welfare. These silent lessons, taught by those good people who enhance the interest of the Sabbath School by their presence, have their effect and leave impressions behind that are fruitful of much good.

The Friend's sect have also contributed much to aid the work of reformation and to ameliorate the condition of the inmates by their frequent visits and friendly ministrations. I am under deep obligations to that eminent preacher, Joseph A. Dugdale, of Mt. Pleasant, and also to his wife, for the great interest they have manifested for the welfare of the prisoners and for the religious instruction imparted. In this connection I would also mention the names of Mr. & Mrs. Votaw, who reside near Salem, Mr. Cook and wife of Pleasant Plain, Jefferson county, and Mrs. R. S. Naylor of New Sharon, Mahaska county, and many other good people whose names have escaped my memory, but whose beneficent services for the welfare of the inmates I fully appreciate and towards whom the prisoners entertain the deepest feelings of gratitude. Of the 309 convicts at present confined in this prison, but very few indeed decline to accept the privilege extended to them of attending Sabbath school. The knowledge that these visits are made, not from curiosity or interested motives, but solely and purposely for the benefit of the inmates adds much to the gratefulness with which they are received and to the influence they exercise. Convicts though they are, these men are capable of appreciating kindness and their respect and affection for those who voluntarily labor on their behalf, is none the less because they wear the convicts' garb. To these influences in a great degree, combined with discipline enforced more by kindness than severity, is to be attributed the good conduct and cheerful obedience that characterize the inmates of this prison.

The prison chaplain and teacher, Rev. C. F. Williams is deserving of the highest commendation for the close attention and earnestness he has given to the performance of the duties devolving upon him as preacher and teacher. On Sunday he conducts divine service and assists in the Sabbath school exercises, and during the week days the greater portion of his time is spent in the prison, where his council and his presence exert a good influence over the men. In the evening, after the men have gone to their cells and had supper, he takes up his school class. Those of the convicts who attend school are divided into five classes, there being from fifteen to twenty in each class; and one evening of the week is devoted to the classes respectively. The chief branches taught are reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic; and to teach grown up men who have arrived at manhood ignorant of the knowledge of the alphabet, requires an exercise of patience that but few men can command. I am glad to state, however, that the advantages offered by the convict school are eagerly grasped, and that under the instruction of such an able, and patient teacher as Rev. C. F. Williams, rapid progress is being made.

The prison library is another source from which much good is derived. There are at present upwards of two thousand volumes in the library, consisting chiefly of religious, historical, scientific, biographical works, and works on travel, with a few select novels by standard authors. To these books the prisoners have free access at all times when they are not otherwise employed in the performance of necessary duties pertaining to the prison, a privilege which all who are able to read eagerly avail themselves of and greatly enjoy.

It is my belief, that the greatest incentive to insubordination in this or any other institution, where a large body of men are brought together and held under restraint, is a poor quality of food and an insufficient supply. Believing this, and knowing that these men are required to perform hard work day after day, I make it my chief business to see that they are provided with sufficient food to give them that physical strength required for the performance of the work imposed upon them by law. Of the kinds used in the prison—and they are good—the best only are purchased, adhering to the belief that the cheapest is the dearest at the end. The beef furnished is good, sound and wholesome, and so also is the pork, the former being used to a much greater extent than the latter. The use of fish occasionally enters into the mode of diet, and on holidays, chickens, turkeys and many other extras are served to the inmates. All provisions furnished the prisoners are placed

before them clean and well cooked and in abundance, each being served in quantity, according to his desire.

Another great promoter of good order among the inmates is the deduction made in the time of imprisonment which each may gain by good conduct. Of all the laws that have been passed with reference to prison discipline, I can recall none so fruitful of good in its operation as that diminishing the time for good behavior. As certain methods of punishment are established for the wrong-doer, it is but just and fair that some reward should be placed within the reach of the well-doer, and the evidence of the wisdom that conceived and enacted the demerit or "good time" law is to be found in its result. The law provides that by good behavior on the part of the convict for the first year he gain forty-two days, and for each succeeding year of like behavior, forty-eight days; and thus a man having ten years to serve could gain during that time one year, three months and twenty-five days, or, in other words, he would be entitled to his discharge when he had served eight years, eight months and five days, and so in proportion with those having other periods of sentence. The existence of such a law is not lost sight of by the convicts and the benefits to be derived therefrom creates in them a strong desire to realize the fruit of its fulfillment, and thereby good order and obedience to prison regulations are secured.

If the convicts have any grievances that go unredressed it is their own fault, as they are informed from time to time that I am ready to hear whatever complaints they may have to make against any of the officers or employes of the institution or against the contractors or those employed under them. Whenever complaints of this nature are made, and a just cause for complaint exists, speedy redress is certain to follow. Instances of this kind, however, are rare indeed, owing to the spirit of kindness and forbearance that enters so largely into the prison discipline.

THE CONVICT LABOR.

The contracts governing the convict labor will be found farther on in this report, and to these I would direct the attention of your Excellency. To my mind it is questionable if a better system of labor could be devised than that adopted for this prison. By contracting the labor, constant employment is given to the men, and under the direction of skillful foremen they acquire a knowledge of work and habits of industry which, if pursued on leaving the prison, will be of

great benefit to themselves in assisting them to regain the positions in society, which, by their wrong-doing, they had forfeited.

In compliance with a recommendation made in my last report, the Fifteenth General Assembly increased the price for which the convict labor should be let fifty per cent. over old contract prices, thereby making the price for each man per day, sixty cents. This was but a reasonable advance, and that the rates are just is evidenced from the great demands that have been made for the convict labor. Since the labor has been let, under the new contracts made in conformity to the law governing the same, numerous applications have been made for prison labor which could not be complied with, as the demand was much greater than the supply. In the awarding of these contracts, much credit is due to the commissioners, Mr. J. W. Campbell of Fort Madison, Capt. J. A. T. Hull of Bloomfield, and Mr. H. W. Cartwright, of Des Moines county.

While the awarding of the new contracts at the advanced rates for labor incurred considerable expense in preparing shop room and making necessary changes, which had to be paid from the General Support Fund, yet the advantages to be derived from the legislation increasing the price of convict labor will, eventually, redound to the great benefit of the state, as thereby the desired end is fully insured of making this institution self-supporting, which it now nearly is. The number allowed by law, 300, has been contracted for, and at the date of this report 248 men were at work in the shops under contract. This number embraced all the men in the prison, excepting the incapacitated, superannuated, cooks, "lumpers," or men of all work. It has been my constant aim to regulate the working force in such a manner that all the physically capacitated may be employed under the contract, reserving the lighter work of the institution for the superannuated and physically weak, so that by thus economizing the labor the state may receive the largest possible benefit therefrom. So much care is exercised in the adjustment of men, that all are employed at some manner of work, excepting those whom old age or bodily infirmities render incapable.

OFFICERS—EMPLOYES—SALARIES.

DEPUTY WARDEN.

Under this head, I am pleased to make favorable mention of my deputy, James H. Reynolds, for the efficient manner in which he has performed his duties and for the invaluable aid he has rendered me in the performance of mine. Nature has endowed him with those qualities which preeminently qualify him to fill the position he now occupies. Firmness, courage, and patience are prominent among his characteristics, and these, coupled with a good knowledge of human nature, acquired from long experience and close observation, are desirable, effective, and of incalculable value to the state. The position he occupies requires all his time, Sundays included, and from early morning till late his nerves are always under the utmost tension. His position is also one of great danger, for, no matter how perfect the discipline and how good the conduct in an institution of this kind, to which some are consigned for the period of their natural lives, and many others for periods ranging from five to twenty years, to be surrounded by, and constantly mixing with a class of criminals debarred of their liberty by the rigor of the law and made desperate by their situation, incurs a constant danger that but few men have the nerve to undergo.

Mr. Reynolds is a faithful, trustworthy officer, one to whose care I can entrust the control and management of the prison during my absence with the full assurance that it will be safely and securely conducted. His salary is \$1,000 per annum, and whether \$1,200 would not be a more just compensation for his services, I submit to your excellency and the General Assembly, and earnestly recommend such increase with the hope that the coming legislature will see the justness of my recommendation and make the salary of the deputy warden commensurate with his labors.

CLERK.

The person who fills this responsible position is Mr. H. Clay Stuart, a gentleman of fine scholarly attainments, a fine penman, skillful and expert accountant, and a faithful, competent and trustworthy officer. In my last report I recommended that the clerk's salary be raised to

\$1,200 per annum, which I then considered, and now consider, no more than a reasonable compensation for the services ho has to render. This officer is required to file a bond in the penal sum of \$5,000, for the faithful performance of his duties and the established salary pertaining to the office is \$750 per annum. A temporary act was passed by the Fifteenth General Assembly increasing it to \$1,000 a year. Even this advancement was not sufficient to enable me to retain my then clerk, Mr. R. J. Finch, who resigned the position for one of more pay and less responsibility.

The requirements of the law are that this officer “shall keep a fair, “honest, impartial and faithful record of the affairs of the penitentiary, “written in a fair, round hand, with proper indices, upon a system of “book-keeping which shall enable him at all times to present in a plain “and intelligible style the financial condition of the institution, and “discharge all his duties as clerk and commissary faithfully, &c.” To comply with this law, and perform the multiplicity of minor duties that devolve upon him as clerk and commissary requires diligence, devotion, close attention and lengthened hours. That the work devolving on this officer has nearly trebled since the salary was fixed at \$750 per annum will be shown from the following statistics, relative to the number of convicts in this prison for the several years to which reference is made :

1859.....	122	1860.....	123
1861.....	118	1862.....	81
1863.....	70	1864.....	74
1865.....	87	1866.....	117
1867.....	160		

and at the date of this report there were 309, showing clearly that the work of the clerk has increased in a threefold degree without an adequate advance in his compensation. In addition to this, since the new contracts for convict labor went into operation, he is required to keep the accounts between this institution and three contracting firms, whereas but one account was kept before, there being but one contract.

In the face of such facts as these your Excellency will readily see the motives by which I am impelled to renew the recomendation made in my last report, that the clerk’s salary be increased to \$1,200 per annum, believing that the General Assembly will see the necessity for, and justice in, such increase.

GUARDS.

As the good order of the inmates depends largely on the efficiency of the guards, none are chosen for these positions but men of temperate and industrious habits and good moral character. Their duties are close, confining and require constant vigilance and watchfulness. Any laxity on their part might lead to serious consequences. Not only have the actions of the convicts to be closely watched, but close scrutiny has to be kept upon their looks and motions, as the language of the eye is as fully understood among the prisoners as that of the tongue, and a signal given by the hand or the head may have deep significance. Such being the case, the guards must ever be on the alert to check the first indications in this direction that may be given. They are required to be on duty twelve hours each day during the week and about half that time on Sunday, having to report in the morning before the men leave their cells and not being allowed to leave the prison till after every prisoner is securely locked in his cell. Their pay is \$50 a month, being but a trifle over \$1.50 per day. With this they have to feed and cloth themselves. This, in my opinion, is not commensurate with their labors, and I submit for the earnest consideration of your Excellency and the General Assembly that their pay be increased to \$60 per month.

I would also recommend that the deputy warden and guards be uniformed at the expense of the State, so that they may be readily distinguished, both by convicts and visitors, from the foremen of the workshops and other citizens who work in the prison under the contractors. The necessity of uniforming the guards I believe to be imperative and my reasons for such belief will readily suggest themselves to the mind of your Excellency.

SANITARY REPORT.

For the sanitary condition of this institution, I refer you to the report of the Prison Physician and Surgeon, Dr. J. J. M. Angier, herewith submitted.

This report contains elaborate statistical tables setting forth the sanitary condition of the prison from month to month, the number of convicts on the sick-list, the average number treated daily in the hospital, the percentage of the sick and the number of deaths and causes thereof. To the physician's report I invite your close attention.

The physician visits the prison daily and as much oftener as is necessary for the treatment of cases under his care. The sick have good care and treatment, and while the food of the prison is such as the strong and healthy may desire, yet it is not suited to a person enfeebled by sickness and whose weakened appetite is only capable of retaining a more delicate kind of food, and hence I furnish the sick with diet from my own table.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The report of the Chaplain, Rev. C. F. Williams, will be found in its appropriate place in this report. As it treats fully of the matters pertaining to his offices of Chaplain and Teacher, and contains many valuable suggestions, founded on subjects that are more closely under his personal supervision, relative to the convict-school, prison library, moral advancement, educational facilities, etc. I commend it to the close attention of your Excellency and to that of the General Assembly.

In submitting this report of the Chaplain's, permit me to endorse cheerfully every word contained therein complimentary to Rev. James Sunderland, for his humane and christian efforts, while Chaplain, for the moral and religious welfare of the convicts in this prison.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I am happy to inform your Excellency that during the two years covered by this report no fires have occurred in any part of this prison. This may be attributed to two causes: first—the removal from the prison yard of all store-houses, ware-houses, lumber sheds, and other inflammable material that had accumulated there under the old contract system, and, second—to the watchful care bestowed in having all the fires in the several workshops thoroughly extinguished every night by having the coals and ashes taken out and the stoves cooled with cold water.

I have judiciously expended the \$600 appropriated by the Fifteenth General Assembly for the purpose for which the appropriation was made—to purchase suitable furniture for the Warden's house. While much has been added to the comfort and internal appearance of the house by this expenditure, nothing was purchased for ornamentation alone, utility being the consideration that governed me in my selection of furniture, and any man possessed of moderate means has his house as well furnished as is the Warden's at the present time.

In the month of May, 1874, I attended a session of the National Prison Reform Congress at St. Louis, of which Hon. Horatio Seymour, of New York is President, and Rev. E. C. Wines, D. D., Secretary. A very large delegation was present at the Congress, nearly every State in the Union being represented. Iowa was well represented in the person of Prof William G. Hammond, of the State University, whose scholarly attainments and acknowledged ability qualified him to take an important part in all the discussions on the various topics, and whose appointment as a delegate was creditable to the State.

The subject of prison discipline, and the best measures to be adopted for the reformation of the wrong-doer, were fully and ably discussed by some of the most eminent men in our land, and from these, and the conferences that were held by the many Wardens of the different States, where opinions were freely interchanged relative to prison discipline, much valuable information was derived.

I have required all officers of this institution to furnish bond as provided by law, and the same are now filed in my office.

During the two years past pardon has been granted to 37 convicts in this prison. Four of this number were pardoned by the President and thirty-three by the Governor of the State. Where due care is taken in the exercise of clemency, and where the offender gives convincing and satisfactory proofs of his reformation, it is my firm belief the pardoning power should not be withheld, and I fully endorse the action of your Excellency in exercising your executive clemency in the cases referred to in this report. And it is a noteworthy fact, that of all who have been pardoned out of this prison since it was first founded, but one of the whole number has found his way back, while of those who have served their full term and been discharged, many have returned.

Accompanying this report will be found statistical tables of the prison, carefully prepared by the Clerk, H. Clay Stuart.

APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED.

For heightening walls of Cell-Room and building additional cells.....	\$19,680.00
For converting deputy warden's house into cells.....	7,500.00
For dwelling house for deputy warden.....	1,500.00
To relieve me from carrying the notes of Soule, Kretsinger & Co.....	4,579.57

For the removal of the old wooden paintshop and the erection of two workshops, 40x100 feet.....	6,300.00
For transportation of discharged convicts.....	1,800.00
Increase of deputy Warden's salary.....	400.00
Increase of Clerk's salary.....	900.00
Increase of salary for Chaplain and Teacher.....	1,200.00

I beg leave to say in conclusion that I return thanks to my deputy, Mr. J. H. Reynolds, to my clerk, Mr. H. Clay Stuart, to the chaplain and the physician, and to the guards and officers of the institution for the zeal, vigilance and promptitude they have each displayed in the performance of their respective duties, and for the valuable aid they have rendered me in the performance of mine. Our relations have been characterized by harmony and the best of feeling, and to the prudence, care, and watchfulness exercised by them in the discharge of their duties is to be attributed the good order and discipline that enables the Iowa Penitentiary to justly claim the high reputation it has received in this and other States.

For the interest manifested in this institution by the Governor and the Executive Council and for the assistance they have rendered me in matters pertaining to the prison and the welfare of its inmates I feel truly grateful.

S. H. CRAIG, *Warden.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me and in my presence by S. H. Craig, Warden, this 30th day of November, 1875.

H. CLAY STEWART, *Notary Public.*

APPENDIX.

CONTRACTS FOR CONVICT LABOR.

By articles of agreement entered into this 3d day of July, 1874, between H. W. Cartwright, James W. Campbell and J. A. T. Hull, as Commissioners of the Iowa Penitentiary, under chapter 35 of the Private, Local and Temporary Acts of the Fifteenth General Assembly, and in behalf of the State of Iowa, of the first part, and Benjamin S. Brown & Co., of Columbus, Ohio, of the second part.

WHEREAS, Certain sealed proposals have been heretofore made, by the party of the second part, for the convict labor hereinafter mentioned, which proposals have been accepted by the party of the first part, for, and in the name of the State of Iowa, now therefore it is agreed:

FIRST; That the party of the first part doth hereby let and hire to the party of the second part for the term of five (5) years from the 1st day of January, 1875, the labor and services of one hundred able-bodied convicts, now or hereafter to be confined in the Iowa State Penitentiary at Fort Madison, Iowa, (said convicts, so far as possible, to be taken from men now employed in the manufacture of Agricultural Implements,) to be employed by said party of the second part at the following trade and occupation, viz: manufacturing of Agricultural Implements, except Reapers, Mowers, Threshers, plows and wagons.

Nothing in this agreement shall prevent the Warden from employing a limited number of convicts in shoemaking and tailoring for the use of the convicts.

ARTICLE SECOND. It is agreed by the party of the first part that for the use of said labor, and storage of materials during the term of this lease, the party of the second part shall use the following shops, rooms and kilns, which shall be kept in good repair by the State, so far as now owned by the State, and space now in said prison yard, to wit:

Shops Numbers Three (3), Four (4), Five (5), Six (6), and Seven (7), together with the yard-room and fixtures thereon standing north of same. (Except the eastern division of the West Dry Kiln.) Also the use of the Dry Kiln located in the northeast corner of the yard. Also one hundred (100) by forty (40) feet of ground, south of, and adjoining Shops Number Nine (9) and Ten (10), reserving to the State the right to use the said last-named space for the erection of additional shop-rooms, in which case, the party of the second part shall receive an equal space south of and contingent to Shops Numbers Five (5) and Seven (7).

Also the south part of the cellar under Shop Number One (1), south of the entrance thereto. And it is further agreed and understood, that for said labor, the party of the second part shall pay at the rate of sixty cents per day for each convict.

ARTICLE THIRD. And for the storage of raw material, erection of a warehouse, and other purposes necessary to carry on said contract, the party of the second part shall, during the continuance of this lease, have the right to use and occupy the following described territory to-wit: Commencing at the southwest corner of prison land, running east one hundred (100) feet, thence north three hundred (300) feet, thence west one hundred (100) feet, thence south three hundred (300) feet to place of beginning.

ARTICLE FOURTH. The said party of the second part shall have the privilege of going to and from said shops at all proper times, to instruct the convicts in the manufacture of said articles, and take in and out materials and manufactured articles. Said party may also employ suitable persons to perform whatever is authorized to be done by this article, and generally to superintend the work done under this contract. Said contractors and employers being, whilst within the walls of said prison-yard, subject to all the rules and regulations now or hereafter established by the proper State authorities.

ARTICLE FIFTH. The convicts so to be employed shall be able-bodied men, by which term is meant those who are capable of performing a reasonable day's work; and in case of any disagreement between the party of the second part and the Warden of the Penitentiary in regard to the physical ability of any convict, the same shall be conclusively determined by the Physician of the Penitentiary.

ARTICLE SIXTH. The convicts shall be guarded and kept in good discipline at the expense of the State, but the State of Iowa shall in no case be liable to the party of the second part for any loss by fires or other casualties.

ARTICLE SEVENTH. It is futher agreed that shops shall be properly warmed by the party of the first part, and the fixtures therefor shall be made reasonably secure against fire.

ARTICLE EIGHTH. The party of the first part further agrees to furnish the party of the second part with sufficient water for the use of boilers and shops. And it is further agreed that one runner for each shop shall be furnished by the party of the first part, for the purpose of cleaning shops, making and taking care of fires, bringing water and performing the necessary running for the contract.

ARTICLE NINTH. In estimating the per diem, as aforesaid, to be paid for each convict, the usual time for estimating a day's work, to-wit: ten (10) hours average through the year shall be computed.

ARTICLE TENTH. It is further agreed that if at any time the number of prisoners in the penitentiary should not be sufficient to supply the full number specified in this contract, and also sufficient for cooking, cleaning and other necessary matters, which, in the judgment of the Warden it may be for the interest of the State to employ them, the State shall not be liable for such deficit; provided, such deficit is not caused by the State sending prisoners to other penitentiaries. And it is further agreed that this contract shall have priority over any subsequent contracts, both as to numbers, and men skilled in the manufacture of agricultural implements.

ARTICLE ELEVENTH. If at any time the convicts assigned to the party of the second part within the number hereinbefore specified, shall remain idle for want of any material or tools, or for any fault of the party of the second part, the party of the second part shall still be liable to pay said sum of sixty cents per day for each convict so employed.

ARTICLE TWELFTH. No charge is to be made for such time as a convict may be employed in learning to read and write, or does not, from sickness or other cause beyond control of said party of the second part, perform his ordinary labors.

ARTICLE THIRTEENTH. In the case of the loss of the shops hereinbefore specified, or material damage to the same by fire or other casualty, by reason of which they cannot be occupied, then the party of the second part shall not be liable to pay for any labor of the convicts during the time for which the State shall not furnish another, or rebuild said shops; nor shall the State of Iowa be liable for any damages for such unemployed labor until such shops can with reasonable diligence be rebuilt.

ARTICLE FOURTEENTH. It is further agreed that the State of Iowa shall not carry on any of the trades hereinbefore specified, within the walls of said prison, nor contract or lease convict labor for the same, during the continuance of this lease, without the consent of the party of the second part.

ARTICLE FIFTEENTH. All machinery, tools, implements are to be furnished by the party of the second part for the use of the hands employed on this contract.

ARTICLE SIXTEENTH. All manufactured articles shall be removed from the shops as soon as practicable when finished, and no article shall be stored in the shops in a partial or unfinished condition an unreasonable length of time. The Warden shall have full power to remove, at the expense of the party of the second part, all articles stored or kept in the shops in violation of this provision; and also all shavings or other rubbish that will endanger the safety of the buildings.

ARTICLE SEVENTEENTH. The time of the convicts herein leased, shall be kept by the Warden of the prison, or his Deputy, and his books shall be presumptive evidence of the correctness thereof, and a written statement shall be given to the party of the second part or his foreman each day.

ARTICLE EIGHTEENTH. The party of the second part shall account with the Warden of the Penitentiary on the second Monday in each month, for the labor of the convicts under his contract, for the preceding month, and shall execute his promissory note for the amount due, which shall be made payable to the State of Iowa, and the sureties shall be liable on their bond for the amount of said note or notes, as upon an original undertaking by them and each of them. Said notes shall be payable three months after date, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum after maturity.

ARTICLE NINETEENTH. It is further agreed that in case the party of the second part shall refuse to make settlement as aforesaid, or in case any note or notes given for convict labor as aforesaid, shall remain unpaid thirty days after the same shall become due, and after specific written demand thereof, then the party of the second part shall, at the election of the Executive Council of the State of Iowa, forfeit all rights and privileges under this agreement, and the State shall have the right to resume absolute control over the labor of said convicts, and to re-let the same as though this contract had not been executed.

ARTICLE TWENTIETH. It is further agreed, that no tinkering shall

be permitted in the shops, by officers, foremen or convicts, nor shall any material or tools be carried from shops to the convict cells for said purposes.

ARTICLE TWENTY-FIRST. Said party of the second part shall not be bound to take under this contract any convict whose term of service will expire in less than one year from the time he is assigned, and no convict shall be transferred from this contract to another without the assent of the warden and contractor.

ARTICLE TWENTY-SECOND. It is further agreed, that this contract shall not be assigned by said party of the second part, without the consent of the warden, with the approval of the executive council.

H. W. CARTWRIGHT,
J. W. CAMPBELL,
J. A. T. HULL,

On behalf of the State of Iowa.

B. S. BROWN.

Approved July 7th, 1874:

C. C. CARPENTER,
JOSIAH T. YOUNG, } *Executive Council.*
JOHN RUSSELL,

By articles of agreement entered into this 30th day of July, A. D. 1874, between H. W. Cartwright, James W. Campbell, and J. A. T. Hull, Commissioners under chapter 35 of the private, local and temporary acts of the Fifteenth General Assembly, for and in behalf of the State of Iowa, of the first part, and J. D. Trebilcock and John M. Johnson, of the second part.

WHEREAS, Certain proposals have heretofore been made by the party of the second part for the convict labor hereinafter mentioned, which proposals have been accepted by the party of the first part, for and in the name of the State of Iowa. Now, therefore, it is agreed:

First. That the party of the first part doth hereby let and hire to the party of the second part for the term of five years from the first day of January, A. D. 1875, the labor and services of not to exceed fifty convicts, now or hereafter to be confined in the Iowa State Penitentiary at Fort Madison, (if so many there may be under the specifications hereinafter contained) to be employed by the said party of the second part at the following trades and occupations, viz: manufacture of chairs,

school furniture, and coffins. Nothing in this agreement shall prevent the Warden from employing a limited number of convicts in shoemaking and tailoring for the use of the convicts.

Second. It is agreed by the party of the first part that for the use of said labor during the term of this lease, the party of the second part shall use the following shops, now situated in said prison-yard, to-wit: Shops numbers one (1) and two (2), the east half of the west dry-kiln, the north half of the cellar under shop number one (1), in case it should be required for the purpose of putting in an engine, otherwise said cellar to be abandoned by said party of the second part, use of state shops free when not required by Warden for other purposes or leased to other contractors. Also ground without the prison walls, commencing 66 feet north of the northwest corner of the ground leased to B. S. Brown, running east 100 feet, north 135 feet, west 100 feet, south 135 feet to place of beginning. And it is further agreed and understood that for said labor the party of the second part shall pay at the rate of sixty cents (60c) per day for each convict.

Third. The party of the first part further agrees that said J. D. Trebilcock and John M. Johnson shall have the privilege of going to and from said shops at all proper times to instruct said convicts in said trades, and to carry in and out materials and manufactured articles, or they may employ to do the same such person or persons as the Warden of the Penitentiary may approve, said contractors and employes being, while within the walls of said prison-yard, subject to all the rules and regulations now or hereafter established by the proper state authorities.

Fourth. It is further agreed that the party of the second part shall have assigned them, so far as practicable, convicts skilled in the work to be done under this contract, and no convict whose term of sentence is less than one year shall be assigned on this contract.

Fifth. The convicts so to be employed shall be able-bodied men, by which term is meant those who are capable of performing a reasonable day's work, and in case of any disagreement between the Warden of the Penitentiary and the party of the second part, in regard to the physical ability of any convict, the same shall be conclusively determined by the physician of the penitentiary.

Sixth. The convicts shall be guarded and kept in good discipline at the expense of the State, but the State of Iowa shall in no case be liable to the party of the second part for any loss by fire or other casualties.

Seventh. It is further agreed that the party of the first part shall

furnish water for shops for the use of this contract. Also three runners whose duty it shall be to build fires, clean shops and do the necessary running for this contract.

Eighth. It is further agreed that said shops shall be warmed at the expense of the party of the first part, and the fixtures for heating said shops shall be made reasonably secure as to fire.

Ninth. In estimating the per diem, as aforesaid, to be paid for each convict, the usual time for estimating a day's work, to-wit: ten hours average through the year, shall be computed.

Tenth. It is further agreed that if at any time the number of prisoners in the penitentiary should not be sufficient to supply the full number specified in this and other prison contracts, now or hereafter let by authority of the State, and also cooking, cleaning and other necessary matters, which, in the judgment of the Warden, it may be for the interest of the State to employ them, the number of able-bodied convicts not so employed by the Warden, shall be apportioned according to the number contracted to each contractor, reference also being had to the skill and value of convicts in the several trades carried on by the different contractors.

Eleventh. If at any time the convicts assigned to the party of the second part, within the number hereinbefore specified, shall remain idle for want of any material or tools, or for any fault of the party of the second part, the party of the second part shall still be liable to pay said sum of sixty cents (60c) per day for each convict so employed.

Twelfth. No charge is to be made for such time as a convict may be employed in learning to read and write, or does not, from sickness or other cause beyond the control of the party of the second part, perform his ordinary labor.

Thirteenth. In the case of the loss of the shops hereinbefore specified, or material damage to the same by fire or other casualty, by reason of which they cannot be occupied, then the party of the second part shall not be liable to pay for any labor of the convicts during the time for which the State shall not furnish another, or rebuild said shops; nor shall the State of Iowa be liable for any damages for such unemployed labor, until such shops can, with reasonable diligence, be rebuilt.

Fourteenth. It is further agreed that the State of Iowa shall not carry on any of the trades hereinbefore specified, within the walls of said prison, nor contract nor lease convict labor for the same, during the continuance of this lease, without the consent of the party of the

second part. *Provided*, the occupations hereinbefore named are being carried on in good faith by the party of the second part.

Fifteenth. All tools and implements are to be furnished by the party of the second part for the use of the hands so employed by them.

Sixteenth. All manufactured articles shall be removed from the shops as soon as finished, and no article shall be stored in the shops in a partial or unfinished condition an unreasonable length of time. The Warden shall have full power to remove at the expense of the party of the second part, all articles stored or kept in shops in violation of this provision, and also all shavings or other rubbish, that will endanger the safety of the buildings.

Seventeenth. The time of the convicts herein leased shall be kept by the Warden of the prison, or his Deputy, and his books shall be presumptive evidence of the correctness thereof; and a written statement shall be given to the party of the second part, or their foreman, each day.

Eighteenth. The party of the second part shall account with the Warden of the penitentiary on the second Monday in each month, for the labor of the convicts under this contract for the preceding month, and shall execute their promissory note for the amount due, which shall be made payable to the State of Iowa, and the sureties shall be liable on their bond for the amount of said note, or notes, as upon an original undertaking by them, and each of them. Said notes shall be payable three months after date, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum after maturity.

Nineteenth. It is further agreed that in case the party of the second part shall refuse to make settlement, as aforesaid, or in case any note or notes given for convict labor, as aforesaid, shall remain unpaid after the same shall become due, and after specific written demand thereof, then the party of the second part shall, at the election of the Executive Council of the State of Iowa, forfeit all rights and privileges under this agreement, and the State shall have the right to resume absolute control over the labor of said convicts, and to re-let the same as though this contract had not been executed.

Twentieth. It is further agreed that no tinkering shall be permitted in the shops, by officers, foreman or convicts; nor shall any materials or tools be carried from the shops to the convict cells for said purpose.

Twenty-first. It is further agreed that this contract shall not be assigned by said party of the second part, without the consent of the Warden, with the approval of the Executive Council.

JAMES W. CAMPBELL,

J. A. T. HULL,

H. W. CARTWRIGHT,

of the first part.

J. . TREBILCOCK,

JOHN M. JOHNSON,

of the second part.

Approved, August 12, 1874.

C. C. CARPENTER,

JOSIAH T. YOUNG,

JOHN RUSSELL,

WM. CHRISTY.

By articles of agreement entered into this 27th day of November, A. D. 1874, between H. W. Cartwright, James W. Campbell and J. A. T. Hull, Commissioners for and in behalf of the State of Iowa, of the first part, and O. B. Dodge, of the second part.

WHEREAS, Certain proposals have heretofore been made by the party of the second part for the convict labor hereinafter mentioned, which proposals have been accepted by the party of the first part, for and in the name of the State of Iowa, now, therefore, it is agreed :

First. That the party of the first part doth hereby let and hire to the party of the second part for the term of five years from the first day of March, A. D. 1875, the labor and services of seventy-five men, with the further agreement that the said party of the second part shall, by the first day of December, A. D. 1875, take an addition of twenty-five convicts, making one hundred men hereby contracted for. Said men to be from the convicts now, or hereafter to be, confined in the Iowa State Penitentiary at Fort Madison (if so many there may be under the specifications hereinafter contained), to be employed by said party of the second part at the following trades and occupations, to-wit : The manufacture of boots and shoes, and boot and shoe pacs. Nothing in this contract or agreement shall prevent the Warden from employing a limited number of convicts in shoemaking and tailoring for the use of the convicts.

Second. It is agreed by the party of the first part, that for the use of said labor during the term of this lease, the party of the second

part shall use the following shops, now situated in said prison yard, to-wit: The two shops known as "State shops," and an addition thereto 14 x 70 feet, one story high, to be erected by the State. And it is further agreed and understood that for said labor the party of the second part shall pay at the rate of sixty (60) cents per day for each convict.

Third. The party of the first part further agrees that said O. B. Dodge shall have the privilege of going to and from said shops at all proper times to instruct said convicts in said trades, and to carry in and out materials and manufactured articles, or they may employ to do the same such person or persons as the Warden of the Penitentiary may approve; said contractor and employes being, while within the walls of said prison yard, subject to all the rules and regulations now or hereafter established by the proper State authorities.

Fourth. The convicts so to be employed shall be able-bodied men, by which term is meant those who are capable of performing a reasonable day's work, and in case of any disagreement between the party of the second part and the Warden of the Penitentiary, in regard to the physical ability of any convict, the same shall be conclusively determined by the Physician of the Penitentiary.

Fifth. The convicts shall be guarded and kept in good discipline at the expense of the State; but the State of Iowa shall in no case be liable to the party of the second part for any loss by fire or other casualties.

Sixth. It is further agreed that said shops shall be warmed at the expense of the party of the first part; and the said party of the first part further agrees to furnish five runners for the one hundred men hereby contracted; said runners to build fires, carry water, police shops and do the necessary running for this contract. The party of the first part further agrees to furnish water for this contract.

Seventh. In estimating the per diem as aforesaid to be paid for each convict, the usual time for estimating a day's work, to-wit: ten hours average through the year shall be computed.

Eighth. It is further agreed that if at any time the number of prisoners in the penitentiary should not be sufficient to supply the full number specified in this and other prison contracts, now or hereafter let by authority of the state, and also sufficient for cooking, cleaning, and other necessary matters, which, in the judgment of the Warden, it may be for the interest of the state to employ them, the number of able-bodied convicts not so employed by the Warden shall be apportioned

according to the number contracted to each contractor, reference also being had to the skill and value of convicts in the several trades carried on by the different contractors.

Ninth. If at any time the convicts assigned to the party of the second part within the number hereinbefore specified shall remain idle for want of any material or tools, or for any fault of the party of the second part, the party of the second part shall still be liable to pay said sum of sixty (60) cents per day for each convict so employed.

Tenth. No charge is to be made for such time as a convict may be employed in learning to read and write, or does not, from sickness or other cause beyond the control of said party of the second part, perform his ordinary labor.

Eleventh. In the case of the loss of the shops hereinbefore specified, or material damage to the same by fire, or other casualty, by reason of which they cannot be occupied, then the party of the second part shall not be liable to pay for the labor of the convicts during the time for which the state shall not furnish another, or rebuild said shops, nor shall the state of Iowa be liable for any damages for such unemployed labor, until such shops can, with reasonable diligence, be rebuilt.

Twelfth. It is further agreed that the State of Iowa shall not carry on any of the trades hereinbefore specified, within the walls of said prison, (except for use of convicts) nor contract or lease convict labor for the same, during the continuance of this lease, without the consent of the party of the second part.

Thirteenth. All tools and implements are to be furnished by the party of the second part for the use of the hands so employed by him.

Fourteenth. All manufactured articles shall be removed from the shops as soon as finished, and no article shall be stored in the shops in a partial or unfinished condition an unreasonable length of time. The Warden shall have full power to remove, at the expense of the party of the second part, all articles stored or kept in the shops in violation of this provision; and also all shavings or other rubbish that will endanger the safety of the buildings.

Fifteenth. The time of the convicts herein leased shall be kept by the Warden of the prison, or his deputy, and his books shall be presumptive evidence of the correctness thereof, and a written statement shall be given to the party of the second part, or their foreman, each day.

Sixteenth. The party of the second part shall account with the

Warden of the Penitentiary, on the first Monday in each month, for the labor of the convicts under his contract for the preceding month, and shall execute his promissory note for the amount due, which shall be made payable to the state of Iowa, and the sureties shall be liable on their bond for the amount of said note, or notes, as upon an original undertaking by them, and each of them. Said notes shall be payable three months after date, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum after maturity.

Seventeenth. It is further agreed that if the party of the second part shall refuse to make settlement as aforesaid, or in case any note, or notes, given for convict labor, as aforesaid, shall remain unpaid after the same shall become due, and after specific demand thereof, then the party of the second part shall, at the election of the State Executive Council of the State of Iowa, forfeit all rights and privileges under this agreement, and the state shall have the right to resume absolute control over the labor of said convicts, and to re-let the same, as though this contract had not been executed.

Eighteenth. It is further agreed that no convict whose term of sentence is less than one year shall be assigned to this contract without the consent of the party of the second part.

Nineteenth. It is further agreed that no tinkering shall be permitted in the shops by officers, foremen, or convicts; nor shall any material or tools be carried from the shops to the convict cells for said purpose.

Twentieth. It is further agreed that this contract shall not be assigned by the party of the second part without the consent of the Warden, with the approval of the Executive Council.

H. W. CARTWRIGHT,
J. W. CAMPBELL,
J. A. T. HULL,
Commissioners.

O. B. DODGE.

Approved, December 2nd, 1874.

C. C. CARPENTER,
JOSIAH T. YOUNG,
WM. CHRISTY.

By articles of agreement entered into this 30th day of April, 1875, between H. W. Cartwright, James W. Campbell, and J. A. T. Hull, Commissioners for and in behalf of the State of Iowa, of the first part, and O. B. Dodge, of Red Wing, Minnesota, of the second part.

WHEREAS, Certain proposals have heretofore been made by the party of the second part for the convict labor hereinafter named, which proposals have been accepted by the party of the first part, for and in the name of the State of Iowa, now, therefore it is agreed :

First. That the party of the first part doth hereby let and hire to the party of the second part, for the term of five years from the first day of July, A. D. 1875, the labor and services of fifty (50) men ; said convicts to be from the convicts now or hereafter to be confined in the Iowa State Penitentiary at Fort Madison ; *Provided* there shall be a sufficient number of convicts confined therein to fill this and all contracts heretofore made. *Provided further*, that no man shall be assigned on this contract until the contracts heretofore made are filled.

Second. It is agreed by the party of the first part that for the use of said labor during the term of this lease, the party of the second part shall use the following shops, now situated in said prison yard, to-wit : The south half of shop number nine (9) and all of shop number ten (10). The shops to be put in good condition by the State. Shop number nine to have a floor put down, and shop number ten to be ceiled and white-washed.

Third. The party of the second part shall be allowed two month's time, without paying for use of men, to organize and instruct the convicts herein contracted for in the manufacture of boots and shoes and shoe pacs.

Fourth. It is agreed that the party of the second part shall have three lumpers under this contract, to build fires, clean shops and do the necessary running for the contract.

Fifth. The party of the first part further agrees to furnish the necessary water for this contract, in the shops.

Sixth. It is hereby agreed that in case there are not prisoners in the Iowa Penitentiary at Fort Madison, to supply this contract after all other contracts now in force are full, then the State shall not be liable in damages to the party of the second part.

Seventh. For the labor herein contracted for, the party of the second part hereby agrees to pay the sum of sixty cents per day, per man.

Eighth. This contract is hereby annexed to and made a part of the contract by and between the State of Iowa and O. B. Dodge, bearing

date November 27th, A. D. 1874, and all the conditions, stipulations, agreements and requirements, except as herein modified, contained in said contract, shall apply with equal force to this contract.

H. W. CARTWRIGHT,
JAMES W. CAMPBELL,
J. A. T. HULL.

Commissioners.

O. B. DODGE.

Approved, June 3d, 1875.

C. C. CARPENTER,
JOSIAH T. YOUNG,
B. R. SHERMAN,
WM. CHRISTY.

Contract for Prison-Labor, by O. B. Dodge.

Recorded in Executive Council Record, pages —

JOSIAH T. YOUNG,
Sec. Ex. Council.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

CLERK'S OFFICE, IOWA PENITENTIARY,)
FORT MADISON, November 9th, 1875.)

HON. SETH H. CRAIG, *Warden Iowa Penitentiary*:

SIR: I have the honor to present to you herewith the biennial report of the finances of this institution, for the term commencing November 1st, 1873, and ending October 31st, 1875, together with the customary prison statistics, taken from the books of the institution.

Your most obedient servant,

H. CLAY STUART, *Clerk*.

Received from State of Iowa.....		\$ 52,723.90
For General Support.....	\$ 12,489.02	
For Officers' Salaries.....	8,149.88	
For Guards' Salaries.....	23,485.00	
For Improvement (Laws of 15th General Assembly, Chapter 78).....	8,600.00	
	\$ 52,723.90	\$ 52,723.90

GENERAL SUPPORT FUND.

Balance on hand November 1st, 1873.....	\$ 14,448.04	
Received from Bills Receivable.....	61,407.28	
Received from United States.....	24,276.35	
Received from State of Iowa.....	12,489.02	
Received from Bills Payable.....	3,000.00	
Received from Visitors.....	580.65	
Received from Van Buren County.....	296.20	
Received from Washington County.....	291.60	
Received from Interest Account.....	213.95	
Received from B. S. Brown.....	121.80	
Received from Webster County.....	269.75	
Received from Warren County.....	111.25	
Received from Polk County.....	218.70	
Received from Fuel and Lights.....	2.00	
Paid General Support.....		\$ 119,065.96
Balance overdrawn.....	1,339.37	
	\$ 119,065.96	\$ 119,065.96

OFFICER'S SALARIES FUND.

Balance on hand November 1st, 1873.....	\$ 370.96	
Received from State.....	8,149.88	
Received from General Support Fund.....	1,895.68	
Paid Officer's Salaries.....		\$ 10,416.52
	\$ 10,416.52	\$ 10,416.52

GUARDS' SALARIES FUND.

Balance on hand November 1st, 1878	\$ 635.00	
Received from State.....	23,485.00	
Received from General Support Fund.....	6,338.05	
Paid Guards' Salaries.....		\$ 30,458.05
	\$ 30,458.05	\$ 30,458.05

CONVICTS' FUND.

Balance on hand November 1st, 1873	\$ 532.45	
Received from Convicts	4,332.37	
Paid Convicts		\$ 3,877.54
Balance on hand.....		987.28
	\$ 4,864.82	\$ 4,864.82

IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Received from State	\$ 8,600.00	
Paid Improvement		\$ 7,902.00
Balance on hand.....		698.00
	\$ 8,600.00	\$ 8,600.00

GENERAL STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

General Support Fund.....	\$ 117,728.59	\$ 119,065.98
Officers Salaries Fund	10,416.52	10,416.52
Guards' salaries Fund.....	30,458.05	30,458.05
Convicts Fund.....	4,864.82	3,877.54
Improvement Fund.....	8,600.00	7,902.00
Balance on hand		345.91
	\$ 172,065.98	\$ 172,065.98

STATE OF IOWA. }
COUNTY OF LEE, } ss.

H. Clay Stuart being duly sworn, says that the foregoing "Financial Statement" of the "Affairs of the Iowa Penitentiary," is truly made according to the best of his knowledge and belief, as fully as the same appears on the books of said penitentiary.

H. CLAY STUART, Clerk.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, by H. Clay Stuart, at my office in Fort Madison, Lee county, Iowa, the 9th day of November, 1875.

WM. P. STAUB,

[SEAL.] Clerk of District Court.

EARNINGS OF CONVICTS FOR THE PAST TWO YEARS.

November, 1873	\$2,381.20	December, 1874.....	\$1,919.56
December, 1873.....	2,403.16	January, 1875.....	1,603.62
January, 1874.....	2,456.52	February, 1875.....	1,923.88
February, 1874.....	2,362.70	March, 1875.....	3,502.70
March, 1874.....	2,662.13	April, 1875.....	3,546.80
April, 1874.....	2,468.06	May, 1875.....	3,534.10
May, 1874.....	2,496.66	June, 1875.....	3,599.30
June, 1874.....	2,649.62	July, 1875.....	3,829.60
July, 1874.....	2,511.56	August, 1875.....	3,593.68
August, 1874.....	2,659.71	September, 1875.....	3,766.96
September, 1874.....	2,819.68	October, 1875.....	3,815.52
October, 1874.....	2,505.21		
November, 1874.....	1,817.03	Total.....	\$66,828.96

Gain over two previous years is \$12,747.00.

PRISON STATISTICS.

Statement of convicts received into, and discharged from the Iowa Penitentiary, from November 1, 1873, to October 31, 1875 :

CONVICTS RECEIVED.

In confinement November 1, 1873	276
Received	474
	<hr/>
	750

CONVICTS DISCHARGED.

Expiration of sentence.....	208
Pardoned.....	37
Died	3
Military order.....	183
Hospital for the Insane.....	6
Out for new trial.....	2
Order Supreme Court	4
In confinement October 31, 1875.....	309
	<hr/>
	750

STATEMENT OF HABITS.

Temperate.....	289
Intemperate.....	205
	<hr/>
	474

SEX.

Male	467
Female	7
	<hr/>
	474

SOCIAL STATE.

Single.....	328
Married	140
Widower.....	6
	<hr/>
	474

EDUCATION.

Good.....	53
Common	258
Poor	84
None	79
	<hr/>
	474

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

Catholic.....	80
Methodist.....	37
Presbyterian	20
Lutheran	13
Baptist	10
Episcopal.....	10
Christian	8
Protestant	2
United Brethren	2
Unitarian	2
Reform	1
Universalist	1
Congregational.....	1
Mormon.....	1
None.....	276
	<hr/>
	474

STATEMENT OF TERM, AGE AND NATIVITY.

TERM.	NO.	AGE.	NO.	NATIVITY.	NO.
30 days	1	16	8	New York	68
60 days	2	17	5	Ohio	57
90 days	9	18	24	Ireland	42
4 months	4	19	24	Pennsylvania	38
5 months	1	20	27	Illinois	37
6 months	15	21	31	Indiana	24
7 months, 8 days	1	22	45	Iowa	24
9 months	10	23	45	Massachusetts	18
1 year	118	24	41	Germany	17
1 year, 15 days	1	25	1		14
1 year, 1 month	1	26	1		12
1 year, 3 months	6	27			11
1 year, 4 months	1	28	17		10
1 year, 6 months	41	29	10		9
1 year, 8 months	1	30			9
1 year, 9 months	1	31	10	Virginia	9
2 years	118	32			6
2 years, 10 days	1	33			6
2 years, 4 months	1	34			5
2 years, 6 months	7	35			5
3 years	55	36	10		5
3 years, 6 months	8	37			5
4 years	16	38			5
4 years, 6 months	2	39			4
5 years	15	40			4
5 years, 6 months	1	41			4
6 years	6	43			3
7 years	2	44			3
8 years	9	45			3
9 years	2	47			2
10 years	5	48	4	Wales	2
12 years	1	50	2	Texas	2
15 years	2	52	3	Russia	1
18 years	1	53	1	Georgia	1
20 years	2	55	3	Alabama	1
Life	2	64	1	Italy	1
		66	1	Austria	1
				Utah	1
				Minnesota	1
				Holland	1
				Hudson Bay Territory	1
				Poland	1
				Norway	1
				District of Columbia	1
				Kansas	1
				Arkansas	1
				California	1
				Nebraska	1
	474		474		474

STATEMENT OF OCCUPATION OF PRISONERS RECEIVED THE PAST TWO YEARS.

OCCUPATION.	Number.	OCCUPATION.	Number.	OCCUPATION.	Number.
Laborers.....	237	Brewers.....	2	Pipe sawyer.....	1
Farmers.....	34	Cigar-makers.....	2	Civil engineer.....	1
Painters.....	20	Brush-makers.....	2	Miner.....	1
Shoemakers.....	14	Druggists.....	2	Saloon keeper.....	1
Masons.....	13	Navigators.....	2	Distiller.....	1
Carpenters.....	12	Coopers.....	2	Broom-maker.....	1
Barbers.....	11	Brick-makers.....	2	Lawyer.....	1
Clerks.....	9	Bakers.....	2	Artist.....	1
Blacksmiths.....	8	Saddlers.....	2	Ship-rigger.....	1
Engineers.....	8	Cooks.....	2	Hostler.....	1
Machinists.....	7	Carvers.....	2	Drover.....	1
Housewives.....	7	Sawyers.....	2	Dyer.....	1
Butchers.....	6	Horse-racers.....	2	Boiler-maker.....	1
Printers.....	6	Weavers.....	2	Plasterer.....	1
Moulders.....	4	Tailors.....	2	Potter.....	1
Sailors.....	3	Carriage makers.....	2	Salesman.....	1
Harness-makers.....	3	Physicans.....	2	Merchant.....	1
Teamsters.....	3	Farrier.....	1	Musician.....	1
Railroaders.....	3	Wool-sorter.....	1	Well-digger.....	1
Firemen.....	3	School teacher.....	1		
Soldiers.....	6	Cabinet-maker.....	1		74

STATEMENT OF PLACE OF CRIME.

COUNTY, ETC.	Number.	COUNTY, ETC.	Number.	COUNTY, ETC.	Number.
Lee.....	35	Henry.....	6	Marion.....	1
Omaha.....	25	Washington.....	6	Cedar.....	1
Laramie.....	25	Warren.....	5	Johnson.....	1
Pottawattamie.....	18	Montgomery.....	5	Guthrie.....	1
Fort Douglass.....	16	Louisa.....	5	Story.....	1
Scott.....	13	Fremont.....	5	Decatur.....	1
Polk.....	13	Boone.....	5	Hamilton.....	1
Fort Saunders.....	13	Union.....	5	Van Buren.....	1
Fort D. A. Russell.....	13	Nebraska.....	5	Greene.....	1
Harrison.....	12	Buchanan.....	4	Carroll.....	1
Clinton.....	12	Keokuk.....	4	Franklin.....	1
Beaver City.....	12	Webster.....	4	Bremer.....	1
Des Moines.....	11	Jefferson.....	4	Plymouth.....	1
Muscatine.....	10	Fort Steele.....	4	Camp Brown.....	1
Dakota.....	10	Maxaska.....	3	Benton.....	1
Fort McPherson.....	10	Dubuque.....	3	Jackson.....	1
District of Iowa.....	10	Davis.....	3	Page.....	1
Woodbury.....	9	Monroe.....	3	Linn.....	1
Sidney.....	9	Madison.....	3	Lucas.....	1
Fort Fetterman.....	9	Adams.....	3	Cherokee.....	1
Clayton.....	8	Poweshiek.....	3	Cerro Gordo.....	1
Marshall.....	7	Butler.....	3	Appanoose.....	1
Delaware.....	7	Wayne.....	3	Kossuth.....	1
Jasper.....	7	Black Hawk.....	2	Cass.....	1
Mills.....	7	Floyd.....	2	Burleigh, D. T.....	1
Fort Bridger.....	7	Fayette.....	2	Fort Stambaugh.....	1
Wapello.....	6				74

CRIMES OF CONVICTS RECEIVED THE PAST TWO YEARS.

CRIMES.	NO.	CRIMES.	NO.
Larceny.....	191	Adultery.....	2
Desertion.....	84	Robbing mail.....	2
Desertion and theft.....	28	Selling liquor to Indians.....	2
Burglary.....	23	Conspiracy.....	2
Breaking and entering.....	22	Felony.....	2
Forgery.....	17	Bigamy.....	2
Manslaughter.....	11	Larceny and adultery.....	1
Conduct prejudicial to good order and Military discipline.....	9	Loaning public funds.....	1
Assault with intent to kill.....	8	Producing abortion.....	1
Robbery.....	7	Perjury.....	1
Assault with intent to murder.....	7	Receiving stolen goods.....	1
Cheating by false pretences.....	6	Seduction.....	1
Passing counterfeit money.....	6	Violation of 88th Article of war.....	1
Rape.....	6	Violation of 20th Article of war.....	1
Murder 2nd degree.....	5	Embezzlement.....	1
Drunkenness.....	4	Entering house in night time.....	1
Assault with intent to rob.....	3	Aiding prisoner to escape.....	1
Assault with intent to steal.....	3	Assault with deadly weapon.....	1
Assault with intent to rape.....	3	Incest.....	1
Murder.....	3	Arsen and larceny.....	1
Mutiny.....	2	Total.....	474

Maximum number in confinement..... 323
Minimum number in confinement..... 252
Average number in confinement..... 285 11-12

First conviction..... 448
Second conviction..... 28
Third conviction..... 2
Fourth conviction..... 1
474

White males..... 419
White females..... 7
Colored..... 17
Indian..... 1
474

Average age of convicts is 26 years, 4 months, 24 days.
Average sentence is 2 years, 6 months, 8 days.
Whole number received since the admission of the first convict, Sept. 22d, 1839, 2,065.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

HOSPITAL OF IOWA PENITENTIARY.

HON. S. H. CRAIG, *Warden of Iowa Penitentiary:*

Principals have an inherent right to a statement setting forth the transactions of their agents. The people of a sovereign State are the principals and the officials the agents.

I herewith most cheerfully comply with the fundamental truth formulated by our legislators into a requirement for me to report to you, giving a succinct history of the Medical Department of the Penitentiary during the past two years, and by the acquired experience and observation made during the past—what ought to be the course pursued in the future—with reference to the sanitary condition of the institution.

The following table includes only those who have been sick in the Hospital and excused from labor:

	No. of cases.	Days lost.	Average in days.		No. of cases.	Days lost.	Average in days.
Abscess	6	17	2 5-6	Felon.....	11	50	4 6-11
Anasarca	1	6	6	Granulated eye lids.....	2	168	84
Asthma.....	2	22	11	Headache.....	1	2	2
Albumenuria	1	49	49	Heart Disease.....	1	2	2
Amputation of finger.....	5	117	23 2-5	Injuries (minor).....	56	323	5 43-56
Bronchitis	3	49	16 1/3	Indigestion	2	47	23 1/2
Bolls	16	51	3 3-16	Inverted toe nail.....	1	2	2
Bleeding from lungs.....	1	3	3	Jaundice.....	1	4	4
Bullet extracted from cheek	1	3	3	Kidney Disease.....	2	3	1 1/2
Colds	6	12	2	Lumbago	3	11	3 2/3
Constipation	53	79	1 26-53	Measles	14	238	17
Consumption	2	138	69	Neuralgia.....	2	3	1 1/2
Cough	1	2	2	Orchitis.....	1	19	19
Conjunctivitis	12	40	3 1/2	Piles	1	6	6
Cholera morbus.....	23	51	2 5-23	Pleuritis.....	1	5	5
Dysentery	2	22	11	Pemphigus	1	22	22
Dysuria	1	3	3	Rheumatism.....	14	90	6 3-7
Diarrhoea	34	107	3 5-34	Sore Throat.....	2	2	1
Debility	6	82	5 1/2	Syphilis	7	165	23 4-7
Erysipelas	2	24	12	Stricture	1	8	8
Fracture of arm.....	2	91	45 1/2	Tonsillitis.....	7	6	2 2-7
Fracture of thigh.....	1	56	56	Tumor Exterpation.....	2	62	31
Fever, Intermittent.....	54	107	3 4-27	Varicose Veins.....	2	31	15 1/2
Fever, Remittent	12	48	4	Vaccination	1	2	2
Fever, Typhoid	3	34	11 1/2	Wounds.....	2	91	45 1/2

DEATHS.

John Marshall, Typhoid fever.....	October 4th, 1874
Frank Clifford, Anasarca.....	January 30th, 1875
Pleasant Fouts, Softening of the brain	June 27th, 1875

SENT TO HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR.

James Aiken.....	November 26, 1873
William Work.....	June, 1874
James Legree.....	June, 1874
William Work (second time).....	July 8, 1875
John Walker.....	March 8, 1875
William Aldridge.....	March 8, 1875

LIST OF MORE IMPORTANT SURGICAL CASES.

NAME.	NATURE OF INJURY.	RESULT.
John Allen.....	Comminuted Fracture of Femur.....	Good.....
John Wells.....	Necrosis of Ulna, portions removed... ..	Good.....
Squire Smith	Fracture of Osfrontis. Trephined.....	Good.....
Squire Smith.....	Fracture of Humerus and Ulna, dislocation elbow.....	Good.....
Martin McCormack.....	Operation for Entropion and Strabismus.....	Good.....
— McClane.....	Extirpation of tumor from Parotid region.....	Good.....

First. We are convinced that the bath house ought to be connected with the cell-room. There would be less coughs and colds in winter if the men did not have to march through the yard to the cell-room after bathing in a warm bath house.

Second. We are now obliged to carry the sick from a warm hospital through the open yard to the cell-room at night or have an extra guard.

The hospital should be connected with the cell-room, then the sick could be allowed to remain in the hospital all night, and at the same time be under the vigilance of the ordinary night guard, and thus avoid exposure to the men, and the expense of an extra guard to the state.

Third. The furnaces and forges are contaminating the atmosphere by the poisonous gases which they are constantly throwing off. Fine emery dust and particles of steel fill the air in the polishing shop. The means of ventilation in those two shops are not sufficient to make them as healthy as they ought to be.

Fourth. The subject of insanity demands serious consideration. Many persons live very near the border line which separates sanity from insanity, and such become insane when they are conscious that they are detected in their crime. Some do not pass the line until they

find themselves actually in the penitentiary. The worst only of such are sent to the Hospital for the Insane, and the rest we keep in the penitentiary.

There was a time when insanity was considered as the outward manifestation of an indwelling evil spirit; later, it was the evidence of a depraved evil condition of the mind or soul, hence the mal-treatment, either of an active or a passive character received by these unfortunate beings. At the present time insanity is recognized as a symptom of a diseased brain hence our more humane treatment in hospitals by medical men who are studying insanity through the morbid anatomy of the nervous system. This has raised a public sympathy for this unfortunate class of people, and now many a culprit sees through the plea of insanity a means of escaping justice. As there are degrees of all abnormal functions, so there are degrees of insanity. Many insane persons are sent to the penitentiary and many culprits escape through this door.

In the Insane Hospital, the guilty and innocent are together. In the Penitentiary, the sane and insane criminals are together.

We are not ready to admit, as a truth, the statement that all crime is the offspring of insanity, but we must confess that the more we become acquainted with insanity, and the workings of the minds of the criminals, the more are we convinced that they are more frequently yoked together than the majority of either the legal or the medical profession are willing to admit.

The mass of the people readily see and feel that the criminal ought to become the convict, or that punishment ought to follow crime. Some out of mere principles of retaliation. Others go a degree above this, and recognize a reformatory measure in the punishment; but few go so far as an English judge in pronouncing sentence of death upon a man for stealing a sheep, when he said, "I sentence you to be hung, not because you have stolen a sheep, but that sheep may not be stolen." The sending of a man to the penitentiary may be the means of preventing fifty men from deserving to be sent there.

Looking away from the comparative insignificant effect of the punishment upon the culprit, and grasping the stupendous effect upon the entire state, we can see truth in the statement of another noted judge, in sentencing a person who had established the plea of insanity, that he was of the opinion "that insane persons needed severer punishment to deter them from crime." The legal profession are frequently perplexed with this vexed question.

We are of the opinion that justice would better be served, and the

courts would be relieved of a great burden, by establishing a prison for the insane criminals—and in case a person charged with crime pleads insanity, it shall be no bar to his trial for the crime; but if he proves his insanity and is found guilty, he shall be sent to the prison for the insane; if guilty and not insane, then to the penitentiary; but if insane and not guilty, then to the hospital for the insane. By this means we shall exclude many a plea of insanity from our courts of justice, and simplify those cases which are introduced, as well as provide for a very dangerous class of criminals.

The discipline of an insane prison must necessarily differ from an ordinary penitentiary. By thus separating the criminal and innocent insane, they each have the kind of discipline appropriate to his peculiar case.

Justice demands that I acknowledge that I have received all the assistance in the care of the sick that has been necessary, and that that assistance has not been small.

We have had extra night guards when men have been too sick to be removed from the hospital to the cell-room at night. The supply and variety of medicines have been ample, and where it has been at all necessary, the sick have been well supplied with extra diet and even delicacies from your own table and to this I may attribute the success that we have had in the treatment of the sick.

We have lost by death but three in the past two years, though we have had many very sick and some severe accidents and surgical operations.

In this just tribute of your humane and sympathetic care for the sick I know that I am but echoing the sentiment of all those convicts, who have been the recipients of such timely care. The personal treatment that I have met with has been gratifying. My wishes have been received and complied with cheerfully by all the officials, as well as by the inmates of the penitentiary.

J. J. M. ANGEAR, M. D.,
Surgeon Iowa Penitentiary.

FORT MADISON, IOWA,
November 1st, 1875.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

TO HON. S. H. CRAIG, *Warden of the Iowa Penitentiary*:

SIR:—In reviewing, so far as practicable, the work of the past two years,—which has been one of seed-sowing, of careful nurture, and, in some cases, ingathering of “first-fruits,”—and in presenting to you, and through you to the State, a few facts with reference to the religious and educational interests of her convicts, I find abundant occasion for devout gratitude to Him who alone giveth the increase, and evidences neither few nor doubtful that our labors are not in vain in the Lord.

In my case, both as chaplain and as teacher, is this saying fulfilled: “One soweth and another reapeth.” * * * “Other men labored and ye are entered into their labors.” And I would that I could more fully than either my knowledge of the facts or the limits of this report will admit of, award to the faithful and devoted men who filled the office of chaplain during the seventeen months of the biennium just closed, the measure of commendation to which their work has entitled them. In the case however of my immediate predecessor, Rev. J. Sunderland, now of Ottumwa, neither limitations as to space, nor any other consideration, should be allowed to exclude a tribute which he has so richly earned. Of the ability, zeal, and fidelity with which he discharged the duties of chaplain and teacher, I have had constantly recurring evidences; and in the earnestness, wisdom, and effectiveness with which he labored, I have had an example worthy of generous emulation. I am deeply thankful to Providence that the work was passed over to me from such hands, and in such excellent condition. And further than this, in witnessing the number of those converted under his labors, and the warm place which those labors had earned for him in the abiding gratitude and ardent affection of the men whose good he sought, I saw new verification of the Saviour's words: “And he that reapeth receiveth wages,” and found new inspiration and hope

in entering upon the work, in which I count myself happy to have part.

Our educational work is carried on chiefly, though not exclusively, by means of a night-school, which consists of five grades or classes, each containing about twenty men, and each occupying one evening of every week. The session is two hours in length. Each grade or class, on account of our necessarily limited accommodations for writing, is divided into two sections, one of which writes while the other reads and spells. Each section spends about 40 minutes in writing, and the same length of time in reading and spelling. The remaining part of the session is devoted to Arithmetic. The penmanship is taught by one of the convicts, whose beautiful chirography is the admiration of all who have seen it; and the rapid progress of some of the pupils under his tuition is most encouraging.

Of the progress of the pupils in other departments, much might be said that would be gratifying to all who feel an interest in this important work which the State has undertaken to do for her convicts.

That the results achieved are all that could be desired, is by no means true. That they are such as would greatly surprise even many best acquainted with the situation, is a fact which it affords me genuine pleasure to state. It must be borne in mind, however, that the class of which the school is composed, are the least intelligent, oftentimes men who either have never enjoyed or have never improved any educational advantages whatever. Add to this, in many cases, natural deficiency, and in many more, an acquired incapacity for study, the result of total want of mental discipline in earlier life,—a partial paralysis of the power of application from years of inaction, and that gradual diminution of the powers of observation and memory, which to a greater or less extent attends the transition from youth to middle life in the case of all, and to an extent most pitiful in the case of the vicious and besotted. And add to all this again, even in the case of those of brightest intellect, the weariness and dullness that must inevitably follow ten hour of hard labor, and the very limited time possible for study, and we have some of the many hindrances we are compelled to encounter in the prosecution of our work. An array of obstacles which would overwhelm one with discouragement but for one counter-balancing and all-conquering fact, namely this: The men have been taught by a sad experience at what a terrible disadvantage an illiterate man enters upon the competitions of life, and this lesson has oftentimes been so burned into their very souls, that they have a marvelous

appreciation of the value of an education, and in many cases improve their limited opportunities with an avidity that is delightful to witness and which results in most gratifying progress.

Of the salutary influence of healthy mental activity upon the general discipline of the institution, you are in better position for judging than myself. But I am satisfied that had the school no other mission than to relieve the monotony of convict life, and throw the men's minds out of the morbid and demoralizing ruts of thought, into which they are so inclined to run, it would more than repay the labor and money which it costs. But it does far more than this. It offers a great compensation for the loss of liberty, as well as a relief from the irksomeness of Confinement. It opens a new world to many of the convicts, and is to them as the inspiration of a new life. It causes them to see in the State's dealing with them a parental interest, and not merely a disposition to punish their evil doing.

I can not dismiss this subject without thanking you, on behalf of the pupils of the night-school, for your kindness in providing each of them with a lamp in his cell, thus completing their facilities, so far as now practicable, for the successful prosecution of their studies. Could every cell in the prison be furnished with a jet of gas it would prove a truly reformatory measure, as well as, in the end, an economical one. I may add that each pupil is furnished with copy-book, pen and ink in his cell, so that he may supplement his weekly instructions with daily practice.

I intimated at the outset, and ought now to state, that a number of the prisoners who can not now be admitted into the night-school, on account of our limited accommodations, are furnished with text books, and are pursuing their studies in private, and some of them with great diligence and success.

The inadequateness of the accommodations extemporized by your ingenuity in the west end of the cell-room, in default of the State to provide a suitable school-room, is too obvious to need any extended notice from me.

To expect the best results from a school held in such a place, and liable to constant interruptions, would be as unreasonable as the conduct of a certain early Egyptian Monarch engaged extensively in brick-making, who insisted upon undiminished results, while he refused to furnish an item indispensable to the process.

Archimedes, you remember, in proposing to move the world, had a keen appreciation of the necessity of "*a somewhere to stand.*" One

undertaking the instruction of the convicts in the Iowa Penitentiary, has an equally vivid realization of the necessity of a suitable place in which to teach.

But I must turn to another and still more important part of the work entrusted to my care; yet not without this remark: that the pleasant relations and kindly intercourse which the teacher enjoys with the men, in aiding them to acquire the rudiments of human knowledge, afford him such opportunities for cultivating their acquaintance, and make for him such a place in their gratitude and good will, as give him ready access to their hearts when, as Chaplain, he comes to them with the lessons of that higher wisdom, which "hath the promise of the life that now is and of that which is to come." I cannot, therefore find any occasion for regret in the fact that the two offices are blended in one,—for, constantly occupied, as almost all the men are at their work, the school is decidedly the best opportunity I have for forming that close, personal acquaintance, which is so essential to a Chaplain's highest usefulness.

And just here I will allude to two other means of forming this individual acquaintance with the convicts: My predecessor left me the example of spending his entire Sabbath in the cell-room, in personal conversation with the men in their cells. This example I have found it exceedingly pleasant and profitable to follow with all practicable diligence. It is a work far more appreciated by the men than are our public ministrations; for the latter, they say, we are paid; but our personal visitations they recognize as the offspring of good will, and an interest in their individual welfare. Akin to this is the writing of letters for those unable to write, and the doing of such other little favors as their circumstances may demand. I need not tell you that kindness is a key that can find access to almost every human heart, and however callous our men may be on every other side of their nature, they are almost universally accessible if approached on this side.

Under this head I may also mention the supplying the men with reading matter from the Sunday School Library and our constantly recruited stock of religious newspapers and literary periodicals. The distribution of the larger portion of this reading matter is accomplished through the Sabbath School, for which I am indebted to yourself and our efficient Deputy Warden. This I supplement with a similar distribution in the cell-room. The very large demand in this direction is met by contributions from the more thoughtful of our philanthropic and Christian fellow-citizens, in response to oft-repeated

appeals. And I will, while expressing my high appreciation of, and warm gratitude for this co-operation on the part of the Christian public, take the liberty to recommend to those of them, under whose eye this report shall come, that they "Abound therein more and more."

Of the condition of the Prison Library, newly and largely recruited by choice works, selected by yourself and my predecessor, and arranged and catalogued by him, I doubt not you have made mention. It needs but a reference to its catalogue to satisfy any of our citizens of the wisdom of the selections that have thus far been made. Its only need is more of the same kind.

Did my limits permit, I should feel called upon to notice at some length a fact which constitutes one of the most favorable conditions for the reformation of the inmates of the prison. I mean the atmosphere of *good feeling*—if such homely phrase is admissible—which almost universally characterizes the men placed by the State in your charge. No higher tribute could be paid to the wisdom and firmness and generous sympathy exercised in the discipline of the institution, than is paid by the countenances and conduct of the convicts in the presence of any one before whom they feel free to exhibit their real sentiments. My opportunities for knowing their real feelings are probably as good as those of any person whomsoever, and I would that I had space to fully state what I know.

Of the Chapel services proper, I am thankful to be able to report that never since my appointment to the office of Chaplain have I been prevented by sickness or any other cause from being present to conduct this deeply interesting service. I am thankful to God to be able to state that, with very rare exceptions, the men give the closest and most earnest attention to the truths presented, that I have ever witnessed. I have endeavored to present God's truth in its saving essentials, as received by all Christians in common, without descending to the unimportant details upon which they are divided, and having God's assurance that His "word shall not return void," I leave the result with Him.

Of the Sabbath School, although organized and conducted in some measure independently of the Chaplaincy, I cannot forbear to speak. Hon. J. M. Beck, of the Supreme Bench, is its Superintendent, of whose zeal and fidelity you are, from Sabbath to Sabbath, an eye witness. A corps of equally devoted teachers are weekly bringing the bread of life to the men, in that near, personal contact which permits the latter to feel the warmth of the hand that bears to them the living bread,

and blends with the power of truth that other almost omnipotent agency, the power of *personal influence*.

To this, probably, more than to any other human instrumentality, we are indebted for the encouraging results which we, from time to time, witness.

Soon after my appointment to the chaplaincy I took the liberty to suggest to the officers of the school the propriety of introducing the International Series of Uniform Lessons. The suggestion was approved and acted upon, and by your kindness the men were supplied with the Lesson Leaves, and have ever since pursued the study of these lessons with unwonted interest and profit. The word of God, whether taught from the pulpit or in the closer contact of the Sabbath School class, or read in the solitude of the cells, gives new proof continually of its power unto salvation.

The social meeting, as it is termed, which is held at the close of the chapel service, was instituted by my predecessor, and is an instrumentality of wonderful potency for good, and is wonderful in itself. Such expressions of the peace and joy that follow from a sense of pardoned sin, of gratitude for the Providence that arrested them in their career of sin and crime, and placed them in what has literally been to them a "penitentiary," would surprise any one who has never heard them, and convince even the skeptical of the sincerity of their repentance. To make men accept joyfully their confinement, to transfigure countenances but lately haggard and marred by guilt and shame, and cause them to wear an unruffled serenity—to make them eloquent with "a peace that passeth all understanding," and sometimes even radiant with "joy unspeakable and full of glory," is not the work of hypocrisy, nor of a superficial religious sentimentalism, but of the Spirit of the Living God.

From twelve to fifteen per cent. of the entire number of convicts openly avow, by their attendance upon the social meeting, their resolution to lead a Christian life. Even some who are here unjustly bear their terrible trial with Christian resignation and patience.

But certainly some means ought to be devised for the investigation and relief of these exceptional cases, more effectual than any now in operation in Iowa. The blindness that would ignore the existence of *any* such cases, would be as consummate as the credulity that would accept the innocence of all who claim to be so. Some measure calculated to secure more substantial justice and more equal infliction of sentences, would be most wholesome in its reformatory influence upon convicts.

One other point claims my attention: It is the finding employment for our convicts when they are discharged, and no point of more vital importance can be touched upon. It takes a vast amount of grace or grit, or both, to go out from a penitentiary and be refused employment on every application for it, to be turned away from respectable boarding places, to be cold-shouldered at every turn, and still stand firm, bearing the burden of scorn and anxiety and pennilessness and friendlessness, and never yield to discouragement, nor accept sympathy from the only class who usually offer it—the degraded and vicious. Few of these poor, weak men have spiritual vitality enough—however sincere they may be—to long endure this cold reception and not be chilled to the core. The State owes no higher duty to these, its wards, than to meet, as best it may, this crying want. Policy and principle speak with equal emphasis; and Philanthropists and Christians, as individuals, have a duty here, as well as the State at large.

Knowing how deeply you feel the need of encouragement for these men, as yet in but the infancy of their new life, and sent out into the wintry atmosphere of distrust, and with few doors open to them except to vice and crime, I leave to you the suggestion of a remedy.

I might refer to the numerous letters I am receiving from discharged convicts, who are now leading lives of honest work, and humble piety, but knowing that you are in the frequent receipt of letters of the same character, I deem it unnecessary, further than to say, that, having sincerely invited, I assiduously maintain this correspondence, recognizing in it a part alike of my work and my reward.

Thanking you, and all your officers, for the valuable co-operation you have rendered in my department,

I am respectfully yours,

CHAS. F. WILLIAMS, *Chaplain.*

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS

TO LEASE THE LABOR OF CONVICTS AT THE PENITENTIARY OF THE
STATE AT FORT MADISON.

TO THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE STATE OF IOWA :

Gentlemen:—We, the Commissioners appointed under Chapter 35 of the Private, Local and Temporary Acts of the 15th General Assembly, to lease the Convict labor of the Iowa Penitentiary, at Fort Madison, would respectfully report that said Commission organized on the 14th day of April, A. D. 1874, by electing Hon. H. W. Cartwright, Chairman; and immediately entered upon the work assigned to us. At our first meetings but little could be done further than get what information concerning the best method of letting prison labor attainable, and considering the advantages in connection with the Iowa Penitentiary which we had to offer, as inducements for contractors to bid for the labor to be leased. We were also compelled to consider how we could arrange the shop room of the prison in such manner as to enable us to lease all the convicts to the best advantage. In this connection all the different branches of business generally carried on in state prisons were considered and we at once saw that unless we could induce manufacturers of shoes or cigars to take a number of the men, we would not have the shop-room necessary to fully accommodate three hundred convicts. The law under which we were acting did not specify what number of convicts we should lease, but it did specify that the number in the Iowa Penitentiary at Fort Madison should not be reduced below "Three hundred," if there were that number sentenced. Taking this question as presented in the law, we decided to lease Three Hundred Convicts if we could, and leave the question for your Honorable Body to determine whether the law contemplated the removal of any convicts from the new penitentiary at Anamosa to Fort Madison to fill these contracts.

It was further decided impracticable to advertise in the newspapers of Iowa. Contractors would, in all probability, have to be sought without our borders. We therefore decided to, and did, advertise in the *Times*, of Chicago; the *Gazette*, of Cincinnati; the *Democrat*, of St. Louis; and the *State Register*, of Des Moines. We were unanimously of the opinion that the Labor should be let to more than one firm, and accordingly advertised to let in squads of fifty, or more. By this we could give men of moderate means a chance to compete and in that way we expected to encourage competition. It was not practicable to let

the labor in less number than fifty, as the shop room, within the walls, was so arranged for machinery, and facilities for manufacturing, as to require at least two shops for each contractor.

In addition to our advertising in the newspapers above mentioned, we decided to print a number of circulars embodying what we conceived to be the advantages of the Iowa Penitentiary, in location, discipline, accessibility to markets and supplies, and rates of transportation. These we distributed to as many contractors and manufacturers as we could, and solicited correspondence on the subject of contracting for prison labor. By this means we reached a very large class of persons to whose notice we desired to bring the fact that Iowa had prison labor on the market.

We found that Iowa was not alone in seeking employment for convict labor. Kansas was advertising liberally in newspapers and by circulars; New York was similarly situated, having a large number of convicts to lease while Ohio and other States had men idle for want of bidders.

In view of the difficulty we expected to have in leasing our labor at 60 cents per day, per man, and being assured by the contractors then employing the labor of our prison, that they would not bid at 60 cents, we determined to visit the penitentiaries at Joliet, Illinois, and Columbus, Ohio, in order to gain all possible information relative to the manner of contracting prison labor in those famous prisons. We did so, and it will not be inappropriate to state briefly the results of our observations.

At Joliet we found over 1200 convicts confined. The general management of the prison was excellent. The State furnishes everything. The contractors take the men at a certain price, (whatever is agreed to by the contractors and commissioners) and pay the State a nominal price for power, in no case covering more than cost, and the State furnishes the teams to haul all material from without the prison to the shops and take out manufactured articles; ample storage room without and within the prison walls is also furnished, as well as large, well ventilated shops, heated by the State, and runners to do the necessary running for the contract.

The highest price paid for labor was eighty-one and a third cents per day per man, and was on the stone contract to do work for the State. The large majority of the convicts were leased at sixty-five cents per day, per man. Taking into consideration the facilities of, and what is furnished at the Joliet prison, in connection with nearness to Chicago, and low rates of transportation, the rate realized for their convict labor was not equal to the minimum fixed by our law. Their highest rate, which was only for a small number of men, was not more than our labor at sixty cents. They have no minimum but lease to the highest bidder. The prison Commissioners of Illinois, were in session at the time of our visit, and expressed themselves as being strongly in favor of the system of the Joliet prison. One thing we learned was, that they never have any trouble to lease convicts. As soon as a contract expires it is either immediately renewed, or others stand ready to take the labor. Such was the testimony of the Commissioners.

At Columbus we found 1015 Convicts confined. The Penitentiary is well supplied with large, well arranged shops and each contractor

was furnished ample room to work his labor to the best advantage. The State has fixed a minimum of seventy cents per day, per man, and furnishes nothing except shop room. The Commissioners were not in session while we were there, and the Warden being a new man in the place was unable to give us much information. We learned that there were over fifty convicts idle, and although the Commissioners had advertised for bids, none had been made for this labor. The contractors, generally, declared the price too high, and the Warden agreed with them. The highest price paid was \$1.11 for a small number of men in the foundry, and this price included some outlay by the State in furnishing shops. The large majority of the men contracted were at seventy cents, and the State hires a large number at cigar making by the piece. These make from fifty to sixty cents per day each. They are not leased as contemplated by law and cannot be, as seventy cents is the minimum fixed by statute, so the authorities manufacture cigars at so much a thousand. We became acquainted, while in Columbus with Benjamin S. Brown, a contractor of twenty-five years experience, and ranking as one of the most successful and prominent in the manufacture of "Farming Tools." He discussed the prison labor question with us, and thought the Iowa prison would be a good point for him, in order to protect his interest in the Northwest. He came to Fort Madison some days before the time for opening our bids and gave a careful examination of all the advantages we could offer. He expressed himself much pleased with the healthfulness of the prisoners, and highly commended the administration of Warden Craig, and extolled the discipline as being equal, if not superior, to any prison in the country. He put in a bid for the labor of one hundred men, and his was the only bid offered us. He asked for six shops. In considering his proposition, we could not agree and Mr. Brown finally so modified it that we felt we would not be justifiable in rejecting it, especially as our action was not binding on the State until approved by your Honorable Body. If we had rejected the bid and failed to lease the convicts, we felt that the people of Iowa would justly hold us responsible. So we signed a contract giving Mr. Brown exclusive right to manufacture "Agricultural Implements," which contract was approved by you.

We consider our trip to Columbus productive of good results. It gave us a practical knowledge of our business, and secured a contractor of experience and high commercial standing. The State is certainly to be congratulated in numbering Mr. Brown among the contractors for her prison labor. Already has he made such improvements, of a permanent, fixed value, as to indicate that he has come to stay, making Iowa one of his manufacturing points for years in the future, not only for five years, but while he remains in the business. His expenditure for buildings on the grounds of the State amounts to at least \$5,000. So we can reasonably expect that on the expiration of this contract, the State can re-let this labor on fair terms, without delay, and at very small expense.

Having succeeded in letting the labor of one hundred Convicts, we were encouraged to continue our efforts to lease the remainder. In discussing the question, it was decided advisable for part of the Commission to go to St. Louis, to confer with the large Tobacco Dealers of that city and endeavor to induce some one to take a contract for manu-

facturing cigars. The Warden and Mr. Hull did go to St. Louis and spent some days trying to work up a contract, but without effect. Turning our attention again to liberally distributing circulars and personally seeing all whom it was possible to talk with on the subject, we finally induced Messrs. Trebilcock & Johnson, of Bloomfield, Iowa, to visit the Penitentiary with a view of taking a contract for manufacturing Chairs. They, after investigating the business, entered into a contract with us for the labor of Fifty Convicts to be employed in manufacturing Chairs, Coffins, and School Furniture, which contract was submitted to, and approved by your Honorable Body.

While these gentlemen are not experienced in working prison labor, they are energetic business men, and will make the contract successful.

Having disposed of the agricultural, or farming tool, and the furniture departments, and leased shops No's. one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), and seven (7), we had one hundred and fifty convicts to lease, and shops eight (8), nine (9), and ten (10), together with the two large shops known as state shops remaining. The business contracted for required really more room than we granted, so that we could not regret giving so great a proportion of our shops to the number leased. But it rendered it necessary to look up branches of business which would require less room, in order to be successful with the remainder. We concentrated our efforts on the boot and shoe and cigar business. In either, a large number of men could be employed in our remaining shops. With this end in view we corresponded with a large number of tobacco dealers and shoe manufacturers. Messrs. Campbell and Cartwright spent some time with Mr. Barhydt, a large boot and shoe dealer of Burlington, for the purpose of inducing him to take a "shoe contract." While we failed in inducing Mr. Barhydt to take a contract, yet through him we became acquainted with C. W. Burbank, commercial agent of O. B. Dodge, of Red Wing, Minnesota. Mr. Burbank visited the penitentiary, and gave the question of employing prison labor in the manufacture of shoe pacs, a careful consideration. He submitted the result of his observations to Mr. Dodge, and induced him to visit the penitentiary and meet us. Mr. Dodge is one of the leading manufacturers of boot and shoe pacs in the United States, and we felt the importance of securing him as one of our contractors. We offered him all the inducements in our power to grant. The result was that Mr. Dodge finally made us certain proposals for the labor of one hundred convicts. Seventy-five the 1st day of March, 1875, and the remaining twenty-five the 1st day of December, 1875. The proposals were accepted and contract signed. This contract was also approved by you. We gave Mr. Dodge what was known as state shops, with a small addition to be erected by the state. Mr. Dodge commenced at once getting ready for his contract. Mr. Burbank assumed entire charge of the work in the prison, and by his energy and skill has already demonstrated the fact that this branch of business will be carried on successfully in our prison.

Mr. Dodge has been so well pleased with the character and quantity of work done in the prison, that he, in April last, proposed to contract for the remaining fifty convicts, to be employed in the same business. We have contracted with him for that number, making the total num-

ber on Mr. Dodge's contract one hundred and fifty convicts. We granted him with the additional men, shop No. ten (10), and the south half of shop No. nine (9).

After we had disposed of the convict labor to such advantage as to leave us extra shops, Mr. Brown made a request of us for the use of shop No. eight (8), and we, in view of the bulky machinery used in this branch of business, and to insure the better comfort of the convicts, granted him this additional shop.

We cannot feel otherwise than satisfied at the success which has crowned our efforts in leasing the full number of convicts. We have secured the introduction of a new business, and have let the various contracts to men of such standing as to place the prison on a good basis and make future lettings of labor a much less complicated matter.

In conclusion, we desire to return our hearty thanks for the earnest co-operation you have given us in our labor.

H. W. CARTWRIGHT,
JAMES W. CAMPBELL,
J. A. T. HULL.

REPORT.

To the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

Your committee appointed to visit and report upon the condition of the Iowa State Penitentiary, at Fort Madison, beg leave to state that they have performed that duty, and present the following report and recommendations :

Your committee found the prison in good condition ; the prisoners in good health, and working faithfully and cheerfully. Indeed, the interest and zeal manifested in the work by the prisoners was most apparent, and could but be accepted as positive evidence of the efficient management of the prison. Harsh discipline and insufficient food could never present such results.

We found the health of the inmates good, the average in hospital being very few in number. The prison, at present contract prices for labor, and, under its efficient management, will undoubtedly be self-sustaining and afford something toward making some minor improvements much needed.

The work of the chaplain, Rev. C. F. Williams, in the Sunday school and in the night school, is adding greatly to the successful management of the prison. In his work he is ably assisted by Judge Beck, of the supreme court, who is superintendent of the Sunday school. Their efforts are heartily seconded by the warden and all his assistants, and such is the influence of their efforts, and so highly are these privileges prized by the convicts, that a deprivation of these is the severest punishment that can be inflicted. What higher praise can be bestowed upon their efforts than the declaration that they do more to enforce order than all beside ; yet this is the unanimous conviction of your committee and the concurrent testimony of every one connected with prison. Your committee cannot think it necessary to urge upon the general assembly the duty of fostering and encouraging these influences and giving all needed aid to their full exercise. These influences will follow and bless the convict when he leaves the prison gates, and prove the most powerful incentives to a life of virtue

and honesty. Surely the representatives of the great State of Iowa will not fail to afford ample means for the exercise of these beneficent influences.

Your committee have been thus unstinted in their praise, and propose to speak equally plain in condemnation of whatsoever, in their judgment, they find open to criticism.

The aim of the management seems to be to reach that degree of discipline that will give the highest possible value to the labor of the convict, and such has been the success of their efforts that they have been enabled to contract the prison labor for fifty per cent. more than the same class of labor could be had by the same contractors, in other prisons. They preferred labor at Fort Madison at sixty cents per day, to labor in other prisons at forty cents per day, because of its superior discipline and the readiness with which the inmates performed their tasks. We are fully aware that these results have been attained by a systematic course of good treatment and liberal feeding. We only desire to suggest that money making is a secondary object, and in the pursuit of this object the moral and physical effects of personal cleanliness, on the part of the prisoners, has to some extent been overlooked. In this connection we desire to say that, in our judgement, the facilities for bathing are totally inadequate to the wants of the prison. Ample facilities and opportunities for frequent bathings of the whole person should at once be supplied, and the absolute personal cleanliness of every inmate rigidly enforced, both on moral and hygienic considerations, even if some hours now devoted to labor be thus consumed, and the value of the prisoners' labor thereby diminished.

The ventilation of the cell room is insufficient and defective, and the evils of the same are much aggravated by the use of the old wooden "night buckets." These receptacles, or close stools, are simply old wooden buckets with ill-fitting wooden covers, and are a disgrace to the institution, and should at once be replaced by some convenient, non-absorbent, close stool. The ventilation of the cell room could be cheaply effected by removing the ceiling at the top of the cells and leaving a space between the top of the cells and the roof of the main building, and making some openings in the roof of the main building. This could all be done at very little expense, and in no way affect the safety of the building, and would greatly improve the air in the upper tier of cells. If the cells were lighted with gas, instead of kerosene lamps as now, the air would be much improved. When it is remembered that the prisoners are confined in their cells on an average

of twelve hours out of every twenty-four, the effects of impure air can be easily seen, but scarcely exaggerated.

The ventilation of some of the shops is sadly deficient, and cannot fail to result in injury to the health of those employed. The duty of the State to guard the health of those confined by its authority will not be questioned, and as some of the work is necessarily injurious to the health of those employed, no expense should be spared to secure the most favorable surroundings, and the means of more thorough ventilation is absolutely required in some of the shops, especially those used for tempering and polishing steel implements.

We desire to call the attention of the general assembly to another matter of grave importance. By the terms of the contract the contractors are not required to put in good machinery, or obligated to use due caution in operating the same, the commissioners apparently thinking the interest of the contractor a sufficient guarantee for the life or limb of the prisoner. Several accidents have occurred, and some of the prisoners crippled for life, and, in the opinion of your committee, some of these accidents have been the result of defective machinery and carelessness in operating the same. While the injured party may have recourse at common law for injuries thus sustained, the relief is slow, doubtful and expensive. The duty of the State to guard the life and person of those confined by its authority is clear and imperative. Your committee are unanimous in the conviction that the contract should expressly stipulate that the contractors were liable for all damages arising from defective machinery, or carelessness in handling the same. Additional legislation may be required and should be had. It should be sufficiently guarded to protect the contractors from needless and vexatious litigation, but at the same time afford all needed protection for the unfortunate convict.

We would respectfully recommend that the executive council be authorized to adjust the claim of Soule, Kretsinger & Co., and that an amount sufficient to pay the same be appropriated and placed at their disposal.

We would further recommend the appropriation of five thousand dollars for the erection of a school building and hospital for the use of the convicts. Said building to extend south from the east end of cell room. The money to be expended under the direction of the prison management.

For transportation of discharged convicts, eighteen hundred dollars; increase of salary of deputy warden, four hundred dollars; increase of

clerks' salary, nine hundred dollars; for increase of salary of chaplain and teacher, twelve hundred dollars; for ventilation of shops and cell room, one thousand dollars.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

[Signed :]

SEN. JESSUP,
GEO. M. WILSON,
G. JAQUA.

SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

ADDITIONAL PENITENTIARY,

TO THE

GOVERNOR

AND

SIXTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

NOVEMBER 1, 1875.

DES MOINES:
R. P. CLARKSON, STATE PRINTER.
1875.

OFFICERS OF THE ADDITIONAL PENITENTIARY,
NOVEMBER 1, 1875.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS,
WILLIAM URE,
FOSTER L. DOWNING,
CHARLES H. LULL.

PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD,
WILLIAM URE.

SECRETARY OF THE BOARD,
LEW. KINSEY.

ACTING WARDEN,
MARTIN ISEY.

DEPUTY WARDEN,
ANDREW PATTERSON.

PHYSICIAN,
ED. BLAKESLEY.

CLERK,
LEW. KINSEY.

CHAPLAINS,
MINISTERS OF DIFFERENT DENOMINATIONS

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS
OF THE
ADDITIONAL PENITENTIARY
AT ANAMOSA.

The Commissioners for the erection of the Penitentiary at Anamosa, respectfully present a statement of the progress of the work on the building, and expenditures since our last report.

TEMPORARY CELL-HOUSE.

This building is fifty by one hundred and twenty feet, two stories high with basement. Work was commenced on the same on the 8th day of May, 1874, and it was inclosed on or about the 20th day of December of the same year. The entire work with little exception, was performed by convicts not one of whom at the commencement had any experience in mason work; and we now have a building of stone that will compare favorably with any one of the kind in the country. The work is done in a good and substantial manner. In this building there is one thousand three hundred and seventy-eight perches of mason work, valued by the superintendent of construction at seven thousand two hundred dollars. The value of the cut stone is four thousand and forty two dollars, and of the roof material, and carpenter work three thousand dollars; making a total value of fourteen thousand two hundred and fifty-four dollars.

CELLS.

In this building there are constructed seventy-two cells of cut stone. The partitions, covers and flooring are of six-inch flag stone, securely dovetailed together. The jams are eighteen inches in thickness. These cells are four feet, six inches in width, seven feet six inches in height, and eight feet in length, all secured with heavy iron doors. The estimated value of the stone work on the cells is eleven thousand, four hundred and twenty dollars. The doors were purchased in 1872, and are not included in the above estimate.

UNEXPENDED BALANCE.

After the completion of the building, there remained an unexpended balance of three thousand, nine hundred and eighty-seven dollars, which we deemed as legitimate to commence operation on the South Wall, and accordingly instructed Mr. Heisey so to do. Work was commenced on the 13th of May, 1875. The number of perches of stone laid to date are nine hundred and eighty-seven perches, valued at six thousand nine hundred dollars.

DAYS WORKED.

The number of days worked by convicts on the building, cells, and yard-wall was, of masons, three thousand, two hundred and seventy-five; of stone cutters, two thousand, nine hundred and ninety; and of laborers, one thousand, nine hundred and forty-four.

STONE QUARRY.

The whole number of car-loads of stone shipped during the past two years was seven hundred and twelve, of which three hundred and forty-six was for the use of the State, three hundred and sixty-six were shipped to individuals, and the whole is valued at seven thousand, nine hundred and eleven dollars, viz: Value shipped to private parties, \$3,288.65; value shipped for use of State, \$4,623.25.

There were six thousand, five hundred and fifty-four days worked by convicts, which at sixty cents per day amounts to three thousand, nine hundred and thirty-two dollars. The fireman's salary was one thousand dollars; the blacksmith and ledgman's five hundred and seventy-nine dollars, and the guards' two thousand, eight hundred dollars. Blasting powder and wear and tear of tools, are estimated at two hundred and fifty dollars.

In this connection it will be necessary to state that a sufficient amount of flagging could not be obtained, when needed for the cells, without stopping the work. To supply the deficiency Mr. Heisey procured a sufficiency to carry on the work from outside parties at an expense of seven hundred and seventy-two dollars.

TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS.

At the commencement of the work in the spring of 1874, we were almost entirely without tools and implements, and were at considerable expense to procure them. To economize it was thought advisable to purchase the raw material, and have them manufactured by convicts, which was accordingly done at a great saving. We are now for the present fully supplied with excellent derricks, worth at least four hundred dollars each, with the necessary rigging &c. For the cost of material, reference is made to the report of the Clerk on Expenditures.

GENERAL SUPPORT.

The appropriation of eight and one-third dollars per month for support of prisoners, including clothing, bedding, fuel, and light, is entirely inadequate, as will appear from the Warden's report. During the last two years, the receipts for support were nine thousand, two hundred and forty-one dollars; while the disbursements were eleven thousand, one hundred and forty-four dollars, making a deficiency of one thousand, nine hundred and ten dollars. We would recommend that at least the sum of twelve dollars a month be appropriated for each convict for said purpose.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

The Fifteenth General Assembly failed to make provision for a physician and surgeon; but as it became absolutely necessary that one should be employed, we empowered the warden to make a contract with E. Blakeslee, M. D., with the understanding that we had no means in our hands that we could legitimately use for the payment of his services, which now amount to the sum of six hundred and twenty-two dollars. We would therefore recommend that the next General Assembly make some provision for the payment of the same, and for the future employment of a physician and surgeon.

CHAPLAIN AND TEACHER.

We would also call your attention to the fact that, in the act establishing this prison and the laws subsequent thereto, there is no provision made for a chaplain and teacher. The necessity of having such officers must be apparent without any argument in that behalf, as humanity and Christianity demand it. We would therefore respectfully request that provision be made for such officers.

DEPUTY WARDEN.

The act of the Fifteenth General Assembly made no provision for a deputy warden, an officer as important as the Warden in the immediate government and discipline of the prisoners. The duties of Deputy Warden were undertaken by Mr. A. Patterson, one of the guards, who has faithfully performed those duties at great personal inconvenience. We would therefore recommend that he receive recompense for this extra duty.

CLERK.

At our meeting in January, 1875, the following appears of record, " *Whereas*, the Board have doubts as to the construction of the statute "providing for the payment of the clerk of this institution ; he is now "allowed by the Auditor of State the sum of sixty-two dollars and fifty "cents per month, the same that was allowed at the State Penitentiary "prior to the act increasing the pay of the clerk at Ft. Madison, which "now is eighty-three and one-third dollars; yet the act of the 15th General Assembly provides that the clerk shall receive the same pay as the "clerk at Ft. Madison. We would therefore recommend to the 16th "General Assembly that provision be made to meet the deficiency."

PRISON WALL.

As was suggested in our last report, the safe keeping of the prisoners imperatively demands the completion of the stone wall surrounding the prison grounds, which can be done by convict labor ; the cost of which is estimated at fifty-two thousand dollars. We would therefore recommend an appropriation of that amount for its completion.

RAILROAD ENTRANCE.

The present side track of the D. S. W. R. R. enters the grounds diagonally on the south side. It would be far preferable to have the entrance made through the west end of the wall, and at right angles with the same. To do so it would be necessary to have the right of way through private property, and would request that provision be made for the same.

TITLE TO CERTAIN LOTS.

The parties donating the site for the Penitentiary have failed to make title to lots nine and ten in block number one, and lot six in block number three, Gibbs' addition to the town of Anamosa, from the fact that a portion of them were incumbered by mortgages, tax sales, and the like. We would, therefore, request that the General Assembly pass an act authorizing their condemnation and sale ; that the title to the same may be made complete.

For details relating to the financial affairs of the prison and quarry, we would respectfully refer to the report of the clerk, and for those relating to the government of the prison and the general management thereof, to the report of the Warden.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. URE,	} <i>Commissioners.</i>
C. H. LULL,	
F. L. DOWNING,	

WARDEN'S REPORT.

WARDEN'S OFFICE ADDITIONAL PENITENTIARY }
ANAMOSA, November 1st, 1875. }

To the Honorable Board of Commissioners of the Additional Penitentiary at Anamosa :

GENTLEMEN : I herewith present you my biennial report from the 30th of October, 1873, to the 1st day of November, 1875. During the winter of 1873 and 1874 I have but little to report, as we had no means to carry on any work, and had no shops or spare room in which to work the convicts. I employed a certain number to cut wood for the use of the prison on the land belonging to the state, and when the weather would permit I worked them at the stone quarry.

I would here inform the Board that the wood belonging to the State has all been cut from the land. I have now to buy the fuel we use on the market. I would suggest that it would be wisdom to buy timber, and during the winter season the convicts could cut and haul a supply for the year, which in my opinion would be a great saving.

On the 1st day of April, 1874, the Board directed me to act as general superintendent in the erection of the "temporary cell-room" and in the erection of cells, and all other things pertaining to the work.

On the 8th day of April, 1874, I commenced the work on the building; and about the middle of November, 1874, I had it ready for the roof; and it was under roof by the first day of January, 1875.

Early in January I commenced the erection of cells, and on the 28th day of October of the same year, I completed seventy-two cells, the manner, style, and durability of the work will commend itself, and I leave it with you to judge thereof, as well as of the cost in the erection of the same. There is still a balance unexpended of over two hundred dollars. As to the details of the expenditures, I refer you to the report of the clerk. In all my operations in the erection of the building I invite the strictest scrutiny of the board.

In my last report I called the attention of the Board to the fact that the sum of eight and one-third dollars per man per month, was not sufficient to buy all the supplies that I am compelled to buy out of that fund. The clothing, fuel, lights, and bedding constitute a large item of expense. The work the men have to do here is much harder on clothing than if they were working in shops. They wear out almost double the amount of clothing at stone work that they would do at lighter work in the shops.

The support fund is indebted to other funds nearly two thousand dollars. I trust you will make an effort to have the support fund increased to at least twelve dollars to the man per month, as it will require that amount to meet all the demands on that fund.

I would also call your attention to the fact that under the present law I am not allowed a deputy Warden; or at least no provision is made to pay one. You well know that it is absolutely impossible for me to get along in the management of the prison without the assistance of some one to act in that capacity in my absence.

In view of the above premises I appointed one of the guards (Andrew Patterson) to act in the capacity of deputy Warden, who has been watchful and faithful in the discharge of his duties to the best interest of the State and prison, and all this with his duties as guard. I think it is but just that you should use your influence in favor of allowing him a just compensation for such services.

You are also aware that no provision was made by the last General Assembly for the payment of a physician and surgeon. As instructed by you, I employed E. Blakeslee, M. D., to attend the sick in this prison at a stipulated price, which I reported to you at the time of making the contract. I trust that you will recommend to the General Assembly to have provision made for a permanent physician and surgeon to be appointed biennially for the prison as well as arrangements for a hospital and hospital steward.

Ever since the occupation of this institution by prisoners, the ministers of the different churches in this city and vicinity have kindly supplied the spiritual wants of the prison without fee or reward of a temporal character. The officers of the prison are under many obligations to those ministers for the sacrifice they have made in personal comfort to preach to us regularly from Sabbath to Sabbath.

I would also gratefully acknowledge the kindness of the editors of the *Eureka* for providing the prisoners with reading matter, by donating a large number of valuable magazines; the Ladies Library Asso-

ciation of Monticello for the donation of seventeen volumes of good books for the use of the prison library, and the Society of Friends who donated quite a number of useful volumes to the library. The Baptist friends of Cedar Rapids procured us a variety of reading matter, and other donations from individuals and societies. For these favors I am profoundly thankful. Notwithstanding all these donations our library is very deficient. We have not such an assortment of books as we should have in order to make exchanges regularly every Sabbath, so as to make the reading interesting to the prisoners.

At an early day after the commencement of operations here, I found it difficult to procure a necessary supply of fresh vegetables. I therefore had five acres put under cultivation inside the prison-yard, for the purpose of raising them ourselves. The clerk, Mr. Kinsey, volunteers his services in superintending that department. The result was as follows: potatoes, one thousand and fifty bushels; tomatoes, seventy-five bushels; string beans, twenty-five bushels; onions, seventy-five bushels; turnips, fifty bushels; beets, twenty-five bushels; parsnips, fifteen bushels; cabbage, four thousand and four hundred heads; radishes, five bushels.

I am under many obligations to the clerk, Mr. Kinsey, for the faithful manner in which he discharged his duties and his willingness to aid me in every duty I had to perform; also, to the guards I am under obligations for their faithfulness. With few exceptions, they discharged their duties well, and our intercourse has been pleasant and agreeable. During the last two years we have had six escapes. Two were recaptured as also one of those reported in my former report. We have now in confinement seventy-one. For your kindness, and the confidence you have reposed in me, you will please accept my thanks.

M. HEISEY, *Warden.*

CLERK'S REPORT.

CLERK'S OFFICE, ADDITIONAL PENITENTIARY, }
ANAMOSA, November 1, 1875. }

Martin Heisey, Warden Additional Penitentiary :

SIR : I have the honor to present you herewith, the biennial report of the finances of this institution, for the term commencing November 1st, 1873, and ending Octoher 31st, 1875, together with the customary prison statistics, taken from the books of the institution.

Your most obedient servant,

LEW. KINSEY, Clerk.

Received from the State of Iowa.....	\$ 47,151.03	
For general support	\$ 9,241.60	
For officers' salaries.....	3,750.00	
For guards' salaries.....	9,687.82	
For indebtedness.....	9,593.98	
For construction.....	14,778.18	
For payment of rewards.....	100.00	
For payment transportation gift.....	152.45	
	\$47,151.03	\$47,151.03

OFFICERS' SALARIES FUND.

Received from State.....	\$ 3,750.00	
Paid officers' salaries.....	\$ 3,750.00	
	\$ 3,750.00	\$ 3,750.00

GUARDS' SALARIES FUND.

Received from State.....	\$ 9,687.82	
Paid guards' salaries.....	\$ 9,687.82	
	\$ 9,687.82	\$ 9,687.82

CONVICTS' FUND.

Received from convicts.....	\$ 243.66	
Paid convicts.....	\$ 202.35	
Balance on hand	41.31	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 243.66	\$ 243.66

INDEBTEDNESS FUND.

Received from State.....	\$ 9,593.98	
Paid indebtedness	\$ 9,271.32	
Balance on hand.....	322.66	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 9,593.98	\$ 9,593.98

CONSTRUCTION FUND.

Received from State.....	\$14,778.18	
Paid for construction.....	\$14,778.18	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$14,778.18	\$14,778.18

GENERAL SUPPORT FUND.

Received from State.....	\$ 9,241.60	
Paid for general support.....	\$ 11,144.36	
Balance received from quarry and other funds.....	\$ 1,002.76	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 11,144.36	\$11,144.36

STATEMENT

at Anamosa, from Nov. 1st, 1873, to Oct. 31st, 1875, inclusive.

RECEIPTS.

October.	November.	December.	1875. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	TOTAL.
408.83	488.66	500.00	538.83	588.83	450.00	516.66	541.66	550.00	550.00	525.00	508.83	.....	9,241.00
187.50	187.50	187.50	187.50	187.50	187.50	187.50	187.50	187.50	187.50	187.50	187.50	187.50	8,750.00
400.00	400.00	474.50	480.00	460.00	480.00	510.00	560.00	560.00	560.00	667.00	560.00	560.00	9,687.82
7.50	14.10	5.65	4.00	6.80	5.50	2.50	42.80	2.00	5.50	2.00	5.00	24.70	243.56
12.50	4.25	10.00	8.00	5.50	6.05	8.75	23.25	9.50	7.00	13.75	12.65	8.00	136.95
425.91	92.88	143.97	12.00	.....	.....	80.45	265.87	46.90	132.50	241.57	703.48	88.87	3,288.65
.....	241.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120.00	.....	132.00	.....	.....	493.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	152.45
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,568.98
1480.64	1227.98	1594.22	675.65	268.70	556.40	625.64	992.01	1565.68	356.20	371.90	340.70	202.10	14,778.18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	493.75
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118.00	267.85	.....	.....	.....	418.35
.....	.....	50.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.00
													52,378.39

EXPENDITURES.

633.56	856.09	595.72	619.21	371.48	488.50	601.75	406.69	629.22	521.79	615.58	911.01	.....	11,144.86
187.50	187.50	187.50	187.50	187.50	187.50	187.50	187.50	187.50	187.50	187.50	187.50	187.50	8,970.00
400.00	400.00	474.50	480.00	460.00	480.00	510.00	560.00	560.00	560.00	567.00	560.00	560.00	9,907.82
24.82	22.30	10.21	3.10	6.61	6.37	10.21	10.22	22.28	10.45	7.50	9.50	7.93	202.85
155.75	140.12	91.75	.....	2.85	76.81	72.29	209.79	126.00	132.00	310.53	269.48	173.08	2,269.65
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	201.45
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,271.82
1480.64	1227.98	1594.22	675.65	268.70	556.40	625.64	929.01	1565.68	356.20	371.90	340.70	202.10	14,778.18
.....	.....	50.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.00	150.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	483.56
													52,378.39

GENERAL STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

General support fund.....	\$ 9,241.60	\$11,144.36
Officers' salaries.....	3,750.00	3,970.00
Guards' salaries.....	9,687.82	9,907.82
Received from quarry.....	3,288.65	2,269.65
Construction.....	14,778.18	14,778.18
Indebtedness.....	9,593.98	9,271.32
Convicts.....	243.66	202.35
Transportation and gift.....	152.45	201.45
Citizens' guarantee.....	493.75	.....
Visitors.....	136.95	.....
Rewards.....	100.00	150.00
Miscellaneous sales.....	418.35	.....
U. S. Marshall.....	493.00	.....
Balance on hand.....		483.26
Total.....	\$52,378.39	\$52,378.39

STATE OF IOWA, }
JONES COUNTY. }

I, Lewis Kinsey, being duly sworn say that the foregoing financial statement of the affairs of the Additional Penitentiary is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

L. KINSEY, *Clerk*.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by L. Kinsey on this 20th day of November, 1875.

B. H. WHITE,
District Court.

[SEAL.]

PRISON STATISTICS.

Statement of convicts received into and discharged from the Additional Penitentiary from November 1st, 1873, to October 31st, 1875, inclusive:

In confinement November 1st, 1873.....	25
Received.....	82
Total.....	107

CONVICTS DISCHARGED.

By expiration of sentence.....	29
By pardon.....	4
By escape.....	4
By death.....	1
In confinement November 1, 1875.....	69
Total.....	107

STATEMENT OF HABITS.

Temperate.....	71
Intemperate.....	11
<hr/>	
Total... ..	82

SOCIAL STATE.

Married.....	25
Widowers.....	2
Single.....	55
<hr/>	
Total.....	82

SEX.

Males.....	82
------------	----

EDUCATION.

Common.....	73
Poor.....	2
None....	4
Good.....	3
<hr/>	
Total.....	82

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

Methodist.....	23	P. Methodist.....	2
Catholic.....	18	Freewill Baptist.....	1
Lutheran.....	9	Dunkard.....	1
Presbyterian.....	8	Congregational.....	1
Baptist.....	6	Weslyan Methodist.....	1
Christian.....	4	Infidel.....	1
None.....		<hr/>	
Episcopalian.....	3	Total.....	82

STATEMENT OF TERM, AGE, AND NATIVITY.

TERM.	NO.	AGE.	NO.	NATIVITY.	NO.
Two months.....	1	59	2	New York	15
Three months.....	3	53	1	Illinois	11
Six months.....	3	48	1	Ohio.....	9
Seven months	1	45	3	Ireland.....	5
Nine months	5	42	1	Iowa	5
Ten months.....	1	41	2	Pennsylvania	4
Fourteen months.....	1	39	1	Indiana	3
Fifteen months.....	1	36	1	Norway.....	2
Eighteen months.....	3	35	1	England.....	2
One year.....	11	34	4	Kentucky.....	2
Two years.....	18	33	2	Michigan.....	2
Two and one-half years....	7				
Three years	13	32	1	Massachusetts	2
Four years.....	3	31	1	Bohemia	1
Five years.....	3	30	2	Switzerland.....	1
Six years.....	1	29	1	Saxony.....	1
Eight years.....	1	28	6	Maine.....	1
Ten years.....	1	27	2	Australia.....	1
Thirteen years.....	1	26	5	North Carolina	1
Fifteen years.....	2	25	5	Germany	1
Sixteen years.....	1	24	8	Tennessee	1
Life.....	1	23	1	Italy.....	1
.....		22	8	Vermont.....	1
.....	82	21	7	Louisiana	1
.....		20	8	Maryland	1
.....		19	4	Virginia.....	1
.....		18	3	Connecticut.....	1
.....		17	1	Wisconsin.....	1
.....				Mississippi.....	1
.....			82	Texas	1
.....				Scotland	1
.....				Austria.....	1
.....				Prussia	1
.....					82

STATEMENT OF OCCUPATION AND PLACE OF CRIME.

OCCUPATION.	NO.	COUNTY SEAT FROM.	NO.
Farmer	22	Clinton	16
Laborer	9	Tama	10
Blacksmith	6	Scott	8
Carpenter.....	5	Linn	8
Baker	3	Cedar.....	6
Shoemaker	3	Dubuque	5
Teacher	2	Black Hawk.....	4
Painter.....	2	Benton	4
Agent	2	Johnson.....	4

OCCUPATION AND PLACE OF CRIME.—CONTINUED.

OCCUPATION.	NO.	COUNTY SEAT FROM.	NO.
Cabinet Maker.....	2	Clayton.....	2
Teamster	2	Allamakee	3
Horse Trainer	2	Delaware	2
Stone Cutter.....	2	Buchanan	2
Brakesman	2	Jackson	2
Harness Maker	1	Crawford	1
Tinsmith	1	Iowa	1
Plasterer.....	1	Jones	1
Machinist.....	1	Bremer.....	1
Turner.....	1	Chickasaw.....	1
Peddler.. ..	1	Mitchell	1
Barber	1	.....
Cook	1	.....	82
Druggist.....	1	.....
Candy Maker.....	1	.....
Merchant	1	.....
Tailor	1	.....
Boiler Maker.....	1	.....
Paper Maker.....	1	.....
Cooper	1	.....
Bar Keeper.....	1	.....
Aeronaut	1	.....
Brick Maker.....	1	.....
Cheese Maker.....	1	.....
	82	.....

CRIME OF CONVICTS.

NATURE OF CRIME.	NO.	NATURE OF CRIME.	NO.
Larceny	30	Making 5-cent nickel coin.....	1
Grand larceny.....	8	Robbery	1
Forgery	7	Embezzling public money.....	1
Burglary and larceny.....	5	Assault, intent to rape	1
Breaking and entering R. R. car..	5	Assault, intent to rob	1
Manslaughter	1	Bigamy	1
Breaking and entering building..	4	Assault, intent to murder	1
Burglary	3	Assault and rape.....	1
Murder in second degree.....	4	Conspiracy.....	1
Murder in first degree.....	1		
Concealing stolen property.....	1		82
Passing counterfeit money	1		

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.



HOSPITAL ADDITIONAL PENITENTIARY, }
AT ANAMOSA, November 12th, 1875. }

*To the Hon. Board of Commissioners of the Additional Peni-
tentiary at Anamosa:*

GENTLEMEN :—I have the honor of submitting the following report
of the sanitary condition of this institution for the past two years :

There has been but one death during that time. George Williams
died quite suddenly, of Apoplexy, December 11th, 1873.

William Wilmering, who entered the prison on the 13th day of May,
1873, a convict for a term of fifteen years, attempted to commit sui-
cide on the 8th of the present month by cutting his throat with a dull
case knife, making a fearful but not dangerous wound. I removed the
stitches to-day and found him doing well.

It seems to me quite important that some provision should be made
for providing necessary hospital accommodations. It is quite im-
possible now to give that care and attention to the sick that justice and
humanity demand.

The Officers of the institution have given the sick all the attention
that they could with the present accommodations, and have rendered
me valuable assistance.

The annexed table contains a list of diseases that have come under
treatment :

Apoplexy.....	1	Hay asthma.....	1
Abscesses.....	4	Insanity.....	1
Bronchitis	5	Inflammation of the bladder...	3
Catarrh	5	Influenza	1
Contusions	11	Incisions	1
Cholera Morbus.....	1	Neuralgia	6
Constipation	3	Pleurisy.....	4
Colds.....	32	Pneumonia	1
Dyspepsia.....	8	Piles.....	4

Diarrhea	48	Rheumatism, acute,	1
Dysentery	9	Rheumatism, sub-acute and	
Epilepsy	1	chronic	12
Erysipelas	1	Syphilis	6
Intermittant Fever	26	Stricture	1
Remittent Fever	8	Skin diseases	3
Gleet	1	Sore eyes	3
Gunshot wounds	3	Sore legs	2
Gonorrhea	1	Sore mouth	2
Headache	12	Sprains	3
Hernia	5	Teeth extracted	25
Whooping Cough	1		

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. BLAKESLEE, Physician.

REPORT.

To the Sixteenth General Assembly:

The joint committee appointed to visit the penitentiary at Anamosa beg leave to report that they have discharged that duty, and found no cause of complaint as to the management of the prison, but that the inmates thereof are, apparently, so well cared for, fed and treated that, aside from the attendant public disgrace and loss of liberty, being sent to the penitentiary has ceased to be a punishment, and to many is an advantageous change of circumstances.

The appropriations made by the Fifteenth General Assembly have, so far as we may judge from our visit and examination, been well and economically expended. The commissioners, perhaps, exceeded their authority in using the unexpended balance on hand in beginning the construction of the outer wall, thereby precipitating upon this assembly the natural question of the continuance of the work so begun. The balance of funds so left would have better been left to pay the indebtedness created during the two years which was not provided for by the last General Assembly, such as the bill of the physician employed.

This would have left to this Assembly the question as to the propriety of beginning the construction of the outer wall, at this time, a work which will involve the expenditure of a sum from fifty to seventy-five thousand dollars.

The cells are well constructed, not open to criticism, and the building as it now stands is so far complete in itself as to safely keep the prisoners committed thereto. The capacity of cells is one hundred and forty-two, and the number of convicts there at this time is fifty-nine. These prisoners might be worked in quarrying and cutting stone preparatory to building, at little additional expense beyond current expenses.

It is the judgment of your committee that an appropriation sufficient to meet the current expenses, and about ten thousand dollars, to be used

in meeting the necessary expense of such working force, and a suspension of further construction of the outer wall or other buildings, for the present, is advisable, leaving it to the judgment of future General Assemblies as to a continuance of the work.

The committee did not consider it their duty to inquire into the propriety or economy of investments and purchases already made by the state ; nor did they feel clothed with the powers of an investigating committee.

The natural jealousy of private enterprise in other stone quarries in the locality is, and will doubtless be, a wholesome guard over the operations of the State quarry.

There was some complaint made as to the sales of stone by the state, but we were unable, with our opportunities of examination, to find any fault.

The sale by M. Heisey, warden, to the state of two car loads of stone from his own quarry was brought to our notice. We examined the account and could discover no actual prejudice to the state, but the impropriety of such transfers, where the officer of the state stands in the relation of both parties to the contract, the appearance of evil in it, and liability to suspicion however honest, leads us to recommend that it be prevented in future by legislation, if not already covered by that applicable to the Fort Madison penitentiary.

We can, aside from criticism herein, heartily commend the efficiency and capability of Warden Heisey.

The books and accounts are kept by the clerk, Mr. Lewis Kinzie, so systematically, that no single item of expenditure can escape scrutiny, and a complete itemized account is on file in the office of the auditor of state ; each bill presented is sworn to and recorded and each receipt is on record referring to the bill, and an itemized account book is kept referring by number to the voucher for each item, and so arranged as to show the total expenditure of each kind, thus perfectly exhibiting the disbursement of each sum drawn from the state down to the minutest particular.

From our examination of the state quarry near Anamosa, we are of opinion that it contains, at least for state purposes, an endless supply of stone.

M. A. McCOID,

On part of Senate.

WM. G. MADDEN,

S. P. McNEILL,

On part of House.

EIGHTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Trustees, Superintendent and Treasurer,

OF THE

IOWA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,

AT

MOUNT PLEASANT,

FOR THE FISCAL YEARS OF 1874 AND 1875.

DES MOINES:

E. P. CLARKSON, STATE PRINTER.

1875.

OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

LUKE PALMER, President.....Burlington.
A. W. McCLURE, Secretary.....Mount Pleasant.
WM. C. EVANS.....West Liberty.
L. E. FELLOWS.....Lansing.
MRS. E. M. ELLIOTT.....Mount Pleasant.

M. L. EDWARDS, Treasurer.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

MARK RANNEY, M. D.....Medical Superintendent.
H. M. BASSETT, M. D.....(Acting) 1st Assistant Physician.
M. H. CLEAVER, M. D.....2d Assistant Physician.
M. RIORDAN, M. D.....3d Assistant Physician.
A. R. WICKERSHAM.....Steward.
MRS. ELLA M. WICKERSHAM... ..Matron.
REV. MILTON SUTTON.....Chaplain.

REPORT.

IOWA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, }
MOUNT PLEASANT, December, 4, 1875. }

To His Excellency C. C. Carpenter, Governor of the State of Iowa :

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit to you, on behalf of the Board of Trustees of the Iowa Hospital for the Insane at Mt. Pleasant, their Seventh Biennial Report, together with the report of the Superintendent, and statistical and other exhibits, showing the operations of the period, and the present condition of the Institution; also, the report of Messrs. Piquenard and Finkbine in regard to the foundation of the Hospital building. I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

A. W. McCLURE,

Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES' REPORT.

IOWA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
AT MT. PLEASANT, Dec. 3, 1875.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, C. C. CARPENTER, *Governor of Iowa*:

Gratefully acknowledging the beneficent care of an overruling Providence, the Trustees of the Iowa Hospital for the Insane at Mt. Pleasant, respectfully submit their Eighth Biennial Report, accompanied by the Biennial Report of the Superintendent and the Exhibits of the Steward and Treasurer, and also the Report of Messrs. Piquenard and Finkbine in regard to the foundation of the Hospital building.

During the period since our last report, regular meetings of the Board have been had as provided by law, also special meetings as occasion seemed to demand. Monthly and special visits to the Hospital have also been made by one or more of the Trustees. At these meetings and visits and in consultation with the officers the Trustees have taken such action and given such advice as seemed to them calculated to promote the best interests of the institution.

The sanitary condition of the Hospital and matters closely connected therewith, are very fully set forth in the able report of the Superintendent, to which we invite special attention.

We concur substantially in what the superintendent says of the character of the improvements made since our last report, in what he says of the improvements needed in the near future, and in what he says of the advisability of making provision for the care of insane convicts elsewhere than in our hospitals for the insane.

We urge special consideration, of the crowded condition of this institution and the urgent necessity of providing further accommodations for our insane at the earliest possible day, and this we do on the score of both humanity and economy.

For a time during the past year, the harmonious and beneficent operations of the institution have been somewhat disturbed and impeded.

Through complaints made to the Trustees, and from circumstances that came to our knowledge, it became evident to us that irregularities existed somehow in the management of the institution that needed correction and demanded our careful scrutiny. Accordingly, at a meeting of the Board called for the purpose and held in March last, a thorough and searching investigation was had. The result showed a state of ill-feeling and a want of harmonious co-operation between some of the officers and attendants, and a lack of that stern discipline indispensable in all institutions of the kind.

Previous to the investigation, and about that time, some of the parties more particularly at fault, or complained of, vacated their places, and the Board took such steps, at the close of their investigation, as they deemed best calculated to correct all evils, and put the institution in the best possible condition.

Pursuant to notice previously given, Dr. Julius A. Crane, First Assistant Physician, tendered his resignation as such officer, to take effect the first day of April. Said resignation was accepted, and his connection with the institution ceased at the date named.

Dr. H. M. Bassett, Superintendent, tendered his resignation as such officer, to take effect the first day of July, or as soon thereafter as his place could be filled, which resignation was accepted.

At the June meeting of the Board, after months of inquiry, through extensive correspondence with superintendents of similar institutions in the different states, and other parties supposed to be best informed, touching the qualifications necessary to fit one for the head of such an institution, and after consultation with members of the Visiting Committee and other prominent citizens of the State, and upon careful consideration of the whole matter, it was decided to invite Dr. Mark Ranney, former superintendent, to again take the position he had held for so many years. This invitation was accepted, and Dr. Ranney entered upon the duties of the office the first day of July last.

At the urgent request of Dr. Ranney, with the hearty concurrence of the Board, Dr. H. M. Bassett has acted as First Assistant Physician since his vacation of the office of Superintendent.

At each quarterly meeting the steward and treasurer have appeared before the board with their accounts and vouchers, and the same have been carefully examined and compared, item by item, and passed upon and settled according to law, in open session.

By order of the board, the duplicate vouchers of the steward, as passed upon and approved, both on account of expenditures for cur-

rent expenses and for improvement purposes, have been regularly forwarded to the auditor of state, as the law directs.

Of the amount of \$10,050, appropriated by the general assembly for various purposes, and at the disposal of the board during the biennial period just closed, the sum of \$8,947.60 has been expended for the purposes named, as shown by the accompanying exhibits giving the expenditures in detail.

By reference to the accompanying exhibit, it will appear that the current expenses of the biennial period amount to the sum of \$230,518 71, and that the daily average of patients for the period have been 505.86. These figures show that the average cost of maintaining such patients in the institution has been within a fraction of \$4.12 each per week.

Pursuant to our direction, the steward has prepared and submitted to the board an inventory of all the personal property belonging to the institution, with an estimate of its value, of which the following is an abstract, to-wit :

Furniture in the front center, including the dining-room and kitchen.....		\$11,396.25
Ditto in the rear center, including ironing-room.....		1,691.00
Ditto in the east wing.....		9,525.87
Ditto in the west wing.....		8,532.12
Ditto in lower kitchen and dining-room.....		1,426.40
Ditto in bake shop and wash house.....		1,588.50
General stores.....		9,758.08
Machinery and supplies in engineer's department.....		11,358.69
Butchers' and dairy stock.....		7,603.00
Farm and garden produce, tools, and stock.....		7,025.50
Carpenter shop supplies.....		3,560.52
Painters' supplies.....		1,061.00
Total.....		<hr/> \$74,526.93

We respectfully suggest whether it would not be advisable for the General Assembly to provide for the appointment of a board of state officers, whose duty it shall be from time to time to visit and inspect, and consider the wants, actual and relative, of all of the charitable, reformatory, and penal institutions of the state, and report thereon to the Governor, as they may be required, in regard to their management and condition, and any legislative provisions or other action they may deem

advisable, in order most effectually to promote the objects of their creation.

But a few years had elapsed after the hospital building was erected, before it was evident that a large share of the stone used for the basement, including the water-table, was of an inferior quality. Exposure to the weather, and especially to the frosts of winter, has occasioned serious disintegration. For some time past we have been of the opinion that it would soon be necessary to do something to remedy the evil. In so important a matter we deemed it our duty to avail ourselves of the opinion of men best qualified by experience and observation, to judge what should be done in the premises. Accordingly, at our last regular meeting, we determined to obtain for this purpose, if we could, the services of one or more of the commissioners and the supervising architect of the State capitol building. Pursuant to our invitation Mr. Finkbine, commissioner, and Mr. Piquenard, architect, visited the hospital in November last, and carefully inspected the foundation of the building. They have embodied their judgment of its condition and recommendations as to what should be done in regard to it, in a written report herewith submitted. We ask its careful consideration.

Having carefully considered the needs of the institution, as set forth in the report of the Superintendent and otherwise brought to our attention, we respectfully ask the General Assembly to make appropriations in its behalf, as follows :

For airing courts.....	\$1,000
For enlarging well and conduit pipe.....	2,500
For reconstruction of twelve water closets.....	3,000
For enlarging washing and ironing rooms.....	3,400
For an additional boiler	1,900
For new heating and ventilating flues.....	900
For new soil pipes	600
For new and improved kitchen furniture.....	1,000
For improvement of grounds	1,500
For improvements in the center building over the fire-proof vaults, and the dispensary, with fire-proof walls and iron doors in connection.....	4,200
For contingencies	3,000

Also, an appropriation for replacing the sub-basement of the hospital building, as recommended by Messrs. Piquenard and Finkbine in their report, to be expended as the General Assembly may direct.

At their annual meeting just held, on the nomination of the superintendent, the following persons were chosen resident officers of the hospital to-wit:

First Assistant Physician, Dr. H. M. Bassett.

Second Assistant Physician, Dr. M. Abby Cleaves.

Third Assistant Physician, Dr. M. Riordan.

Steward, Mr. A. R. Wickersham.

Matron, Mrs. E. M. Wickersham.

Before the adjournment of the Board, Dr. Bassett signified his non-acceptance of the position so offered him.

The Superintendent then stated to the Board that he knew of no other suitable person to nominate for the position, whose services could be obtained.

The Board then ordered, that the Superintendent be authorized to fill the vacant position, in the best manner he can, until the next meeting of the Board.

In closing their report, the Board desire to say, that under the able superintendence of Dr. Ranney, and the ready and cheerful co-operation of the subordinate officers and employes, the affairs of the hospital are being conducted in a very satisfactory manner.

Respectfully submitted,

LUKE PALMER,
A. W. McCLURE,
W. C. EVANS,
L. E. FELLOWS,
E. M. ELLIOTT.

REPORT OF MESSRS. PIQUENARD AND FINKBINE.

To the Trustees of the Mount Pleasant Insane Asylum:

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with your request, the undersigned have carefully examined the sub-basement of the insane asylum at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, and beg leave to submit the following as their report of the said examination.

They have found the said basement stone facing composed mainly of three courses of thin ashlar stone, set on edge, and of a coping course, placed on its natural bed, projecting two inches over the lower ashlar, the upper part of the building recessing three inches from the face of the said water-table. It has proved next to impossible to find the real thickness of each course, except for stone at projecting angles, which appear to be about eight inches in thickness, but from the information we have been able to gather from parties who have cut openings in said stone work, we have all reason to suppose that said ashlar varies from four to six inches in thickness, and the water-table from six to eight inches.

The stone used for the facing of said sub-basement is a stratified areno-argillaceous magnesian limestone, a large proportion being ferruginous, if we can judge by the color of said stone, which has turned in many places of a yellowish red by weathering. Its absorption of water is quite considerable, and as it is strongly argillaceous, and appears to be composed of thin layers of calcareous matter, separated by thin layers of clayish substance, partly soluble in water, it is not surprising that such a large quantity has already split and decayed, especially the pieces which are set on edge.

When such a stone is placed on its natural bed the effect is not so dangerous, although it becomes unsightly by the furrows produced in it from the same cause, the pressure of the upper work keeps the whole together; whereas, on the contrary, if the stone is placed on edge it exfoliates rapidly, even in large pieces, as you are able to see in the building. The lower course, absorbing more dampness from the ground than the others, is considerably more affected; and for the same reason the pieces near the down-spouts, which have bursted by frost, are also deeply exfoliated.

The upper part, or wash, of the water table, projecting three inches, is exposed like the stone set on edge, and some is also exfoliated, but the lower part less exposed, has stood better, showing that if such

stone, inferior in quality as it is, had been placed under the said water-table so as to lie on its natural bed, the exfoliation, which is so great and even dangerous for the safety of the building in many places, would only have shown horizontal streaks more or less deep, which although of bad appearance may not have necessitated any change for years to come. As it now stands, it is quite impossible for any one to foresee when such exfoliation will become a danger to the safety of the building. In some places it is already in such a state as to cause easily understood apprehensions, principally if the rubble masonry backing is not made in the best manner, which we were not able to judge without boring into the wall. We have here to say that in many places, especially under the bay windows, it appears composed of very small pieces of stone, rather too small for good rubble masonry.

We believe that in many places, after one or two winters at the utmost, the building will be in an unsafe condition, and although it may be later for the other parts it is only a matter of time for the whole to be in the same critical position, and such time, which will be certainly short, cannot be foreseen, as such exfoliation may increase much quicker in after years than it does now.

We would therefore recommend that the defective stone be removed, and replaced by a better quality, which can readily be obtained from the neighboring quarries. In doing this work, great care must be observed in order to prevent settlement, or cracking of the superstructure. We would advise that the new work be changed from the present style, by placing the stone on its quarry bed, and by giving the first course a projection as shown in the annexed diagram.

We will add that the upper part of the building is faced with a better quality of stone, a fossiliferous lime stone, somewhat similar to the old capitol stone of Iowa City, on which the action of the weather appears to have no effect, as all the arrizes are as sharp and neat as when left by the stone-cutter. We have no doubt that this stone is as good as can be found for its use.

We have made a comparative estimate of the value of changing the sub-basement, and we find 2,165 feet of water-table with wash on top, and drip underneath, and 8,660 square feet of ashlar. The cost of the whole, with the necessary staging, braces, supports, etc., would be about \$16,237.50, counting \$2.50 for water-table, and \$1.50 for ashlar.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

A. H. PIQUENARD,
R. S. FINKBINE.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Board of Trustees of the Iowa Hospital for the Insane at Mount Pleasant:

Honored by your invitation to return and take charge of the Hospital again after an absence of a little less than two years, I relinquished with no little reluctance the fulfillment of a long cherished aim, a visit to the old world, and the period of rest from arduous professional labor I might reasonably claim to be due after more than a quarter of a century of service in this department of medical science, and resumed my work on the first of July last. I found the hospital, as I had left it, crowded much beyond its capacity, although then and since receiving patients from but little more than one-half the area of the State. Crowded as it then was with five hundred and thirty patients, a number greater by thirty-five than at the beginning of the biennial period, the number has increased in a pretty steady ratio, and the period closed with five hundred and fifty-one patients in the house—about two hundred and fifty more than the hospital can well accommodate. This is only thirteen less than the highest number reached in the spring of 1873, just before the hospital at Independence was opened for the reception of a few patients. The outlook for the future, for the next three or four years, is not a very cheering one, unless some pretty ready relief can be devised for the present hospitals. All reasonable limits of accommodation were long ago overpassed, with results that have been set forth in the previous reports. The reports of all hospitals for the insane throughout the country have been teeming with the sad consequences of the tendency during the last decade to overcrowd these institutions. It is unanimously the opinion of the Association of Superintendents of American institutions for the insane, that this overcrowding of hospitals and asylums does not lighten the burden of taxation. On the contrary those best acquainted with the whole matter believe it would be far cheaper to provide ample room for all who need

hospital or asylum care, in order that those susceptible of cure may as soon as possible after the first symptoms of mental disorder appear, be placed under the most favorable circumstances and receive the care and treatment most conducive to recovery.

But little space is required to show that it is far better for any state or community to provide amply for the cure of its insane at a cost of two or three hundred dollars, than to support them during their surviving years if uncured, at the cost of one thousand dollars and upwards. There are a few patients here for whom there has been paid into the State Treasury nearly three thousand dollars, and who are likely to live several years, and must be supported at a considerable additional cost.

Aside from the fact of first importance, that a crowded hospital affords less facilities for the successful treatment of insanity, and therefore tends to increase the number of incurable persons in the State, and the cost of maintenance of this class, it does not seem right to overcrowd hospitals in this manner. It is simply impossible to make patients as comfortable as they should be, and care for them as they should be cared for, where five hundred and fifty are crowded into room designed for three hundred, and none too capacious for that number.

The best ventilated hospital building in the world will be found to have inadequate provisions for supplying pure air for breathing under such circumstances, and patients have headaches and feel more irritable and quarrelsome than in less crowded wards; and perhaps employes, for the same reason, manifest less equilibrium of temper and discretion than they should do in the proper performance of their duties.

This huddling of large numbers of patients into a few wards renders the most careful classification attainable under such conditions exceedingly imperfect. The quiet and the boisterous, the mild and the irritable, the well disposed and the discontented and faultfinding, the good and the vicious are necessarily brought into too near relations, and cannot fail to be too often injuriously affected thereby.

So fully has all this and more been realized by a majority of superintendents of hospitals for the insane in the country, that the association of superintendents, at their meeting in 1872, unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

“Resolved, That this Association regards the custom of admitting a greater number of patients than the buildings can properly accommodate, which is now becoming so common in hospitals for the insane in

nearly every section of the country, as an evil of great magnitude, productive of extraordinary dangers, subversive of the good order, perfect discipline, and greatest usefulness of these institutions, and of the best interests of the insane.

“Resolved, That this Association, having repeatedly affirmed its well-matured convictions of the humanity, expediency, and economy of every state making ample provision for all its insane, regards it as an important means of effecting this object that these institutions should be kept in the highest state of efficiency, and the difference in condition of patients treated in them, and those kept in alms-houses, jails, or even private houses, be thus most clearly demonstrated.

“Resolved, That while fully recognizing the great suffering and serious loss that must result to individuals by their exclusion from hospitals when laboring under an attack of insanity, this Association fully believes that the greatest good will result to the largest number, and at the earliest day, by the adoption of the course now indicated.

“Resolved, That the boards of management of the different hospitals on this continent be urged, most earnestly, to adopt such measures as will effectually prevent more patients being admitted into their respective institutions than, in the opinion of their superintendents, can be treated with the greatest efficiency, and without impairing the welfare of their fellow-sufferers.

Resolved, That the secretary be instructed to furnish a copy of these resolutions to the boards of management of the different hospitals for the insane in the United States and the British Provinces.”

The most speedy relief for this institution—relief urgently called for by every principle of philanthropy—can be obtained by enlarging the six small wards for four patients each, into wards for twenty-five patients each, which is an increase of one hundred and twenty-six beds. We will then have better air to breathe, better classification, quieter wards, and such increased facilities for the treatment of insanity that a larger per cent. of cures may be confidently expected. It is estimated that such an enlargement can be made for about one hundred thousand dollars, and completed before it is possible to provide more room elsewhere. And then, as soon as the hospital at Independence can be completed, the full accommodations of both hospitals will be inadequate to provide for all the insane for whom admission will be sought. This hospital had its full quota under its roof ten years ago ; in the mean time, while the population of the State has increased nearly one hundred per cent., accommodations for only about two hundred more have been provided. With the increase of population, the facilities for reaching the hospitals have increased also, and a much larger proportion of the insane are committed to them than was formerly the case ; and there is no reason to expect the practice of sending to hospitals for care as well as for treatment will diminish unless restricted by legislation. Believing as I do that hospitals or asylums

are most proper places for the custody as well as treatment of a large proportion of the insane, I can but recommend legislation for their proper accommodation in hospitals, instead of legislation to keep them out of these institutions. Perhaps then, when the work that has been done is fairly considered,—three thousand insane persons cared for, and about fifteen hundred restored or greatly benefitted,—the proposed enlargement will not be deemed too much to ask for, or too much to be granted.

From early ages institutions for the insane and their inmates have been invested in the popular mind with a sort of superstitious dread, and regarded with something like suspicious curiosity. The insane are supposed to glare and gesticulate and generally conduct themselves in a demonstrative manner, and some disappointment appears to be sometimes felt that so large a proportion of the patients who come under the scrutiny of the visitor behave in a manner characterized by general propriety. In these cases the curiosity is far from being satisfied and there is a longing to see something more, as if it were not improper to make a public exhibition of the saddest affliction to which humanity is subject. Others, again see, or fancy they see in the expression of those who are the least obviously deranged and whose expression to the eye of the physician has suffered the least deviation, "dreadful insane faces," "fit subjects to be kept in those rows of cells," and have been so affected by a visit to the wards as to have "just strength enough left to get out." This is no fancy sketch; and perhaps these and similar feelings have haunted the individual sometime afterward.

To some it may seem unnecessary, though proper, to say that "rows of cells" are nothing more or worse than rows of comfortable and decently though plainly furnished bed rooms on each side of a spacious corridor, that faces I have heard spoken of as "insane faces," with a "wild expression of the eye," belong to persons with whom it would be safe to leave a child of tender years; or, that, aside from the impropriety of exhibiting the extravagancies of the insane condition, and the pain it might cause friends, or the patient afterwards if he recovered and remembered his condition, the insane need, perhaps absolutely require in many instances, a good deal isolation from friends, visitors, and the world at large. It is the quiet thus secured with freedom from injurious external excitation that affords the restorative powers of the vital or organic forces, conditions favorable for the promotion of those results they, even if otherwise unaided, are sometimes capable of bring-

ing about. Hence the hospital director, solely for the welfare of his patients, restricts visiting, ever of questionable propriety when the result of idle curiosity, as is generally the case—to a few wards and to certain hours of certain days in the week. A very different construction, however, is not unfrequently put on the motives and regulations which govern those institutions and have stood the test of a considerable period of time. By some, perhaps by many, it is believed there is something to be covered up, something that will not bear light and scrutiny, and they would have everything open to the public gaze, regardless of the feelings or sensitiveness of any one. Others go so far as to assume that even the members of boards of trustees are unable to penetrate within the veil and see the practical working of things, and are very liable to be grossly deceived by external appearances or some shallow devices. And so we see it sometimes charged in the reports of investigating committees, and often in newspaper articles, and asserted by disaffected persons sane and insane, that just before the stated meetings of the trustees or managers there is a general cleaning up, the inference being that trustees visit at no other times, or make no visits unknown beforehand to the resident officers, and that in the meantime neglect and disorder are everywhere apparent.

It may be as well to correct this impression regarding the visits of trustees by saying that the four stated meetings of your board each year are necessary for the transaction of business, and the times when they take place is known to the resident officers because they are fixed by law; but the time for monthly visits of inspection by committees of the board, always fully as thorough if not more so, as those of the full board, are not often known till the committee have made their appearance, and we are then seen in our every day attire.—To the charge of cleaning up before, not in anticipation of, the stated meeting we must plead partially guilty.

As in most well regulated families that I know about in addition to the daily cleaning under the rule that no part of the house is clean enough if it can be made cleaner, spring and fall “house cleaning” prevails here,—the female portion of the household might not be as happy were it otherwise,—and one of your meetings takes place early in June, and another early in December, and I leave for you to say whether at these meetings you have observed that we look any better than at the time of the September and March meetings, or even at the time of the monthly visits which I believe you have not failed to make since the hospital was opened.

It is no doubt true that faithful attendants and employes generally desire the favorable opinion and commendation of trustees as well as of the resident officers, and they doubtless make some—only commendable—effort to secure it ; and it appears just as proper for them as for persons in their private capacity to do a little extra work when about to receive a visit or entertain company.

Without dwelling longer on this matter, I will introduce the disinterested testimony of a well known eminent physician in the central portion of the State, who wrote an account of a visit made with a member of the board which has already appeared in the newspapers. After alluding to the fact that the board had arranged that monthly visits should be made from time to time by the members living at a distance, as well as by those living in the city of Mount Pleasant, he says : “It was not expected by the trustees that by adopting this plan they would be enabled to discover anything wrong in the affairs or the management of the institution, but to satisfy all that the hospital was not duly and truly prepared for the reception of committees at stated periods known to the [resident] officers. Hon. ——— of this city, was selected to make the examination, and he very kindly invited me to accompany him as an assistant. I visited the hospital in ——— by an invitation given * * * the Grand Commandery and Grand Chapter of Iowa, then in session in Mt. Pleasant, and it is presumable that if the appearance and condition of the hospital was not such as it should be at all times, it would at such a time when delegates were there from all portions of the State, be arranged in due form. I then observed every thing as closely as I could under the circumstances, and could see nothing of which to complain. My visit on the 18th inst. being semi official, of course I had the privilege of examining into every nook and corner of the building.

From all the circumstances I am satisfied our visit was entirely unexpected, and in less than five minutes after our arrival we were at work. We commenced our visit after the usual hour of admitting visitors and had ample opportunity to catch them “*en deshabille*,” if such were possible. I am confident we made a minute and thorough examination of every thing connected with the institution, and I have no hesitation in saying that I can conceive of no possible way by which a hospital of that kind could be kept any better. All the wards, rooms and closets were peculiarly clean; the beds and clothing as nice as could be desired; food excellent and abundant; in fact, every thing as neat and nice as possible. * * * In no case

did I hear of any complaint of bad treatment. * * * This communication is written merely to bear testimony to the fact that the unfortunate insane of our noble Iowa * * * are cared for in a manner unsurpassed by none, and our people may rest assured that ——— all discharge their duties faithfully and honestly, withholding or neglecting nothing which in any way tends to the happiness, comfort and restoration to health of their unfortunate patients."

Probably I never would have written or inserted anything in a report like this that has so much the appearance of self justification or egotism, did I not know that these unfounded and ungenerous criticisms, so far as this institution is concerned, needlessly and injuriously tend to weaken public confidence in the management, and sometimes keeps patients at home till disorder in the brain has become fixed and incurable, whereby many worthy persons have sunk into hopeless insanity who otherwise might have been happy and useful members of society. Those who feel called upon to make insinuations, criticisms or charges ought to be careful to know whereof they affirm; and the sincere seeker after information respecting this institution can always have it for the asking.

A popular notion has long prevailed wherever the modern hospital for the insane is found, that they are sometimes used for the "incarceration" of entirely sane persons by wicked and designing relations, the Superintendent being in some way interested in aiding and furthering such wicked designs. That persons not obviously insane, tried by the popular judgment and standard, have been admitted to these hospitals and treated with benefit is not to be denied; but that a sane person has been committed or admitted to and detained in a hospital through any base or censurable motive is very doubtful, and certainly has not occurred in my experience. Mistakes may have been made, and the error committed of confounding the delirium of fever or phrenitis, or the protean manifestations and vagaries of what is called hysteria with insanity,—and in truth they are not very wide apart,—for scientific researches are seldom perfect and infallible till through long, patient, exhaustive inquiry. But I doubt if medical science is much less certain in the results of its inquiries than is the administration of law, or improper commitment of persons to hospitals than to jails or penitentiaries.

It appears not to be well or widely understood that there is such a condition as disorder of the emotional faculties of the mind while the

intellectual faculties are unaffected or but slightly affected,—in fact the mere mention of it is likely to excite a sneer, or a tirade of abuse,—and yet this emotional disorder—a change in the person's disposition and sentiment—perversions of his natural feelings—new and unaccustomed displays of aversion, hate, or love,—subjective in character, and arising and existing without obvious objective external cause—is the primary condition in all, or almost all cases of insanity not traumatic and sudden in their origin. This condition may pass away in a few weeks or a few months at farthest, without appearing to be complicated with intellectual derangement; or it may run on for many months and then for the first time display associated intellectual disorder, to finally disappear or be completely overshadowed by the latter. In either case there is true, unequivocal mental disorder—insanity—though scarcely recognized as such by the unscientific, or inexperienced. Nevertheless, both of these classes are ready with an opinion, based upon the purest assumption alone, even where the experienced alienist physician would pause and carefully consider, and seldom grow any wiser through others' experience. It has been the victims of this form of disease—emotional, or affective, or moral insanity,—chiefly, who have clamorously insisted that they have never been insane, that they have been falsely “incarcerated,” who are more likely than any or all other classes of the insane to attribute false motives to everybody who have unfortunately had much to do with them, who are often cunning and malicious, and not unfrequently irascible in the last degree, and who seem to never tire of discoursing upon this one theme, themselves and their personal relations and experience. They talk well, at least pretty coherently, though volubly, and perhaps a little cerebral excitement lends force and piquancy to their utterances, and they go about readily deceiving the unwary and credulous, creating a strong sentiment in their favor and an equally strong prejudice against any institution in which they may have been an unwilling resident, and friends who have felt it a duty to take such steps as in any way interfered with their feeling of enlarged scope and freedom of action. Most fortunately, I feel, we have had but little to do with the most troublesome of this class, in comparison with the experience in some hospitals, but we have felt their power and influence very decidedly.

The instances of doubtful insanity other than cases of chronic, gross intemperance, who have been discharged usually as soon as they have become sober, unless they voluntarily remained for the possible benefit of prolonged abstinence, that have come under the

observation of the superintendents of this hospital it may be worth while to pass in review. The first case, a young woman, was admitted under Dr. Patterson. The case was probably hysteria or a mild form of mania some time before admission, there being indications of a somewhat marked change of mental characteristics within a pretty well defined period. The propriety of her detention not long after admission seeming questionable, arrangements were made for her removal. It was afterwards learned that it was thought her short residence in the hospital was beneficial in its results.

The first case under my administration was that of a young man who had been arrested and kept in jail several weeks for a minor offence. After some weeks he rather suddenly changed in his appearance in such a way and degree as to lead to the belief that he was insane, and he was sent from the jail to the hospital for observation. He was impenetrably silent like some cases of deep melancholia, or acute dementia. He kept his eyes mainly closed; stood or sat hour after hour seemingly as it happened; was led to the dining room, but once seated at the table would eat his meals. He was neat in his habits, though careless and negligent in dress, and he resorted to the water closet when occasion demanded. It was noticed at the first interview that he did not wear the expression of anxiety, sadness or distress, characteristic of melancholia, nor that of vacuity and insensibility to external surroundings of acute dementia, and first impressions that he was not insane but might be feigning insanity, daily gaining strength, were subsequently confirmed. Soon, occasion was found to surprise him into a mental activity that could not have been produced in any case of real disease approximating to the form assumed, and from that time forward he appeared as sane as anybody.

Another—man in middle life—was sent to the hospital while under arrest for forgery, after having been declared insane by verdict of jury. No history of his case was furnished, nor any testimony produced at the trial tending to establish insanity. Through friends some time subsequent to his admission it was learned that his father committed suicide in his old age, the cause assigned being domestic infelicity, he having married a second wife much younger than himself. A brother had been intemperate and in consequence of this habit, a patient at one time in a hospital in Ohio. He had led a roving life, having been on whaling voyages, and an enlisted man in the navy, and a miner in California; had drank a good deal and sometimes had been drunk; and he was poor.

Upon admission his manner was frank, quiet, unassuming and he conversed intelligently and without any certain confusion of ideas upon topics that were within his sphere of knowledge and personal experience. During the succeeding two months there was no apparent change of importance. He had a clear sense of distinction between right and wrong; and the result of placing some test temptations in his way appeared to show that he had ordinary power to pursue the right and avoid the wrong.

There appeared to be in his case something of mental degeneracy, and perhaps moral degeneracy also; for it seems as if he did not view his offence in its true aspect, partly for the reason, perhaps, as he always claimed, and as his friends affirmed, he was intoxicated at the time, and was, in committing the crime, the instrument of others. There also appeared to be a weakened power of the will, its freedom impaired and embarrassed, but while he was free from the influence of drink it was not of a nature to be much evidence in favor of his insanity. From observation during a period of two months, and such information as could be obtained from his friends, I was led to conclude that, when wholly free from the influence of liquors, he was scarcely to be regarded as insane. Afterwards an order was made for his discharge, and he was set free.

The career of this man for a few months after his discharge was such as to justify the above views.

The next case was that of a deaf mute boy, eighteen years of age. Although so troublesome and difficult to control at home as to lead to the belief that he was insane, and adjudged to be by the commissioners of insanity, he was perfectly tractable, well behaved, and kind in his feelings as soon as he came under hospital influences. After a few weeks residence the ordinary symptoms of insanity not being witnessed in him, the conclusion was reached that most, if not all, of what had been regarded as evidence of insanity, might be the result of only very limited intellectual training, and that the proper school instead of the hospital is the place for him. He is to be sent to the school at Council Bluffs. Whether the conclusions reached in this case will be found to be correct I feel somewhat uncertain. He did not appear to display insanity in his manner; there was not witnessed any evidence of sensorial disorder; he showed a very good sense of the propriety and fitness of many things; he was quick to discern anything new which came under his observation, and regarded it with more or less intelligent interest. Unable to communicate with him except to a very lim-

ited extent by means of uncertain pantomime, observation of manner alone was the basis for forming conclusions. I think he is more likely to show mental defect in some degree of imbecility than in insanity.

A man under arrest, is still in the hospital for observation and it seems doubtful at this writing if the conclusion will be reached that he is insane. It would sometimes, doubtless, assist very much in the work of determining the mental condition of those sent to the hospital by courts, if the symptoms or evidence of insanity were also placed in the hands of the superintendent. This would apply as well to those cases sent from the penitentiary. In neither instance has this been done heretofore, and for a time we are left to grope our way in the dark in these cases when the disorder is of some undemonstrative form, or the symptoms involved in obscurity.

In the previous reports of the hospital mention has been made of the practice of sending insane criminals to it from the Penitentiary. All the evils heretofore spoken of as attending the practice have been more than repeated during this period. One of these convicts has been peculiarly vicious and dangerous, and two or three others cause us much watchful anxiety. They have displayed not only dangerous propensities, but they have been mischievous, and prone to excite others to bad conduct, efforts to escape, etc. With architectural arrangements not at all suited to the care of such persons, whereby they must daily and hourly come in contact with those to whom they can do much harm, it seems most improper to continue to send them here. The importance of providing for their care elsewhere—in the Penitentiary has been suggested—was felt to be urgent before the hospital had become much crowded, while now the necessity appears imperative. I earnestly hope early steps will be taken to remove the sending of them in the future.

Some remarks of the undersigned upon the effects of the "Act to Protect the Insane," now sections 1435-41, Code of Iowa, in the last biennial report, I have been informed, were taken to be unwarrantably severe criticism. I wish to say that at the time of writing I had no expectation they would be so construed—no intention of writing anything that could be so construed. At that time about to leave the state, I felt I could hardly do less than to put on record for consideration—with no other view, motive, or feeling, than the welfare of the insane—the result of experience of more than a year under the law. That the expression of my views and experience, or the terms in which they were expressed, should have given offence, I feel much regret.

It is with much pleasure that I can now say that the last amendment to the law whereby supervision of the letters patients write and receive [except to and from the Committee] is left where it formerly was, in the hands of the Superintendent, and has worked an obvious change for the better.

The restoration of that to the inexperienced, apparently unimportant prerogative of the Superintendent, has again given him one important controlling influence over his patients, of which for a time he had been bereft, to their cost. The opinion of the Attorney General that the visiting Committee can move to procure the discharge of patients only through and in accordance with previously existing statutory provisions,—substantially those recommended by the Association of Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane,—has reversed an important interpretation of the act by the first committee, that I believe was having a very injurious effect upon the household of patients. By this I would by no means be understood as impugning or questioning the sincerity of the committee. All are liable to misinterpretations, errors or mistakes.

The attention of the above named association has been drawn to new legislation in several states affecting the management of hospitals and the relations of insane persons, and much careful consideration given to the subject. The result of their deliberation was the adoption unanimously of a preamble and resolutions at their meeting in Auburn, in May last. I beg leave to insert them here, and respectfully ask that they receive a careful reading :

“The Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, having been formed for the purpose of promoting the welfare of the Insane, regard it as one of their duties to enquire into and pass judgment upon any scheme, project or change, offered professedly with this end in view. They would be faithless to the trust they have assumed, were they to remain in silence, while changes in the management of our hospitals are forced upon us, calculated to impair their usefulness and inflict a positive harm upon their inmates. The duty to speak at the present time is all the greater, in view of the fact that the objects sought for by these new measures, are sufficiently secured in the existing arrangements and the pretended demand for them proceeds from no actual, tangible grievance, but solely from that prevalent spirit of discontent which is ever ready to discover a fancied wrong, and clamor for a change in whatever has stood the test of a little time.

Were this dissatisfaction confined to the ordinary methods of discussing evils real or fancied, it would furnish no ground of complaint, and we would cheerfully meet it in the same way. But without reference to us, without inquiry of any kind, in fact, it has been thrust upon us in the shape of legislation unexceptionably mischievous in its effect on the true purposes of hospitals for the insane, and thus it is that institutions, which should be managed on well matured, intelligent principles, their course guided by one animating spirit taking in all the circumstances of the situation, are disturbed by an intrusive element having with them no kind of affiliation, and calculated, in the nature of things, to destroy that harmony of action which is indispensable to the highest measure of success.

Believing that whatever of progress has been accomplished by our hospitals may be fairly attributed in a great measure to the free and independent action allowed to their officers, whereby they have been enabled, without apprehension of popular fear or favor, to manage their charge in the way commended to them, either by the general voice of the profession or their own deliberate convictions; we should, for that reason alone, deplore any legislation calculated to substitute for such liberty the suggestions of an outside party, entirely ignorant, it may be, of the working of a hospital, as well as of the movement of the insane mind. If the time shall ever come when the legislature, in its zeal for the public good, shall establish a board of officers to supervise the medical practice of the state, with power to enter every sick man's chamber, to inquire respecting the medicine and diet prescribed, and any other matter connected with his welfare, and report the results of their examination to the constituted authorities, then it may be proper to consider the propriety of extending the same kind of paternal visitation to the hospitals for the insane. Without arrogating to ourselves any extraordinary wisdom, we believe that the accomplished work of this association, as well as the character and reputation of its present members, fairly entitle it to respectful hearing in any matter of legislation affecting the interests of the insane in the establishments devoted to their custody and treatment. We, therefore, offer the following resolutions, in the hope that they will receive from the public all the attention to which the importance of the subject, and the authority of the source from which they come, entitle them.

Resolved, That the government of our hospitals, as at present constituted, whereby a physician supposed to be eminently qualified by his professional training and his traits of character, both moral and intel-

lectual, is invested with the immediate control of the whole establishment, while a Board of Directors, Trustees or Managers, as they are differently called in different places—men of acknowledged integrity and intelligence has the general supervision of its affairs has been found by ample experience to furnish the best security against abuses, and the strongest incentives to constant effort and improvement.

Resolved, That any supernumary functionaries endowed with the privilege of scrutinizing the management of the hospital, even sitting in judgment on the conduct of attendants and the complaints of patients, and controlling the management, directly by the exercise of superior power or indirectly by stringent advice, can scarcely accomplish an amount of good sufficient to compensate for the harm that is sure to follow.

Resolved, That the duty of restoring the insane and of procuring the highest possible degree of comfort for those beyond the reach of cure implies a knowledge of their malady and of their ways and manners that can be obtained only by study and observation.

Resolved, That the work of conducting any particular individual through the mazes of disease into the light of unclouded reason, embracing as it does, the drugs he is to take, the privileges he is to enjoy, the letters he is to write or to receive, and the company he may see, implies not only certain professional attainments, but a close and continuous observation of his conduct and conversation, neither of which qualifications can be expected from the class of functionaries above mentioned though appointed for the express purpose of making suggestions and proffering advice.

Resolved, One of the first things in the treatment of a patient is to secure his confidence, to make him feel that he is in the hands of friends who will protect and care for him; and yet this purpose is completely frustrated when it is incessantly proclaimed to him from the walls of his apartment, that the people to whom he has been entrusted, are not trusted by others and that any aid or comfort he may require must be sought from a power paramount to theirs.

Resolved, That valuable information may be obtained from the letters of patients respecting their mental movements, as many will communicate their thoughts in this manner more unreservedly than in their conversation, which advantage is lost when their letters are forwarded unopened.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the letters of the insane, especially of women, often contain matter the very thought of which after recovery, will overwhelm them with mortification and dismay, any law which compels the sending of such letters is, clearly, an outrage on common decency and common humanity.

Resolved, That the fact so much asserted at the present day, and offered as the main reason for the legislation in question, viz: that sane persons are often falsely imprisoned, on the pretense of insanity, is not true, and we believe that if ever, it is extremely rare, that a single case of wrongful imprisonment in any hospital in this country has taken place.

Resolved, That should such cases occur, it would require more knowledge and experience to detect and expose their true character than any but the officers of the hospital would be likely to possess.

Resolved, That the project of law for regulating the relations of the insane, adopted by the unanimous vote of the association, in 1868, prescribes such safeguards against abuses of every kind, as are best fitted to secure that object with the least possible amount of inconvenience to parties not immediately concerned.

Resolved, That the practice now rather common even among those who write or lecture on the subject for the instruction of the public, of designating as "Private Asylum" the corporate hospitals of the country, such as McLean Asylum at Somerville, the Butler Hospital at Providence, the Retreat for the Insane at Hartford, the Bloomingdale Asylum in New York, the Friends' Asylum at Frankfort, and the Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia, is calculated to mislead the public mind respecting the true character of such establishments. Founded as they are on the gifts and bequests of benevolent persons, conducted by officers paid by a fixed salary, and directors and managers with no compensation at all, and watched by a system of visitation, unequalled in frequency and thoroughness by that of any public hospital, they are in no sense of the term "Private Asylums."

The expenditure of the sum appropriated by the Fifteenth General Assembly has been made by my immediate predecessor, Dr. Bassett, for the several objects named in the act, excepting that on account of a fire proof vault, which has been made under my own supervision. The sums expended for the different purposes will be found in the Steward's accounts. The appropriation for the improvement of the grounds was not all expended for the reason that certain work it was most desirable to do next in order could not be completed with the balance unexpended. The sum available for the construction of a new bath room for women, the estimates for which were made by myself, was not all used owing to a change of the plan by Dr. Bassett, reducing the cost of construction, and the use of the iron tank for hot water formerly used for storing gasoline, it being no longer required for the latter purpose.

The fire proof vault has been constructed in connection with the room opposite the medical office, heretofore used for a sleeping room, by taking twelve feet of the rotunda adjoining this room,—a change that will enable us to have the steward's office conveniently near that of the superintendent. On each side of the vault we obtain desirable closet rooms for public and private uses. On the opposite side of the rotunda adjoining the medical office the same space is taken for a dispensary, and a stairway to a convenient dispensary supply room below. The walls of this new work are connected with new walls in place of the lath and plaster partitions between the center building and the wings, in which are set iron doors for protection against a spread of fire. The change when finished will not mar the appearance of the

rotunda, I think, and may be even regarded as giving it an improved appearance, and will scarcely appear to be other than the original design.

The ordinary repairs to the building and fixtures, for which a considerable annual outlay is necessary, have been made as required, except in some portions where reconstruction is deemed necessary, and there only such work has been done as seemed indispensable. Besides a multitude of little jobs included in repairs, a large number of chairs, settees, and bedsteads have been made to replace worn-out or broken furniture of the same kind; the roof of the entire building has received two coats of paint; the filter at the branch put in order; several glazed doors hung at the entrances to the steam coil chambers in the basement to admit light; between two and three hundred yards of flagging and concrete laid in the basement; the old oven rebuilt, and a new one built to meet the increasing demands, and several wards and rooms have been painted, papered, or whitewashed, chiefly under Dr. Bassett's direction.

Airing courts, of a few acres area, planted with trees, shrubbery, and flowers, enclosed by a high wall or wooden fence, are regarded as a necessary adjunct to hospitals for the insane, to give the patients more of the out-door air, increased freedom of movement, and opportunities for exercise, with less opportunities for escape. With well inclosed airing courts a larger number of patients can be taken care of out of doors for a longer period of time by a smaller number of attendants than in any other way, with less interruption to the ordinary work of the day.

The attempt was made a few years ago to inclose an airing court for each sex with an Osage hedge. It was not successful. Wherever much shaded by trees or the building, it is not hardy, and is killed by severe frosts; and, moreover, now and then a single shrub will die, leaving a place that affords no security against the roving propensities, or the desire to escape of a large proportion of insane persons. A large airing court for each sex is more than ever needed since the hospital became so overcrowded, and I feel very desirous that this valuable means for promoting the health and general welfare of patients may be afforded during the coming year. I recommend that the inclosure, or that part of it which will be seen from the approach to the hospital, in order to correspond in appearance, be built of stone in broken range work, while the remainder may be wood. The inclosure should be about eight feet high; the stone work should start from three and a half

feet below the surface, and be surmounted with a coping. To inclose two airing courts of sufficient size in this substantial manner will cost, it is estimated, about four thousand dollars.

The supply of well water for drinking and cooking is inadequate for the present size of the household ; the water obtained from the branch which receives the drainage from farm yards and road-ways and a slaughter house, is not relished for these purposes,—is really not fit, though answering well enough for washing and general cleaning purposes and for generating steam.

There being a strong well, not very deep, usually containing fifteen or eighteen feet of water, situated about thirteen hundred and twenty-five feet from the pump-room, I would recommend that this well be enlarged to twenty-five feet in diameter and substantially walled up, and then connected with the main pump, by means of which the water from this well can be delivered into a tank in the attic, from which it may be drawn as wanted in each ward and in the kitchen. The need of this improvement is very urgent. The cost it is estimated will not exceed twenty-five hundred dollars.

Twelve of the water closets in the wings used by patients have become defective, leaky, odorous, and probably unhealthy and liable to give rise to erysipelas or fevers. It is important that they should be reconstructed without delay. Nine of these closets are partly inclosed with lath and plaster partition walls which harbor rats and mice, and should be torn away and brick walls put in their places. The wooden floors of all should be removed and marble or slate, or limestone flags put in their place.

The estimated cost based upon previous work of the kind, including new soil pipes and double soil branches, is thirty-six hundred dollars.

The facilities for washing and drying clothes and all articles that weekly go through the wash house, nearly seven thousand articles each week, were sufficient for three hundred patients, the number designed to be cared for here, but are quite insufficient now that the number has risen to five hundred and fifty. The wash house can be enlarged by extending it about fifteen feet to the west, which seems to be the most feasible plan. The additional room thus obtained in the second story will probably afford sufficient and needed drying facilities with the aid of a hot air blast. For this purpose a Sturtevant blower should be provided, with which the exhaust steam from the engine and pumps can all be utilized. This improvement will cost about thirty-four hundred dollars.

The increase of patients has necessarily increased the consumption of steam for all purposes, and the four boilers which were adequate when they were procured are of insufficient capacity for present and prospective needs, and an additional one which is needed now, should be procured before another winter. A new boiler like or similar to those now in use, which continue to give satisfaction, will cost when set up about nineteen hundred and fifty dollars.

For the same reason, the crowded condition of the wards, which renders additional facilities and fixtures necessary, those first supplied and heretofore used never being intended to answer present demands, there is needed new flues for heating and ventilating some wards and rooms; soil pipes and hoppers in some crowded dormitories to enable us to dispense with the common chamber utensil which is a dangerous weapon in the hands of an excited insane person; larger and improved tea and coffee urns; new and improved steam kettles and steamers for cooking, which I estimate will cost about twenty-five hundred dollars.

As so little that is strictly landscape gardening has been done for the improvement of that portion of the grounds in front of the hospital, extending to the entrance gate, and the portions more particularly set apart for pleasure grounds for patients, and as we are now prepared to systematically work out Mr. Cleveland's plan prepared for and adopted by the board several years ago; I hope the sum of fifteen hundred dollars will be granted for the purpose. A good beginning has been made which I expect will in a few years add a good deal to the attraction of the place.

And lastly I would recommend that the walls which have been carried up through the first story of the center building in constructing the fire proof vault and enlargement of the dispensary be carried up through the successive stories, in order to make a fire proof wall with iron fire doors between the center buildings and the wings, and to provide some additional sleeping rooms, and an elevator which are much needed. This, I estimate, including six iron doors and frames, will cost forty-two hundred dollars.

But little space is required for the acknowledgment of gifts received during the period; but we are grateful for all favors. Miss D. L. Dix, whose deep interest in the welfare of the insane throughout the country has extended over the period of a generation, and to whom they probably owe more than to any other person their present comforts, has presented to the hospital a kaleidoscope, which daily engages the attention of different patients and whiles away many weary moments;

and "a friend," as modest as he is generous, gave twenty-five dollars toward purchasing a musical instrument for the women's ward.

The following newspapers have been gratuitously sent for the use of the patients, for which in their behalf, I return grateful thanks:

Messenger of Peace, New Vienna, O.

Sioux City Weekly Journal.

Christian Leader, New York.

Hearth and Home, New York.

Massachusetts Ploughman, Boston.

Anamosa Eureka.

Muscatine Weekly Journal.

New Covenant, Chicago.

The Standard, Chicago.

Dubuque National Democrat, (German.)

Friends' Review, Philadelphia.

Vinton Eagle.

Ottumwa Democrat.

De Witt Observer.

Fairfield Ledger.

Glenwood Opinion.

Buchanan County Bulletin.

Keokuk Gate City.

Chariton Patriot.

Albia Union.

Weekly Pella Blade.

Fort Madison Plain Dealer.

Daily Hawk-Eye.

Iowa Tribune, (German.)

Iowa City Republican.

Iowa State Press.

Henry County Press.

Mount Pleasant Journal.

Marysville Union.

Davenport Democrat, (German.)

I deem myself fortunate that my former coadjuter, Dr. Bassett, has consented to act as first assistant physician till this time, and I hope he may consent to remain for an indefinite time to come. No one, I feel, knows or can appreciate his worth better than myself, and the valuable service he has rendered the hospital and its patients during the past ten years. The statistical tables appended to this report have

been prepared by him with much patient effort to attain scientific accuracy. The other officers remain as at the date of last report, except that Dr. Riordan has been added to the medical staff as third assistant physician, and I take the occasion to thank them for valuable assistance. To the supervisors, and attendants, some of whom have been here many years and have qualities and experience that merit a high degree of confidence, and to the other employes, some of whom have been connected with the hospital longer than any others, I return thanks for generally faithful service.

With feelings of devout gratitude to an overruling Providence for the general prosperity that has attended the hospital during the more than fifteen years it has been doing its appointed work, and believing that I may rely upon your watchful, faithful care of its highest interests and your support of my best endeavors to promote the welfare of those entrusted to my care, I bespeak the confidence and fostering care of the community at large.

MARK RANNEY.

Iowa Hospital for the Insane, at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, Nov. 1, 1875.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.
Movement of the Population.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number at the beginning of the period.....	273	222	495
Admitted in the period.....	300	221	521
Total present in the period.....	573	443	1,016
Discharged—Recovered	82	62	144
Improved.....	53	35	88
Stationary.....	76	53	129
Died.....	68	36	104
Remaining at the end of the period.....	291	257	551
Average present during the period	209.53	206.38	505.89

TABLE II.
Admission and Discharges from the Beginning of the Hospital.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted.....	1,662	1,308	2,970
Discharged—Recovered	538	448	986
Improved.....	234	205	439
Stationary.....	230	213	443
Died.....	364	245	609

TABLE III.
Number at each Age when admitted in the Period.

AGE.	WHEN ADMITTED.			WHEN ATTACKED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15.....	3	0	3	16	7	23
15 to 20.....	28	20	48	85	53	138
20 to 30.....	97	71	168	80	77	157
30 to 40.....	62	68	130	45	52	97
40 to 50.....	46	39	85	38	21	59
50 to 60.....	36	18	54	25	8	33
60 to 70.....	18	5	23	8	3	11
70 to 80.....	6	8	14	1	1	2
80 and over.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown.....	6	2	8	51	24	75
All ages.....	300	221	521	300	221	521

TABLE IV.

Number at each Age from the beginning of the Hospital.

AGE.	WHEN ADMITTED.			WHEN ATTACKED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15	38	.....	.....	.....
15 to 20.....	27	.....	.....	.....
20 to 30.....	99	.....	.....	.....
30 to 40	793	.....	.....	.....
40 to 50	515	.....	.....	.....
50 to 60.....	289	.....	.....	.....
60 to 70	118	.....	.....	.....
70 to 80.....	31	.....	.....	.....
80 and over.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Unknown.....	75	.....	.....	.....
All ages.....	3028	.....	.....	.....

TABLE V.

Nativity of the Patients Admitted.

NATIVITY.	WITHIN THE PERIOD.						NATIVITY.	WITHIN THE PERIOD.						
	Males.	Females.	Total.					Males.	Females.	Total.				
Maine.....	4	0	4			33	Tennessee.....	7	2	9				33
New Hampshire.	1	2	3			16	Missouri.....	6	3	9				39
Vermont.....	5	1	6			85	Kansas.....	0	1	1				1
Massachusetts....	9	0	9			43	Michigan.....	2	0	2				12
Rhode Island.....	0	2	2			5	Wisconsin	2	2	4				12
Connecticut.	4	0	4			18	Iowa.....	41	27	68				232
New York.....	25	17	42			236	Minnesota.....	.....	.....	.....				1
New Jersey.....	1	1	2			16	Canada	2	1	3				88
Pennsylvania.....	28	19	47			241	Great Britian..	31	20	51				364
Delaware.....	.....	.....	.....			3	Germany.....	19	25	44				308
Maryland	2	0	2			27	Austria.....	1	0	1				18
Virginia.....	5	2	7			69	Holland.....	2	0	2				11
North Carolina...	3	1	4			22	Denmark.....	3	1	4				6
South Carolina...	0	1	1			7	Norway.....	1	2	3				85
Georgia.....	0	1	1			3	Sweden.....	8	7	15				46
Alabama.....	1	0	1			1	France.....	2	1	3				16
Louisiana.....	.....	.....	.....			2	Portugal.....	.....	.....	.....				1
Ohio.....	41	48	89			589	Belgium.....	.....	.....	.....				2
Indiana	18	15	33			212	Switzerland	3	2	5				27
Illinois.....	11	13	24			121	Unknown.....	7	0	7				100
Kentucky.....	5	4	9			77	Total.....	300	221	521				3028

TABLE VI.

Residence of Patients Admitted.

RESIDENCE.	IN THE PERIOD.			FROM THE BEGINNING.			RESIDENCE.	IN THE PERIOD.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
State at large.....	33	18	53	127	46	173	Jones.....	1	3	4	13	24	37
Adair county	1	2	3	3	4	7	Keokuk.....	5	7	12	40	28	68
Adams.....	2	2	4	4	4	8	Kossuth....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Allamakee.....	.....	.....	.....	13	20	33	Lee.....	18	13	31	84	81	165
Appanoose.....	3	2	5	21	13	34	Linn.....	2	5	7	30	23	53
Audubon.....	1	1	2	1	2	3	Louisa.....	1	2	3	23	22	45
Benton.....	2	1	3	17	19	36	Lucas.....	1	.....	1	13	9	22
Black Hawk.....	.....	.....	.....	14	13	27	Madison.....	5	2	7	22	13	35
Boone.....	2	6	8	7	9	16	Mahaska....	7	2	9	31	26	57
Breuer.....	.....	.....	.....	10	11	21	Marion.....	8	4	12	54	28	82
Buchanan.....	.....	.....	.....	7	5	12	Marshall....	5	2	7	19	15	34
Buena Vista.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	Mills.....	9	1	10	23	7	30
Butler.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	10	Mitchell....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Calhoun.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	Monona.....	.....	3	3	4	6	10
Carroll.....	2	.....	2	6	1	7	Monroe.....	5	3	8	29	12	41
Cass.....	3	2	5	3	4	7	Montgomery.....	6	1	7	12	5	17
Cedar.....	4	5	9	20	23	43	Muscatine.....	7	6	13	31	23	54
Cerro Gordo.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	O'Brien.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Cherokee.....	.....	1	1	2	1	3	Page.....	4	2	6	16	6	22
Chickasaw.....	.....	.....	.....	8	7	15	Palo Alto.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Clarke.....	1	2	3	8	4	12	Pocahontas ..	.....	2	2	2	3	5
Clay.....	1	1	2	3	1	4	Polk.....	10	9	19	39	45	84
Clayton.....	1	.....	1	27	17	44	Pottawattamie...	5	6	11	23	17	40
Clinton.....	8	10	18	42	34	76	Poweshiek.....	3	4	7	10	17	27
Crawford.....	5	1	6	8	1	9	Ringgold.....	.....	1	1	4	3	7
Dallas.....	2	1	3	13	4	17	Scott.....	10	6	16	37	55	92
Davis.....	4	2	6	31	20	51	Shelby.....	2	.....	2	6	1	7
Decatur.....	3	4	7	17	14	31	Story.....	.....	.....	.....	5	6	11
Delaware.....	.....	.....	.....	13	7	20	Tama.....	1	1	2	11	6	17
Des Moines.....	15	9	24	58	61	119	Taylor.....	1	1	2	8	7	15
Dickinson.....	1	1	2	2	1	3	Union.....	1	.....	1	4	4	8
Dubuque.....	.....	.....	.....	47	53	100	Van Buren.....	6	7	13	38	41	79
Emmett.....	1	.....	1	2	1	3	Wapello.....	10	4	14	41	35	76
Fayette.....	.....	.....	.....	16	14	30	Warren.....	3	3	6	18	12	30
Floyd.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5	11	Washington.	3	4	7	46	31	77
Franklin.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	6	Wayne.....	1	.....	1	7	9	16
Fremont.....	2	2	4	6	5	11	Webster.....	2	.....	2	5	5	10
Greene.....	4	4	8	6	9	15	Winnebago.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Grundy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	Winnehiok.....	.....	.....	.....	20	12	32
Guthrie.....	3	.....	3	7	6	13	Woodbury.....	1	.....	1	5	4	9
Hamilton.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	6	Worth.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Hardin.....	.....	1	1	7	9	16	Wright.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Harrison.....	3	6	9	7	14	21	From Minnesota.....	.....	.....	.....	30	25	55
Henry.....	12	9	21	51	43	94	From Nebraska..	.....	.....	.....	31	19	50
Howard.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	7	From Illinois.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	8
Humboldt.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	From Missouri..	.....	.....	.....	5	2	7
Iowa.....	5	4	9	17	22	39	From Wisconsin	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Jackson.....	.....	.....	.....	21	19	40	From Indiana...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Jasper.....	13	6	19	31	36	67	From Louisiana.	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Jefferson.....	7	8	15	41	40	81	Fr'm Mont'n Tr	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Johnson.....	9	5	14	39	17	56	Fr'm Col'rdo Ter	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Total.....	300	221	521	1062	1367	2028							

TABLE VII.

Occupation of those Admitted.

	IN THE PE- RIOD.			FROM THE BEGINNING				IN THE PE- RIOD.			FROM THE BEGINNING		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Male.	Females.	Total.
Accountants.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Merchants	5	.....	5	.....	.....	25
Actress.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Millers	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Agents	3	1	4	.....	.....	13	Milliners .....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	4
Apothecaries .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Millwrights .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Artists .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Miners	1	.....	1	.....	.....	10
Attorneys .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	Musicians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Auctioneers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Music teachers..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Bakers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Newsboy .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Bankers.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	No employment	19	11	30	.....	.....	193
Barbers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	Not ascertained..	4	.....	4	.....	.....	68
Basketmakers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Nurse .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Blacksmiths.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	21	Nurserymen	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Brewers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Painters.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Brickmakers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Pastry cooks....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Broommakers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Peddlers.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	5
Butchers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	Photographers ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Cabinet makers..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	Physicians.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	8
Carpenters.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	26	Plasterers	3	.....	3	.....	.....	8
Chairmakers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Porkpacker .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Cigar makers.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	Potters .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Civil officers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Preachers	2	.....	2	.....	.....	9
Clerks	6	.....	6	.....	.....	25	Printers	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Colliers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	Saddlers.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Confectioners .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	Sailors .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Coopers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	Salesmen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Domestic duties..	.....	188	188	.....	.....	1218	Saloon-keepers ..	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Druggists	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	Seamstresses .....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	10
Editors.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Servants .....	.....	8	8	.....	.....	10
Engineers	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	Ship steward.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Engravers	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	Shoemakers.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	15
Farmers	146	.....	146	.....	.....	836	Soldiers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Gardeners .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	Speculators .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Grocers	1	.....	1	.....	.....	4	Stage drivers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Gunsmiths	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	Stock dealers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Hair braiders .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Students	2	.....	2	.....	.....	11
Harness makers..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	Surveyors.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Hatters .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Tailors	3	.....	3	.....	.....	14
Hotel-keepers	3	.....	3	.....	.....	6	Teachers	3	.....	4	.....	.....	7
Hunters .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Teamsters	2	.....	2	.....	.....	4
Iron moulders.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	Tinners .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Jewelers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	Traders.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Laborers	60	.....	60	.....	.....	304	Watchmakers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Laundress .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	Weavers	1	1	2	.....	.....	3
Lawyers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	Wheelwrights.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Machinists	1	.....	1	.....	.....	4							
Masons	2	.....	2	.....	.....	14	Total	300	221	521	.....	.....	3028
Mechanics	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1							

TABLE VIII.

Civil Condition of those Admitted.

	IN THE PERIOD.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single.....	164	61	225	879	381	1260
Married.....	121	136	257	694	845	1539
Widowed.....	8	21	29	57	124	181
Divorced.....	6	3	9	8	9	17
Unknown.....	1	.....	1	24	7	31
Total.....	300	221	521	1662	1366	3028

TABLE IX.

How Committed.

	IN THE PERIOD.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
By Commissioners of Insanity..	241	221	512	.....	.....	.....
By Judges of the Circuit Court.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
By Clerks of the Circuit Court.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
By Judges of the County Court.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
By Judges of the District Court.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
By friends.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
By Governor's order.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	300	221	521	.....	.....	.....

TABLE X.

How Supported.—Of those Admitted.

	IN THE PERIOD.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
By the State alone.....	35	18	53	.....	.....	.....
By counties.....	265	203	468	.....	.....	.....
By friends.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
By other States.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	300	221	521	.....	.....	.....

TABLE XI.

Supposed or Assumed Causes of Insanity.

CAUSES.	IN THE YEAR.			FROM THE BEGINNING.			CAUSES.	IN THE YEAR.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Connected with gen'l ill health	12	10	22	.....	.....	217	Spermatorrhoea.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Puerperal condition .....	.....	27	27	.....	.....	152	Scarlet fever.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Disappointment.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	31	Grief, loss of friends, etc.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	32
Sun stroke.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	18	Constitutional.....	8	.....	18	.....	.....	32
Epilepsy.....	29	12	41	.....	.....	280	Nostalgia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Injuries of the head.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	88	Lactat'n too long continued.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4
Excessive study.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	Syphilis.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	8
Heredity.....	13	16	29	.....	.....	118	Loss of property.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	9
Vaccination.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Typhoid fever.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	19
Concussion.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Disordered menstruation.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	50
Spiritualism.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	12	Change of life.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	28
Bodily injuries.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	17	Pecuniary anxiety.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Business anxiety.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	60	Intemperance.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	38
Jealousy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	Disease of the brain.....	19	.....	19	.....	.....	153
Exposure to cold.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	Paralysis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Fright.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	15	Hemiplegia.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	10
Masterbation.....	19	.....	19	.....	.....	153	Apoplexy.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	8
Political excitement.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	Hysteria.....	1	.....	8	.....	.....	6
Meningeal inflammation.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	Measles.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Domestic trouble.....	5	9	14	.....	.....	123	Senile dementia.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Religious excitement.....	5	2	7	.....	.....	112	Original defect.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	11
Ill treatment.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	21	Disappointed affections.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	24
Blindness.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	Loss of health in military service.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Use of Tobacco.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	No satisfactory cause assigned.....	145	.....	38	.....	.....	27
Uterine disease.....	.....	11	11	.....	.....	35	Abortion.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1074
Novel reading.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
War excitement.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Over-exertion.....	6	1	7	.....	.....	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	221	521	.....	.....	3028

TABLE XII.

Form of Disease in those Admitted.

	IN THE PERIOD.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, Acute	140	95	235	.....	.....	.....
Mania, Chronic	86	64	150	.....	.....	.....
Mania, Epileptic.....	16	11	27	.....	.....	.....
Mania, Puerperal.....	.....	21	21	.....	.....	.....
Mania, Homicidal .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monomania .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Melancholia, Acute.....	25	18	43	.....	.....	.....
Melancholia, Chronic.....	8	6	14	.....	.....	.....
Melancholia, Suicidal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dementia, Acute.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Dementia, Chronic	24	5	29	.....	.....	.....
Dementia, Senile.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Imbecility .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	300	221	521	.....	.....	.....

TABLE XIII.

Complications in those Admitted.

	IN THE PERIOD.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Epileptic	30	13	43	.....	.....	.....
Apoplectic.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....
Paralytic.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Idiotic.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suicidal.....	11	5	16	.....	.....	.....
Homicidal	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Periodical.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Heredity.....	19	24	43	.....	.....	.....
Without complications	236	177	413	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	300	221	521	.....	.....	.....

TABLE XIV.

Number of the Attack in those Admitted.

NUMBER.	IN THE PERIOD.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
First.....	172	187	359	.....	.....	.....
Second	86	24	110	.....	.....	.....
Third.....	7	18	25	.....	.....	.....
Fourth	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....
Fifth.....	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....
Sixth.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Seventh.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eighth.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"Several".....	21	14	35	.....	.....	.....
Unknown.....	61	26	87	.....	.....	.....
Total	300	221	521	.....	.....	.....

TABLE XV.

Duration of Insanity before Entrance of those Admitted.

	IN THE PERIOD.			FROM THE BEGINNING		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Less than 1 month.....	58	40	98	.....	.....	.....
1 to 3 months	43	33	76	.....	.....	.....
3 to 6 months	22	25	47	.....	.....	.....
6 to 9 months	15	16	31	.....	.....	.....
9 to 12 months.....	5	9	14	.....	.....	.....
12 to 18 months	9	6	15	.....	.....	.....
18 months to 2 years.....	4	5	9	.....	.....	.....
2 to 3 years.....	12	11	23	.....	.....	.....
3 to 4 years.....	10	7	17	.....	.....	.....
4 to 5 years.....	8	3	11	.....	.....	.....
5 to 10 years.....	11	15	26	.....	.....	.....
10 to 15 years.....	6	4	10	.....	.....	.....
15 to 20 years.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
20 to 25 years.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....
25 to 30 years .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Over 30 years.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Unknown.....	95	46	141	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	300	221	521	.....	.....	.....

TABLE XVI.

Recovered of those Attacked at the several Ages within the Period.

AGE WHEN ATTACKED.	NUMBER.			Per cent. recover- ed of those at- tacked at each age.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 to 20.....	10	8	18	6.94	5.55	12.49
20 to 25.....	19	10	29	13.19	6.94	20.13
25 to 30.....	14	17	31	9.72	11.90	21.52
30 to 35.....	6	9	15	4.16	6.25	10.41
35 to 40.....	7	4	11	4.88	2.77	7.63
40 to 45.....	5	5	10	3.47	3.47	6.94
45 to 50.....	7	2	9	4.88	1.88	6.24
50 to 60.....	8	5	13	5.55	3.47	9.02
60 to 70.....	2	.....	2	1.88	.....	1.88
70 to 80.....	1	1	2	0.69	0.69	1.38
Over 80.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown.....	8	1	4	2.08	0.69	2.77
All ages.....	82	62	144	.....	.....	.....

TABLE XVII.

Recovered after various durations of the Diseases before Treatment within the Period.

DURATION OF DISEASE BEFORE TREATMENT.	NUMBER.			Per cent. recover- ed after each period of dura- tion.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month.....	31	27	58	21.52	18.75	40.27
1 to 2 months.....	10	8	18	6.60	5.55	12.49
2 to 3 months.....	7	7	14	4.88	4.88	9.72
3 to 6 months	7	6	13	4.88	4.16	9.02
6 to 9 months	3	3	6	2.08	2.08	4.16
9 to 12 months	1	2	3	0.69	1.88	2.07
12 to 18 months	5	.....	5	3.47	.....	3.47
18 to 24 months .....	.....	1	1	.....	0.69	0.69
2 to 3 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 to 4 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 to 5 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 to 10 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Over 10 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown.....	18	8	26	12.50	5.55	18.05
.....	82	62	144	.....	.....	.....

TABLE XVIII.

Duration of Treatment of those Recovered within the Period.

DURATION.	NUMBER RECOVERED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month.....	6	1	7
1 to 2 months.....	7	4	11
2 to 3 months.....	6	6	12
3 to 6 months.....	33	17	50
6 to 9 months.....	9	13	22
9 to 12 months.....	11	7	18
12 to 18 months.....	7	8	15
18 to 24 months.....	.....	4	4
2 to 3 years.....	8	2	5
3 to 4 years.....	.....	.....	.....
4 to 5 years.....	.....	.....	.....
Over 5 years.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	82	62	144
Average duration of treatment of all.....	mos.	mos.	7 4-30mos.

TABLE XIX.

Whole Duration of Disease of those Recovered within the Period.

DURATION.	NUMBER RECOVER'D.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month.....	.....	.....	.....
1 to 2 months.....	4	.....	4
2 to 3 months.....	8	8	6
3 to 6 months.....	16	11	27
6 to 9 months.....	18	15	33
9 to 12 months.....	10	11	21
12 to 18 months.....	10	12	22
18 to 24 months.....	2	3	5
2 to 3 years.....	4	3	7
3 to 5 years.....	.....	.....	.....
4 to 5 years.....	.....	.....	.....
Over 5 years.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown.....	15	4	19
Total.....	82	62	144

TABLE XX.

Form of Disease of those Recovered within the period.

	NO. RE- COVERED.			PER CENT. RE- COVERED OF EACH FORM ADMITTED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, Acute	63	44	107	43.75	30.55	74.20
Mania, Chronic.....	8	2	10	5.55	1.88	6.94
Mania, Puerperal .....	.....	7	7	.....	4.86	4.86
Melancholia, Acute.....	7	8	15	4.86	5.55	10.41
Melancholia, Chronic	2	.....	2	1.38	.....	1.38
Dementia, Acute.....	2	1	3	1.38	.69	2.07
Total.....	82	62	144	.....	.....	.....

TABLE XXI.

Causes of Diseases of those Recovered within the period.

CAUSES OR CLASSES OF CAUSES.	NO. RE- COVERED.			PER CENT RE- COVERED OF EACH CLASS AD- MITTED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Constitutional.....	6	5	11	.....	.....	.....
Heredity	4	4	8	.....	.....	.....
Intemperance	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Masturbation.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Syphilis	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Sunstroke.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Injuries of the head.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Over exertion.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Connected with general ill health.....	4	1	5	.....	.....	.....
Disordered menstruation.....	.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....
Uterine disease.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Change of life.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Puerperal condition .....	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....
Business anxieties.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Pecuniary anxiety.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Loss of property.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Domestic trouble.....	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....
Ill treatment.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Religious excitement.....	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....
Disappointed affections.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Grief, loss of friends, etc.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
No satisfactory cause assigned.....	88	20	58	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	82	62	144	.....	.....	.....

TABLE XXII.

Nativity, &c., of those Recovered within the period.

COUNTRY.	NO. RECOVERED.			PER CENT. RECOVERED OF EACH CLASS ADMITTED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
United States.....	64	50	114			
British Provinces.....						
Great Britain.....	6	4	10			
Germany, Holland, Belgium.....	8	7	15			
Denmark.....						
Sweden and Norway.....	8		8			
Russia.....						
France.....						
Italy.....						
Spain.....						
Portugal.....						
Unknown.....	1	1	2			
Total.....	82	62	144			

TABLE XXIII.

Deaths and the Causes.

CAUSES.	IN THE YEAR.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Chronic insanity.....	20	8	28			
Exhaustion from acute mania.....	6	4	10			
Acute delirious mania.....	2	4	6			
Melancholia, with abstinence from food.....	2	1	3			
Congestion of the brain.....	1		1			
General paralysis.....	4		4			
Apoplexy.....	6	4	10			
Epilepsy.....	12	3	15			
Puerperal mania.....		2	2			
Suicide.....	2	1	3			
Consumption.....	7	7	14			
Dysentery and diarrhoea.....			2			
Disease of the heart.....	1		1			
Old age.....	2		2			
Obscure brain disease.....	1		1			
Senility.....	1		1			
Paralysis.....	1		1			
Total.....	68	36	104			

TABLE XXIV.

Age at Death.

AGE.	IN THE PERIOD.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under fifteen.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fifteen to twenty.....	5	2	7	.....	.....	.....
Twenty to twenty-five.....	5	3	8	.....	.....	.....
Twenty-five to thirty.....	7	3	10	.....	.....	.....
Thirty to thirty-five.....	5	4	9	.....	.....	.....
Thirty-five to forty.....	9	5	14	.....	.....	.....
Forty to forty-five.....	9	3	12	.....	.....	.....
Forty-five to fifty.....	5	2	7	.....	.....	.....
Fifty to sixty.....	6	13	19	.....	.....	.....
Sixty to seventy.....	9	1	10	.....	.....	.....
Seventy to eighty.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Eighty to ninety.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Over ninety.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	68	36	104	.....	.....	.....

TABLE XXVI.

Duration of Disease of those who Died within the Period.

	FROM ADMISSION INTO HOSPITAL.			FROM THE ATTACK.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under one month.....	16	9	25	8	8	16
One to two months.....	3	4	7	1	4	5
Two to three months.....	8	2	10	2	1	3
Three to six months.....	8	5	13	5	3	8
Six to nine months.....	7	1	8	.....	3	3
Nine to twelve months.....	4	.....	4	3	.....	3
Twelve to eighteen months.....	5	.....	5	6	1	7
Eighteen to twenty-four months.....	3	2	5	1	2	3
Two to three years.....	3	2	5	7	3	10
Three to four years.....	4	3	7	4	.....	4
Four to five years.....	2	2	4	3	3	6
Five to ten years.....	7	5	12	6	5	11
Ten to fifteen years.....	3	1	4	8	3	11
Over fifteen years.....	.....	.....	.....	12	3	15
Unknown.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2	9
Total.....	68	36	104	68	36	104

TABLE XXVII.

Remaining in the Hospital at the end of the Period.

AGE.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15.....	4	1	5
15 to 20	17	11	28
20 to 25	31	24	55
25 to 30	39	30	69
30 to 35	47	35	82
35 to 40	39	33	77
40 to 45	27	32	59
45 to 50	23	26	49
50 to 60	28	27	55
60 to 70	9	5	14
70 to 80	5	3	8
80 to 90 ....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown	25	25	50
Total	294	257	551

TABLE XXIX.

Remaining at the end of the Period.—Prospect.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Curable.....	42	33	75
Incurable.....	252	244	496
Total	294	257	551

Daily Average of Patients.

DAILY AVERAGE—1873 AND 1874.		DAILY AVERAGE—1874 AND 1875.	
November, 1873.....	467.99	November, 1874.....	497.93
December, 1873.....	479.31	December, 1874.....	503.86
January, 1874.....	485.51	January, 1875.....	499.53
February 1874.....	494.17	February, 1875.....	484.10
March, 1874.....	507.89	March, 1875.....	491.09
April, 1874.....	520.03	April, 1875.....	499.89
May, 1874.....	521.47	May, 1875.....	504.54
June 1874.....	524.19	June, 1875.....	517.59
July, 1874.....	497.35	July, 1875.....	533.96
August, 1874.....	485.87	August, 1875.....	542.64
September, 1874.....	497.89	September, 1875.....	540.40
October, 1874.....	497.87	October, 1875.....	546.31

Daily average for the period, 505.89.

IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Steward's Exhibit from November 1, 1873, to November 1, 1875.

DR.

To balance on hand November 1, 1873.....	\$ 352.94
To auditor of State.....	8,594.66—\$8,947.60

CR.

By painting.....	\$ 342.75
By improvement of grounds.....	536.94
By carpenter shop.....	2,479.34
By bath room.....	1,136.54
By steam pipe.....	171.80
By iron doors.....	783.65
By fire-proof vault and contingencies.....	3,495.59—\$8,947.60

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.

Exhibit of Steward for year ending October 31, 1874.

RECEIPTS.

From balance on hand, November 1, 1873.....	\$ 6,304.08
From auditor of State.....	\$ 104,000.00
From articles sold.....	3,605.86
From private patients.....	4,635.98
From return of freight.....	52.55— 112,594.39
	<u>\$118,698.47</u>

EXPENDITURES.

For meats.....	\$ 11,636.00
For fish.....	654.45
For breadstuffs	5,577.98
For fruit.....	1,555.58
For tea.....	735.56
For coffee.....	1,758.51
For sugar.....	3,078.16
For groceries.....	2,819.52
For butter and cheese.....	4,684.45
For eggs.....	439.22
For potatoes.....	883.08
For medicinal supplies.....	2,075.19
For postage and stationery.....	742.38
For dry goods and clothing.....	8,446.41
For library and diversions.....	1,035.77
For furniture and furnishing	2,327.21
For repairs.....	3,913.08
For hardware and queensware.....	1,138.80
For contingencies.....	2,424.39
For painters' supplies	74.95
For visiting committee.....	388.80
For farm.....	3,212.68
For feed.....	5,410.09
For fuel and lights.....	11,870.11
For salaries and wages.....	35,224.10—\$112,066.47
Balance on hand, November 1, 1874.....	\$ 6,832.00

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.

Exhibit of Steward for Year ending Oct. 31st, 1875.

RECEIPTS.

From balance on hand Nov. 1st, 1874.....	\$ 6,832.00
From auditor of State	\$102,404.25
From articles sold ..	3,723.18
From private patients.....	2,370.17—\$108,497.60
	<hr/>
	\$115,329.60

EXPENDITURES.

For meats and fish.....	\$ 8,847.13
For lights	3,719.40
For breadstuffs	4,511.13
For fruit.....	1,099.75
For tea and coffee.....	2,952.77
For sugar and syrup.....	2,564.78
For groceries.....	2,334.55
For butter, cheese and eggs.....	5,277.81
For mortuary expenses.....	351.00
For medicinal supplies.....	2,456.75
For postage and stationery.....	796.08
For dry goods and clothing.....	9,096.02
For library and diversions.....	917.02
For furniture and furnishing.....	4,434.14
For repairs	3,820.14
For hardware and queensware.....	2,465.92
For contingencies.....	1,697.43
For visiting committee.....	316.00
For painters' supplies.....	584.90
For farm	3,473.41
For feed.....	5,643.82
For fuel.....	7,096.73
For salaries and wages.....	33,995.56—\$108,452.24
	<hr/>
Balance on hand, Nov. 1st, 1875	\$ 6,877.36

TREASURER'S EXHIBIT.

Current Expense Fund from November 1, 1873 to November 1, 1874.

Balance on hand November 1, 1873.....	\$ 6,304.00	
Receipts to November 1, 1874.....	112,594.39	—\$118,898.47
Payments to November 1, 1874.....		112,066.47
		<hr/>
Balance on hand November 1, 1874.....		\$ 6,832.00

Current Expense Fund from November 1, 1874 to November 1, 1875.

Balance on hand November 1, 1874.....	\$ 6,832.00	
Receipts to November 1, 1875.....	108,497.60	—\$115,329.60
Payments to November 1, 1875.....		108,452.24
		<hr/>
Balance on hand November 1, 1875.....		\$ 6,877.36

Improvement Fund from November 1, 1873 to December 1, 1875.

Balance on hand November 1, 1873.....	\$ 352.94	
Receipts to December 1, 1875	8,594.66	—\$ 8,947.60
Payments to December 1, 1875.....		8,947.60

The foregoing is a true exhibit.

M. L. EDWARDS, *Treasurer.*

December 3, 1875.

**THE FOLLOWING ARE THE PRODUCTS OF THE FARM AND GARDEN
FOR 1874.**

Asparagus, 226 dozens, at 10c.....	\$ 22.60
Beans, Lima, 54 gallons, at 50c.....	27.00
Beans, string, 34 bushels, at 75c.....	22.50
Beets, 275½ bushels, at 75c.....	206.62
Cabbages, 5,269 heads, at 6c.....	316.14
Currants, 349 quarts, at 10c.....	34.90
Cauliflower, 13 heads, at 10c.....	1.30
Celery, 2,000 heads, at 10c.....	200.00
Cucumbers, 758 dozens, at 10c.....	75.80
Cucumbers, martinas, 46 dozens, at 10c.....	4.60
Corn, 900 bushels, at 45c.....	405.00
Corn, sweet, 209 dozens, at 10c.....	20.90
Corn stalks, 500 shocks, at 10c.....	50.00
Egg plant, 87, at 5c.....	4.35
Grapes, 2,253 pounds, at 4c.....	90.12
Gooseberries, 18 quarts, at 10c.....	1.80
Hay, 250 tons, at \$8 00.....	2,000.00
Hay, slough, 40 tons, at \$5.00.....	200.00
Horse radish, 40 dozens, at 15c.....	6.00
Lettuce, 2,540 heads, at 1c.....	25.40
Milk, 68,210 quarts, at 5c.....	3,410.50
Oats, 400 bushels, at 40c.....	160.00
Onions, 222½ bushels, at \$1.25.....	287.12
Pork, 30,428 pounds, at 5½c.....	1,673.54
Potatoes, 3,872 bushels, at 50c.....	1,936.00
Potatoes, sweet, 35½ bushels, at \$1.50.....	52.87
Parsnips, 380 bushels, at 75c.....	285.00
Peas, pods, 41 bushels, at \$1 50.....	61.50
Peppers, 428 dozens, at 8c.....	34.24
Parsley, 86 stalks, at 10c.....	8 60
Pasturage for 90 head of cattle and other stock, 6½ months, at \$1.50 per head per month.....	877.50
Radishes, 518 dozens, at 5c.....	25.90
Raspberries, 32 quarts, at 15c.....	4.80
Rhubarb, 46 dozens, at 15c.....	6.90
Rye, 200 bushels, at 65c.....	130.00
Sage, 47 pounds, at 75c.....	35.25
Sweet majorim, 7 pounds, at 75c.....	5.25
Sweet pumpkins, 5,443 pounds, at .005.....	27.22
Squash, 25,825 pounds, at 1c.....	58.25
Straw, 30 tons, at \$3.00.....	90.00
Stock and produce sold during the year.....	832.44
Turnips, 392 bushels, at 35c.....	137.20
Tomatoes, 235 bushels, at 75c.....	176.25
Turkeys, 39 head, at 75c.....	35.25
Wood, 90 cords, at \$2.65.....	238.50
	<hr/>
	\$14,508.11

**THE FOLLOWING ARE THE PRODUCTS OF THE FARM AND GARDEN FOR
1875.**

Asparagus, 307 bunches, at 10c	30.70
Beans, Lima, 64 gallons, at 50c.....	32.00
Beans, String, 78 bushels, at \$1.50.....	117.00
Beans, shelled, 5 bushels, at \$1.75.....	8.75
Beets, 473 bushels, at 50c.....	236.50
Cabbages, 6,005 heads, at 5c.....	300.25
Currents, 185 quarts, at 10c.....	18.50
Celery, 2,435 heads, at 5c.....	121.75
Cucumbers, 2,143 dozen, at 8c.....	171.44
Corn, 2,224 bushels, at 30c.....	667.20
Corn, sweet, 274 dozen, at 10c.....	27.40
Corn stalks, 768 shocks, at 15c.....	115.20
Cress, 525, at 5c.....	26.25
Egg plant, 54, at 5c.....	2.70
Grapes, 5,310 pounds, at 5c.....	265.50
Gooseberries, 5 quarts, at 10c.....	.50
Hay, 215 tons, at \$10.00.....	1,150.00
Horse radish, 40 dozen, at 10c.....	4.00
Lettuce, 4,915 heads, at 1c.....	49.15
Milk, 76,164 quarts, at 5 c.....	3,808.20
Oats, 480 bushels, at 25c.....	120.00
Onions, 135 bushels, at \$1.00.....	135.00
Pork, 26,628 pounds, at 7c.....	1,863.96
Potatoes, 3,500 bushels, at 25c.....	875.90
Potatoes, sweet, 29 bushels, at 75c.....	21.75
Parsnips, 300 bushels, at 75c.....	225.00
Peas, pods, 58 bushels, at \$1.25.....	72.50
Parsley, 62 dozen, at 5c.....	3.10
Pumpkins, sweet, 6,525 pounds, at .005.....	32.63
Pasturage for 90 head of cattle and other stock, 6 months, at \$1.50 per head per month	877.50
Radishes, 307 dozen, at 4c.....	12.28
Raspberries, 97 quarts, at 18c.....	17.46
Rhubarb, 304 dozen, at 10c.....	30.40
Rye, 150 bushels, at 50c.....	75.00
Straw, 45 tons, at \$3.00	135.00
Strawberries, 235 quarts, at 25c.....	81.25
Sage, 30 pounds, at 50c.....	15.00
Squash, 24,635 pounds, at 1c.....	246.35
Stock and produce sold during year.....	1,062.44
Turnips, 237 bushels, at 25c.....	59.25
Tomatoes, 255 bushels, at 80c.....	204.00
Turkeys, 7 head, at 75c.....	5.25
	<hr/>
	\$14,323.11

REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE.

To the Members of the Sixteenth General Assembly:

GENTLEMEN:—Your committee appointed to visit the Hospital for the Insane located at Mount Pleasant, would say that they have discharged that duty and respectfully submit the following report:

We found the building situated upon a farm said to contain about three hundred acres. It is built of stone, with good architectural appearance. Is four stories high, and around the different wings as they project from the main building, including the main building itself, is nearly half a mile. In the lower story we found the fire-proof safe unfinished, and the fire-proof walls commenced between the main building and the different wings of said building, to protect from fire in case of conflagration—all of which we think should be completed. As we passed through the different wards in which the patients of the hospital were confined, a difference in the condition of the atmosphere was plainly discernible, in the same sized rooms, containing the same number of persons, and same cleanliness observed. Upon inquiry and observation, we found the difference was in ventilation. The apartments or wards where the atmosphere was the most unpleasant, were those in which the registers to admit heat and air are near the floor, and the apertures to carry off the accumulating poisonous air near the ceiling. We were informed that the rooms were heated and ventilated on the above plan at the first all erection. Where the heating and ventilating registers were the reverse of the above, there was a more perceptible current from above downward—sufficient to retain a common handkerchief spread over the lower ventilators. The difference in the smell of the air in those rooms was so great, that your committee thought they could have detected the difference if their eyes had been closed.

In the water closets the same kind of a current of air existed, to keep them free from noxious impurities.

We estimated the number of patients to be about five hundred and sixty. They are from about seven to seventy years old.

Those that are convalescent are in rooms together. Those of a mild

grade of insanity and disposition, and not evil inclined, are warded together. The noisy and boisterous are classed, and destructive ones have their apartments, and all have their attendants. Your committee are of the opinion that the rooms are too much crowded—the dining-rooms are too small for the number now in attendance. The bathing-rooms need repairs, and the numbers increased, as bathing, in those chronic nervous diseases, is the great auxiliary health-restorer. In the upper rooms are confined the most pitiable objects that it is possible for our minds to conceive. In those wards are the demented, imbecile, melancholia monomaniac and boisterous maniac. Your committee thought if anything would arouse the sympathies and charitable feelings of any people, it would be to visit an institution of this kind. From the upper rooms or wards we descended to the basement through the washing, drying and ironing rooms, where some of the convalescents were at work, and if the superintendent had not informed us who the patients were, we would have passed without knowing.

In the basement we found four large-sized furnaces, by which the whole building was heated—cooking, baking, washing, making soap, and heating all the water that was necessary for the use of the patients and building generally. All the steam that is generated and necessary to run the machinery, is conducted through pipes and condensed and returned again to reservoirs, by which they have distilled water to use for bathing and washing purposes.

Among our observations we saw a large fan, about fifteen feet in diameter, revolving with rapid velocity. We were informed that it was forcing air into a heated air chamber from which there were apertures to admit this condensed air to the pipe-chambers, by which all the rooms are heated and pure air admitted.

On the south side of the building we found a large chimney built of stone and brick, about one hundred and forty feet high. From this chimney, we were told, ran conducting pipes that communicated with all the ventilating flues, water-closets and sewers throughout the entire building, and all the poisonous and noxious gases that are generated and exhaled in all the apartments are carried off through this chimney to a strata of atmosphere above where it will be offensive.

All the effete fluid matter is conducted through pipes to one main channel and discharged into a ravine about a quarter of a mile distant.

We found the sub-basement walls of the building looking rough and scaly, by percussion; in many places we were convinced of its unsoundness.

Every department in the building was clean and neat ; the clothing upon the patients, and bedding, were in the same condition. Each employe had his work to do, and all was done with system and order.

The people of the State of Iowa should feel thankful that they have a hospital for the insane that is conducted with the care and wise management as the one at Mount Pleasant seems to your committee to be.

They also examined the report of the medical superintendent and agree that the appropriations asked for under the different specifications, are needed, and, in their opinion, should be granted.

See report.

JOHN CONAWAY,

On part of Senate.

H. T. REED,

G. T. AULD,

On part of House.

SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

HOSPITAL

FOR THE INSANE,

AT

INDEPENDENCE,

FOR THE FISCAL TERM ENDING NOVEMBER 2, 1875.

DES MOINES:
R. P. CLARKSON, STATE PRINTER.
1875.

REPORT.

OF THE

IOWA HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

AT INDEPENDENCE,

FOR THE BIENNIAL ENDING NOVEMBER, 1, 1875.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY GOV. CYRUS C. CARPENTER :

The Board of Trustees most respectfully report as follows :

The condition of the hospital for the last biennial has been progressive and prosperous.

At the date of the previous report the number of patients then in hospital was 113. There have since been received from all sources 328. Discharged, 190. Died, 42. Present number, 251.

The capacity of the institution has, from time to time, been increased by the completion of several wards, so that the whole number now in use is eleven, with a capacity for 250 patients.

The amount of current expense for the hospital since the last biennial report, is \$101,780.81. Deducting from this amount \$9,531.62, paid for supplies on hand November 1, 1875, it leaves a balance of \$92,249.19 actually expended.

This sum, *per capita*, amounts, on an average, to \$230.62 per annum, or \$19.21 per month, or \$4.43 per week. This expense *per capita* is gradually diminishing as the number of patients is increasing.

The amount of moneys received from all sources, since the last report, for defraying current expenses, is \$102,599.87, leaving a balance on hand of \$819.06.

The Fifteenth General Assembly appropriated eighteen thousand dollars for specified improvements, from which has been expended, in accordance with the provisions of the act, as follows :

		\$18,000.00
For furnishing the hospital.....	\$7,312.17	
For building a barn.....	4,227.97	
For sufficient supply of water.....	2,271.84	
For fencing, breaking and stock.....	1,592.29	
For contingencies.....	1,311.95	
Total.....	\$16,716.22	————
Leaving an unexpended balance on November 1, 1875, (which has since been expended for furnishing the hospital) of.....		\$1,273.78

It was found impossible to build a suitable barn for the sum of three thousand dollars, as specified in section 2 of the act, but as the law allowed of applying the overplus of any of the specified objects to any of the others, which might require more than the individual specification, there has arisen no difficulty in building a good, substantial structure 50 by 75 feet, with granite foundation, having a frost proof cellar, eight feet in depth, under the whole, with a capacity for storage of all the vegetables and root crops, for the winter use of the hospital. There are two stories above,—the first for stalls, carriages, granary, threshing floor and hostler's room furnished with water, and warmed by steam, and second story for storage of hay, grain and straw.

We have been successful in obtaining a good supply of soft, pure water from a well, one-fourth of a mile distant, connected by a syphon with a former well at the hospital, at less expense than specified in the act.

Three yards have been fenced with planed, painted, and tight board fences, two of them for open exercise grounds for the patients, and the third for drying and airing clothes. Also one hundred and twenty acres of land have been fenced, seventy put under cultivation, and fifty for pasturage.

Considerable grading has been done in front of the hospital by the employes, when not required for other work. This ground has been laid out as in the original topographical survey, and planted with evergreens. Also an open ditch has been dug from the outlet of the main sewer, conducting the drainage into a cesspool at a sufficient distance from the building. There has also been built a cheap slaughter-house, and the old machine shop, formerly used for the construction, has been converted into a substantial ice-house.

Since the last report Dr. Willis Butterfield, assistant physician, having resigned, Dr. G. H. Hill was elected, at the last annual meeting, to the position, which he has filled to the entire satisfaction of the Board. The other officers of the hospital remain the same as last reported.

It may, perhaps, be unnecessary to state that, of the Board of Trustees, consisting of five members, the term of office of three of them will expire on the 4th of July, 1876, viz: E. G. Morgan, C. C. Parker and J. G. House, which will require an election by the Legislature, to fill these vacancies.}

It remains now to state the wants of the hospital.

First. In order to preserve the building from accidental fires, from the explosion of kerosene lamps, which, from necessity, are now in use in all parts of the hospital, we need a manufactory for *gas*, which will require an appropriation of five thousand dollars. For further information we refer you to the superintendent's report on the subject, all of which we fully endorse.

Secondly. For continuing the construction of the Hospital, we believe that it would be good policy for the state to appropriate a specific, annual sum of one hundred thousand dollars to be continued until the completion of the south wing, which is to consist of three sections, corresponding with the north wing, one of which should be made ready for occupation, at the end of each year, until all shall be finished.

It will probably require for its completion, an aggregate of three hundred thousand dollars, when the state of Iowa will have a Hospital, capable of accommodating five hundred patients, which nothing but an earthquake, or fire can destroy, and which will remain to coming ages, a monument of the benevolence, enterprise and civilization of the present generation.

For further particulars we respectfully refer you to the reports of the Building Commissioners, the Medical Superintendent and Steward, accompanying this report. All of which is submitted.

M. L. FISHER, *President.*

JOHN G. HOUSE, *Secretary.*

MRS. P. A. APPELMAN,

ERASTUS G. MORGAN,

DR. C. C. PARKER,

Trustees.

IOWA HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, AT

INDEPENDENCE, December 2, 1875.

OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

TRUSTEES.

MATURIN L. FISHER, President.....Farmersburg.
JOHN G. HOUSE, M. D., Secretary.....Independence.
E. G. MORGAN.....Ft. Dodge.
C. C. PARKER, M. D.....Fayette.
MRS. PRUDENCE A. APPELMAN.....Clermont.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

A. REYNOLDS, M. D.....Superintendent.
G. H. HILL, M. D.Assistant Physician.
GEORGE JOSSELYN.....Steward.
MRS. ANNA B. JOSSELYN.....Matron.

TREASURER.

HON. GEORGE W. BEMIS.....Independence.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of the Iowa Hospital for the Insane at Independence:

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with the law, and the by-laws of the Institution I herewith submit my Report of the Hospital for the last biennial period.

Three hundred and twenty-eight patients have been admitted, and one hundred and ninety have been discharged.

Of those admitted two hundred and forty-six were received from the counties direct, and eighty-two were transferred from Mt. Pleasant.

The territory now belonging to this district, and sending patients to this Hospital, includes forty-eight counties, all that part of the state lying north of the south line of Woodbury county on the Missouri, and the south line of Jackson county on the Mississippi. As was stated in the last biennial report, those transferred from Mt. Pleasant were nearly all chronic cases, and the same may be said of the majority of those admitted from the counties direct. A great advance will be made when communities learn that for insanity to be properly treated in hospitals, the patient must be sent early, before the malady has become fixed. Too many are kept at home until many months of valuable time is lost, and then friends wonder why they do not recover when brought to the Hospital. If they were as willing to remove them, when it became evident they could not recover, and were harmless, our hospitals would never become crowded as they now are. Many patients now here, could comfortably live at home, if their friends would exercise the same forbearance toward them that we are obliged to do.

Of those discharged fifty-five were fully recovered, sixty-two were improved, thirty-one were unimproved, and forty-two were removed by death. One of the number of unimproved was a prisoner tried for murder, acquitted on the plea of insanity, sent to Hospital by order of

court, and discharged by order of the same court at the expiration of five months. It is needless to say that his mental condition was not changed by his residence in Hospital.

In the table of supposed or assigned causes of insanity, the statement of the examining physician, usually obtained by questions asked of friends of the patient, is taken as the standard in the main. This statement is in many cases erroneous, the most prominent delusion or habit being taken for the cause. A man often, sober and temperate before the earlier manifestations of mental trouble, may, before the disease is fully evident to all, freely indulge in drink, and straightway the habit is believed to be the cause of his insanity. A person may, during the incipency of his disease, attend religious meetings, and with the egotism and recklessness of the insane, take an active part in the proceedings. Soon the new excitement helps to overthrow his reason entirely, and religion is given the credit of causing insanity. Still we have undoubted cases of religious causation. In the words of Shepherd: "Of a truth I know not why that which contains the largest controversial element of things known to men, and which has produced more bitterness, and cruelty, and bloodshed than anything else in the world, should not derange the world. The fact that it can do and has done these things, and yet pointing with the eye of faith to the untried and unseen, give to millions unmeasured consolation, is alone evidence of its extraordinary power both for good and evil."

It is possible that hereditary influence is the most potent of any primary cause. The influence that would be harmless for evil in the case of ordinary persons, often proves sufficient to cause insanity in those who inherit a bad organization. Friends of patients, on admission to the hospital, are often averse to admit that there has been insanity in the family. Still, in at least one-half of our admissions there can by careful inquiry be discovered an hereditary tendency. At least an admission that some remote relative had been peculiar and eccentric. To constitute an hereditary taint it need not be that the ancestors have been insane. Epilepsy, drunkenness, and paralysis in the parent may be followed by actual insanity in the child, or grand-child, and, on the other hand, the children of those whose nervous degeneracy is manifested in insanity, may be epileptic, idiotic or imbecile. It is an alarming fact that the children of drunken parents receive a heritage as damaging to their future mental integrity as the children of the actually insane. To illustrate, in this connection, the rapidity with which insanity, pauperism, and drunkenness are propagated, as well as to show the

intimate relation between them, I append an extract from a report on the subject by Dr. Hanis, of New York. "His attention was called, some time since, to a county on the upper Hudson which showed a remarkable proportion of crime and poverty to the whole population, 480 of its 40,000 inhabitants being in the alms-house; and upon looking into the records a little he found certain names constantly appearing. Becoming interested in the subject he concluded to search the genealogies of these families, and after a thorough investigation he discovered that from a young girl "Margaret," who was left adrift in a village of the county seventy years ago, and in the absence of an alms-house was left to grow up as best she could, have descended two hundred criminals. As an illustration of this remarkable record in one single generation of her unhappy line, there were twenty-seven children. Of these, three died in infancy, and seventeen arrived at maturity. Of these seventeen, nine served in the state prisons, for high crimes, an aggregate term of fifty years, while the others were frequent inmates of penitentiaries, jails, and alms-houses. The whole number of this girl's descendants through six generations is nine hundred; and beside the two hundred who are on record as criminals, a large number have been idiotic, imbeciles, lunatics, prostitutes and paupers." A stronger argument for careful treatment of paupers children, than these figures present, could scarcely be given.

We have received during the last two years several women whose insanity was evidently produced by too frequent child-bearing. One, thirty-six years of age, was the mother of eight children; another, forty-two years old, has fourteen children, and worse, a husband who is periodically insane; another, forty-seven, has had eleven children; another, fifty, is the mother of sixteen children. Generally poverty and hard work are associated with the above condition, and the future of a goodly number of those offspring, some of whom are born after the insanity is developed, in the mother, will be a matter of interest to the state.

At the writing of the last biennial report the number of patients in the hospital was one hundred and thirteen. The present number is two hundred and fifty-one. During the two years eighty-two have been transferred from Mt. Pleasant, leaving a natural increase of fifty-six in the period. It is not probable that the increase in the future will be less, and as the population of the district increases, the number requiring hospital treatment will correspondingly increase. The number in hospital now is no more than can properly and profitably be cared

for with our present accommodation. With the completion of two new wards in the main building, room will be provided for thirty more, or for a little more than one year's increase, and thus is seen the absolute necessity for further accommodations, by the erection of the other wing of the building. With our present arrangements it is not possible to make a proper classification of patients. No hospital can be complete, or the necessary arrangements and details put in execution, with both sexes in one wing, and when all the wards are crowded to their utmost capacity, as has been the case so much of the time since opening this hospital, it is no wonder that our constant cry has been for more room. I trust that in your report to the Legislature this need will be so apparent that there will be ample appropriation made for the completion of the whole hospital at an early day, and the urgent demand for more room for our indigent insane, for a time set at rest. The amount required, and the manner of expenditure will be better set forth in your report.

WATER.—Since the completion and use of the large tank in the main building, our supply of water has been abundant. In a season like the present no apprehension need be felt. I would suggest that to guard against any contingency, the well south of the hospital be enlarged, and also that a large reservoir be constructed in rear of the contemplated new wing. With such increased supply and capacity for saving, we might feel that the water question was settled for the future of the hospital.

GAS.—The building is piped for gas, and when it is considered that our present mode of illumination is the most dangerous known, it would seem evident to all, that a proper apparatus for the manufacture of gas was one of our prime necessities. We have of necessity not less than one hundred kerosene lamps in use a part of each night. An accidental explosion, a careless handling, or an unguarded blow from a patient, might be followed by the most disastrous consequences. I trust we shall be enabled early in the coming spring to supply the great need. A few thousand dollars expended now might save the State a half a million, to say nothing about the risk to human life that our present mode of illumination involves.

WORK.—A large amount of farm and garden work, draining, grading, etc., has been done by the male patients. A record has been kept of those working out of doors, and it shows that something over fifteen hundred days work, of eight hours each, have been done within the last six months. A number of the female patients have worked in the kitchen,

and ironing room, and a few have daily assisted in the sewing room, in making and mending. In each ward some patients are employed a part of the day in assisting about the usual ward work. Much good results from manual labor in the treatment of these people, but the majority of the insane are averse to work.

CHAPEL SERVICES.—During the last two years we have, with two exceptions, had chapel services every sabbath afternoon. These services have been uniformly well attended by the patients. I venture the remark that no more orderly or decorous congregation assembles for Sunday worship than our own. These services have been conducted by Rev. Thomas B. Kemp, Rev W. B. Phelps, Rev. J. G. Schaible, and Rev. F. A. Marsh, who have placed us under great obligations for their faithful attendance, often in the most inclement weather. Rev. H. S. Church officiated twice during the year. Rev. James L. Hill, of Lyons, Mass., preached one Sabbath in August.

AMUSEMENTS.—During the fall and winter season we have had dances twice a month, and during the last winter had frequent magic lantern exhibitions. Our household is greatly indebted to Dr. Hill and Mr. H. S. Josselyn for their successful endeavors to make the latter a source of entertainment and interest.

Since our exercise grounds have been inclosed, a large number of our patients have been out of doors daily. As many as one hundred have been out at one time. A few are allowed to go at pleasure, to visit town, attend church, etc.

A pleasant episode during the period was a visit, in July, 1874, from Miss D. L. Dix, whose name is familiar as household words in every Hospital for the insane in this country. We are indebted to her generosity for a parlor Kaleidoscope, and also for a hundred pictures for our walls. But it needed not these outward tokens to keep her name in remembrance in our household.

NEWSPAPERS.—The following named newspapers have been sent us regularly during a part or whole of the biennial period. I trust we shall receive a much larger number in future. We have for the last year added to our number by weekly purchase of exchanges from the "Bulletin" office, "Buchanan County Bulletin," "Des Moines Register," "Clinton Age," "West Union Gazette," "Fayette News," "National Democrat" (German), "Fort Dodge Times," "Fort Dodge Messenger," "Decorah Republican," "The People's Paper," "Lucas County Republican," "Chariton Patriot," "The Iowa Commercial."

We have received many generous contributions of magazines and

newspapers. We wish it to be generally known that the inmates of the Hospital are very grateful for all gifts of the kind. I would like to thank the donors by name, were it not for the fact that so many gifts of the kind have been sent without the name of the giver. I trust we shall not be forgotten in the future.

We take pleasure in thanking the "Tennesseans" and the "North Carolinians" for entertaining concerts in our chapel; the "Peak Family," and the "Japanese," for their inimitable entertainments. Major Powel talked to our chapel full, about the canons of the Colorado, to the great satisfaction of all. The "Kendall Comedy Kompany" entertained our household for an hour with a farce and fine music. The "Continental Glee Club," and the "Armonia Troupe," each gave an excellent concert to an appreciative audience. Debarred as our household is from public entertainments, we are all very grateful for such manifestations of generosity and good feeling.

Dr. G. H. Hill was appointed to the position of assistant physician, made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Willis Butterfield, in December, 1874, and has, with the thorough and conscientious discharge of the duties of that office, shared with me the cares and responsibilities of our evergrowing establishment.

Mr. George Josselyn and Mrs. Anna B. Josselyn have continued in the discharge of the important and responsible duties of steward and matron with their former acceptability.

I would again return thanks to all the employes for their uniform willingness to perform with alacrity all duties imposed upon them, especially the attendants, on whose conscientious work so much depends.

To Dr. House, the resident trustee, I am greatly indebted for his ever ready advice and assistance.

In conclusion, I thank the members of the board for a continuance of confidence, and for an ever ready consideration of our many wants.

A. REYNOLDS, *Superintendent.*

Independence, Iowa, November 1st, 1875.

APPENDIX NO. 1.

The Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, at their last annual meeting, held in Auburn, New York, in June, 1875, adopted unanimously the following preamble and resolutions, by Dr. Ray, and recommended that it be published in the annual Reports of Hospitals :

“The Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, having been formed for the purpose of promoting the welfare of the insane, regard it as one of their duties to enquire into, and pass judgment upon, any scheme, project, or change offered professedly with this end in view. They would be faithless to the trust they have assumed were they to remain in silence while changes in the management of our hospitals are forced upon us, calculated to impair their usefulness, and inflict a positive harm upon their inmates. The duty to speak at the present time is all the greater in view of the fact that the objects sought for, by these new measures, are sufficiently secured in the existing arrangements, and the pretended demand for them proceeds from no actual, tangible grievance, but wholly from that prevalent spirit of discontent, which is ever ready to discover a fancied wrong, and clamor for a change in whatever has stood the test of time. Were this dissatisfaction confined to the ordinary methods of discussing evils, real or fancied, it would furnish no ground of complaint, and we would cheerfully meet it in the same way. But without reference to or without inquiry of any kind, in fact. It has been thrust upon us in the shape of legislation unexceptionably mischievous in its effects on the true purposes of hospitals for the insane, and thus it is, that institutions which should be managed on well matured, intelligent principles, their course guided by one animating spirit, taking in all the circumstances of the situation, are disturbed by an intrusive element, having with them no kind of affiliation, and calculated in the nature of things to destroy that harmony of action which is indispensable to the highest measure of success. Believing that whatever of progress has been accomplished by our hospitals may be fairly attributed, in a great measure, to the free and independent action allowed to their officers, whereby they have been enabled without apprehension of popular fear or favor, to manage their charge in the way commended to them, either by the general voice of the profession, or their own deliberate convictions. We should for that reason alone deplore any legislation

calculated to substitute for such liberty the suggestions of an outside party, entirely ignorant, it may be, of the workings of a hospital, as well as of the movement of the insane mind. If the time shall ever come when the Legislature, in its zeal for the public good, shall establish a board of officers to supervise the medical practice of the state, with power to enter every sick man's chamber, to enquire respecting the medicine and diet prescribed, and any other matter connected with his welfare and report the results of their examination to the constituted authorities, then it may be proper to consider the propriety of extending the same kind of paternal visitation to the hospitals for the insane. Without arrogating to ourselves any extraordinary wisdom, we believe that the accomplished work of this association, as well as the character and reputation of its present members, fairly entitles it to a respectful hearing in any matters of legislation affecting the interests of the insane, in the establishments devoted to their custody and treatment. We, therefore, offer the following resolutions, in the hope that they will receive from the public all the attention which the importance of the subject, and the authority of the source from which they come, entitle them.

Resolved, That the government of our hospitals, as at present constituted, whereby a physician supposed to be eminently qualified by his professional training and his traits of character, both moral and intellectual, is invested with the immediate control of the whole establishment, while a Board of Directors, Trustees, or Managers, as they are differently called, in different places, men of acknowledged integrity and intelligence has the general supervision of its affairs, has been found by ample experience to furnish the best security against abuses, and the strongest incentive to constant effort, and improvement.

Resolved, That any supernumary functionaries endowed with the privilege of scrutinizing the management of the hospital, even sitting in judgment on the conduct of attendants, and the complaints of patients, and controlling the management directly by the exercise of superior power, or indirectly by stringent advice, can scarcely accomplish an amount of good sufficient to compensate for the harm that is sure to follow.

Resolved, That the duty of restoring the insane, and procuring the highest possible degree of comfort for those beyond the reach of cure, implies a knowledge of their malady, and of their ways and manners, that can be obtained only by study and observation.

Resolved, That the work of conducting any particular individual through the wages of disease into the light of unclouded reason, embracing as it does, the drugs he is to take, the privileges he is to enjoy, the letters he is to write or to receive, and the company he may see, implies not only certain professional attainments, but also a close and continuous observation of his conduct and conversation, neither of which qualifications can be expected from the class of functionaries above mentioned, though appointed for the express purpose of making suggestions and proffering advice.

Resolved, That one of the first things in the treatment of a patient is to secure his confidence, to make him feel that he is in the hands of friends who will protect and care for him. And yet this purpose is completely frustrated when it is incessantly proclaimed to him,

from the walls of his apartment, that the people to whom he has been entrusted are not trusted by others, and that any aid or comfort he may require must be sought from a power paramount to them.

Resolved, That valuable information may be obtained from the letters of patients respecting their mental movements, as many will communicate their thoughts in this manner more unreservedly than in their conversation, which advantage is lost when their letters are forwarded unopened.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the letters of the insane, especially women, often contain matter the very thought of which, after recovery, will overwhelm them with mortification and dismay, any law which compels the sending of such letters, is clearly an outrage on common decency and common humanity.

Resolved, That the fact so much asserted at the present day, and offered as the main reason for the legislation in question, viz: that sane persons are often falsely imprisoned on the pretense of insanity, is not true, and that we believe that, if ever, it is extremely rare, that a single case of wrongful imprisonment in any hospital in this country has taken place.

Resolved, That should such cases occur it would require more knowledge and experience to detect and expose their real character, than any but the officers of the hospital would be likely to possess.

Resolved, That the project of law for regulating the relations of the insane, adopted by the unanimous vote of the association in 1868 prescribes such safeguards against abuses of every kind, as are best fitted to secure that object, with the least possible amount of inconvenience to parties not immediately concerned.

Resolved, That the practice now rather common, even among those who write or lecture on the subject for the instruction of the public, of designating as "Private Asylums," the corporate hospitals of the country, such as the McLean Asylum at Somerville, the Butler Hospital at Providence, the Retreat for the Insane at Hartford, the Bloomingdale Asylum at New York, the Friends' Asylum at Frankford, and the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane at Philadelphia, is calculated to mislead the public mind respecting the true character of such establishments, founded as they are in the gifts and bequests of benevolent persons, conducted by officers paid by a fixed salary, and directors and managers with no compensation at all, and watched by a system of visitation unequalled in frequency and thoroughness by that of any public hospital, they are in no sense of the term Private Asylums.

From the minutes.

JOHN CURWEN,
Secretary.

APPENDIX NO. 2.



No person should be brought to the hospital without having been clearly informed of his destination. If he is too insane to appreciate it, no harm will be done, while, if some reason still remains, he will understand that at least his friends intend to deal honestly with him. Nor should he be told that his stay will be but a few hours or days, or that he can go home when he pleases. Such promises give a patient a distrust of the hospital and those under whom he is placed.

Patients should be provided, before coming to the hospital, with a change of good clothing, and at least one extra change of underwear. While the institution will exercise all possible care that the clothing of patients is repaired and duly kept, it cannot guarantee against those occasional losses which are particularly liable to occur in a hospital for the insane. No money, jewelry, or valuable articles of clothing should be brought to the hospital with patients. Parties in charge of patients arriving by night trains should remain in the city till morning. It is extremely injurious to patients, already retired and asleep, to be disturbed by the arrival of another, perhaps noisy and turbulent, and in our present crowded condition, every bed occupied, it is a great inconvenience.

Before starting for the hospital with a patient it should be known that all the formalities of the law have been complied with.

It is very desirable that the Commissioners of Insanity should notify the officers of the hospital of the probable time of the arrival of patients, with some main facts in regard to the case.

Some person should accompany the patient who is familiar with the history of the case ; some member of the family if practicable.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Number remaining November 1, 1878.....	57	58	113
Number admitted during Biennial period.....	180	148	328
Number discharged—Recovered.....	35	20	55
Improved	35	27	62
Unimproved	17	14	31
Died	28	16	44
Number remaining November 1, 1875.....	124	127	251

DURATION OF INSANITY BEFORE ADMISSION.

DURATION.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Less than three months.....	48	36	84
Three to six months.....	83	21	104
Six to twelve months.....	31	34	65
One to two years.....	45	31	76
Two to three years.....	29	19	48
Three to five years.....	29	23	52
Five to ten years	28	25	53
Over ten years	11	23	34
	252	212	464

NUMBER AT EACH AGE WHEN ADMITTED.

AGE.	BIENNIAL PERIOD.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under fifteen years.....	2	.....	2	2	1	3
Fifteen to twenty.....	8	8	16	9	9	18
Twenty to thirty	43	35	78	64	51	115
Thirty to forty.....	53	41	94	72	61	133
Forty to fifty.....	28	37	65	45	55	100
Fifty to sixty.....	32	13	45	43	17	60
Sixty to seventy.....	9	12	21	11	16	27
Seventy to eighty.....	5	2	7	6	2	8
Total	180	148	328	252	212	464

NATIVITY OF PATIENTS.

NATIVITY.	BIENNIAL PERIOD.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Maine	1	2	3	4	2	6
New Hampshire			3	1	1	2
Vermont			11	8	4	12
Massachusetts			2	4	2	6
Rhode Island			1	1	1	2
Connecticut			8	2	2	4
New York			56	35	20	55
New Jersey			2	2		2
Pennsylvania			28	21	16	37
Maryland			2	2	1	3
Virginia			1	3		3
Texas			1	1		1
Ohio			84	17	25	42
Indiana			9	6	4	10
Illinois			28	14	15	29
Kentucky			4	2	3	5
Tennessee			1		1	1
Missouri			1	1		1
Michigan			8	2	2	4
Wisconsin			5	4	8	7
Iowa			22	18	15	33
Canada			5	5	2	7
England			11	7	7	14
Ireland			37	21	30	51
Wales			2	1	2	3
Denmark			8	3		3
Norway			8	9	4	13
Sweden			4	2	3	5
France			2	1	2	4
Switzerland			2		4	4
Iceland			1	1		1
Germany			38	44	24	68
Total	180	148	328	252	212	464

RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED AND REMAINING.

COUNTY.	Admitted.	Remaining.
Allamakee.....	16	13
Benton.....	17	9
Black Hawk.....	27	16
Bremer.....	16	8
Buchanan.....	20	11
Buena Vista.....	1	.....
Butler.....	11	5
Cerro Gordo.....	1	1
Cherokee.....	1	1
Chickasaw.....	8	5
Clay.....	3	.....
Clayton.....	51	23
Clinton.....	1	.....
Delaware.....	24	7
Dickinson.....	3	2
Dubuque.....	64	35
Emmett.....	3	3
Fayette.....	21	11
Floyd.....	7	2
Franklin.....	6	2
Grundy.....	2	1
Hamilton.....	3	3
Hancock.....	2	.....
Hardin.....	10	6
Howard.....	11	5
Jackson.....	10	9
Jones.....	15	9
Kossuth.....	3	.....
Linn.....	25	14
Mitchell.....	7	8
O'Brien.....	1	.....
Palo Alto.....	1	1
Pocahontas.....	3	2
Tama.....	8	8
Webster.....	7	7
Winnebago.....	1	.....
Winneshiek.....	23	17
Woodbury.....	2	.....
Worth.....	2	1
Wright.....	2	2
State at large.....	15	6
Total.....	464	251

OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

OCCUPATION.	BIENNIAL PERIOD.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Baker.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Bar tender.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Blacksmith.....	8	.....	8	4	.....	4
Book-keeper.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Cabinet-maker.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Carpenter.....	4	.....	4	6	.....	6
Cigar maker.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Cooper.....	2	.....	2	8	.....	8
Domestic.....	.....	14	14	.....	19	19
Druggist.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Editor.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Engineer.....	2	.....	2	3	.....	3
Factory-operator.....	2	.....	2	3	1	4
Farmer.....	80	.....	80	105	.....	105
Gardener.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
Governess.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Grocer.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Hotel-clerk.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Housewife.....	.....	95	95	.....	128	128
Knife-grinder.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Laborer.....	34	.....	34	51	.....	51
Lawyer.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Liveryman.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Miller.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Milliner.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Mason.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	3
Merchant.....	7	.....	7	10	.....	10
Miner.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Painter.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
Pedler.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Physician.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Porter.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Sailor.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Seamstress.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	2
Shoemaker.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	3
Speculator.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Tailor.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Teacher.....	.....	2	2	1	2	3
Teamster.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Tinner.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Unknown.....	5	5	10	6	6	12
Wagon-maker.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
Without occupation.....	20	27	47	20	51	71
Washer-woman.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Wood-carver.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
	180	148	328	252	212	464

SUPPOSED OR ASSIGNED CAUSE OF INSANITY.

CAUSE.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Hereditary	50	48	98
Epilepsy ..	16	10	26
Typhoid fever.....	3	1	4
Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....	1	—	1
Paralysis.....	3	—	3
Apoplexy	1	—	1
Rheumatism.....	1	—	1
Renal Disease.....	1	—	1
Epizootic	1	—	1
Suppressed eruption.....	1	—	1
General ill health.....	3	10	13
Opium habit.....	—	2	2
Brain fever.....	—	1	1
Disease of stomach.....	—	1	1
Change of life	—	2	2
Defective or suppressed menstruation	—	7	7
Uterine disease.....	—	9	9
Puerperal.....	—	5	5
Pregnancy	—	1	1
Prolonged lactation.....	—	1	1
Too frequent child bearing.....	—	1	1
Malpractice in labor	—	1	1
Accident during pregnancy.....	—	1	1
Injury to spine.....	—	1	1
Railroad accident	1	—	1
Kick of a horse.....	2	—	2
Sun stroke... ..	3	1	4
Injury to head	18	1	19
Loss of property.....	10	1	11
Loss of friends.....	—	2	2
Pecuniary anxiety.....	5	—	5
Poverty.....	—	1	1
Over exertion.....	3	2	5
Chicago fire.....	1	—	1
Seduction.....	—	1	1
Desertion of husband.....	—	4	4
Old age	2	—	2
Fortune teller's prediction.....	—	1	1
Fright.....	1	2	3
Close attention to study.....	3	2	5
Disappointed affection.....	1	8	9
Domestic difficulty.....	3	18	21
Spiritualism	1	2	3
Religious excitement.....	11	6	17
Tobacco.....	2	—	2
Intemperance.....	19	1	20
Masturbation.....	11	1	12
Not insane.....	2	1	3
No cause assigned.	72	55	127
	252	212	464

CAUSES OF DEATH.

CAUSES.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Exhaustion from exposure before admission.....	1	.....	1
Old age.....	6	1	7
Inanition.....	1	2	3
Epilepsy.....	2	2	4
Cirrhosis of the liver.....	1	.....	1
Typhoid fever.....	.....	1	1
Chronic diarrhœa.....	4	.....	4
Pulmonary hemorrhage.....	1	.....	1
Pneumonia.....	3	2	5
Phthisis.....	2	7	9
Apoplexy.....	1	.....	1
Cerebro—spinal sclerosis.....	8	.....	8
Acute—delirious mania.....	.....	2	2
	25	17	42

CONDITION AND PROSPECT OF PATIENTS REMAINING AT THE END OF THE PERIOD.

FORM OF INSANITY.	PROSPECT.	
	Favora-ble.	Unfavora-ble.
Mania—Acute.....	23	8
Chronic.....	2	217
Melancholia.....	10	5
Dementia.....	.....	76
Imbecility.....	.....	8
Idiocy.....	.....	2
General Paralysis.....	.....	1
	34	217

TREASURER'S EXHIBIT.

IOWA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
INDEPENDENCE, IOWA, Dec. 1, 1875.

Current Expense Fund from Nov. 1, 1873, to Nov. 1, 1874.

Balance on hand November 1, 1873.....	\$ 2,190.80
Receipts to November 1, 1874—From State Treasurer.....	443.20
From Steward of Hospital.....	1,113.80—\$47,623.60
Payments to November 1, 1874.....	46,031.64
Balance on hand November 1, 1874.....	\$ 1,591.96

Current Expense Fund from Nov. 1, 1874, to Nov 1, 1875,

Balance on hand November 1, 1874.....	\$ 1,591.96
Receipts to November 1, 1875—From State Treasurer.....	529.60
From Steward of Hospital.....	2,018.27— \$58,568.23
Payments to November 1, 1875.....	55,749.17
Balance on hand November 1, 1875.....	\$ 819.06

Improvement and Furnishing Fund from May 1, '74, to Nov. 1, '74.

Receipts to November 1, 1874—From State Treasurer.....	\$11,109.79
Payments to November 1, 1874.....	11,109.79

Improvement and Furnishing Fund from Nov. 1, '74, to Nov. 1, '75.

Receipts to November 1, 1875—From State Treasurer.....	\$ 5,606.43
Payments to November 1, 1875.....	5,606.43

GEORGE W. BEMIS, Treasurer.

STEWARD'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of the Iowa Hospital for the Insane at Independence :

GENTLEMEN : I herewith submit to you a classified statement of the current expenditures of this institution, and of the expenditures of the special appropriation made according to section 2, chapter 55, Laws of the Fifteenth General Assembly, for improvements and furnishing, from Nov. 1, 1873, to Nov. 1, 1875, with a list of vouchers on file ; also a statement of moneys received, an estimate of the amount of the farm and garden products for the past two years, a list of stock and farm implements and an exhibit of general supplies, fuel, butcher's stock, etc., on hand.

Respectfully yours,

GEO. JOSSELYN, *Steward.*

Independence, Nov. 1, 1875.

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES.

From November 1, 1873, to November 1, 1875.

ITEMS.	AMOUNT.
Meats and Fish.....	\$ 10,024.97
Breadstuffs.....	3,854.21
Fruit	1,421.92
Tea and Coffee	2,365.47
Sugar.	2,250.27
Butter, eggs and cheese.....	6,349.80
Sundry groceries.....	6,049.71
Medicinal supplies	2,044.73
Postage and stationery.....	575.73
Clothing	5,683.99
Library and diversions.....	437.60
Furniture and furnishing.....	2,863.24
Repairs and improvements.....	3,650.89
Hardware	387.52
Contingencies	1,564.01
Glass, oils and paints.....	256.70
Farm.....	1,771.84
Feed	1,019.50
Lights	422.99
Fuel.....	16,914.02
Salaries and wages.....	31,777.61
Total.....	\$101,780.81

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES.

On account of the Appropriations made in Section 2, Chapter 55, Laws of the Fifteenth General Assembly.

ITEMS.	AMOUNT.
Furniture	\$ 7,312.17
Barn.....	4,227.97
Water	2,271.84
Farm improvements.....	1,542.29
Contingencies.....	1,311.95
	\$16,716.22

STATEMENT

Of moneys received from various sources and paid over to Treasurer, from November 1, 1873, to November 1, 1875.

ITEMS.	AMOUNT.
For board, clothing, etc., of patients	\$ 1,245.05
For various articles sold.....	234.08
For stock and hogs sold	1,040.55
For Hides and tallow sold	657.78
For cash refunded as per voucher 205½	8.06
	\$3,129.57

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE PRODUCTS OF THE FARM AND GARDEN FOR
THE YEAR 1874:

ARTICLES.	AMOUNT.
Beans, string, 40 bushels, at 75c.....	\$ 30 00
Beans, 40 bushels, at 60	27.00
Cabbage, 350 heads, at 5.....	16.50
Carrots, 150 bushels, at 50.....	75.00
Cucumbers, 80 bushels, at \$2.00.....	60.00
Citrons, 250, at 5	12.50
Corn, 1100 bushels, at 40.....	464.00
Corn, sweet, 120 bushels, at 75.....	90.00
Hay, prairie, 54 tons, at \$3.00.....	162.00
Hay, clover and timothy, 22 tons, at \$5.00.....	110.00
Lettuce, 1200 heads, at 1c	12.00
Milk, 5500 gallons, at 20c.....	1,112 00
Oats, 490 bushels, at 45c.....	220 50
Onions, 125 bushels, at 90c.....	112.50
Potatoes, 350 bushels, at 40c	140 00
Peas, 62 bushels, at \$1.50.....	93.00
Parsnips, 120 bushels, at 60c.....	72.00
Peppers, 12 dozen, at 8c ..	.96
Radishes, 3½ bu-hels, at \$1.60.....	5.60
Raspberries, 75 quarts, at 15c	11.25
Strawberries, 140 quarts, at 15c.....	24.00
Squash, 150, at 10c	15.00
Straw, 49 tons, at \$1.50.....	73.50
Salsify, 18 bushels, at 75c.....	13.50
Turnips, 200 bushels, at 25c	50.00
Tomatoes, 35 bushels, at 75c.....	26.25
Melons, 350, at 6c	21.00
Wheat, 175 1-19 bushels, at 70c.....	122.72
Total	\$3,172.78

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE PRODUCTS OF THE FARM AND GARDEN
FOR THE YEAR 1875.

ARTICLES.	AMOUNT.
Beans, Lima, 39 bushels, at \$2.00.....	78.00
Beans, string, 23 bu-hels, at 75c.....	17.25
Beets, 331 bushels, at 40c.....	132.40
Cabbages, 752 heads, at 5c	37.60
Carrots, 303 bushels, at 40c.....	121.20
Cucumbers, 35 bu-hels, at \$2.00.....	70.00
Corn, 468 bushels, at 25c.....	117.00
Corn, sweet, 150 bushels, at 60c.....	90.00
Celery, 1,500 heads, at 3c.....	45.00
Egg Plant, 20, at 10c.....	2.00
Hay, prairie, 45 tons, at \$3.00	135.00
Hay, Clover and Timothy, 42 tons, at \$5.00.....	210.00
Lettuce, 970 heads, at 1c... ..	9.70
Milk, 6,350 gallons, at 20c.....	1,270.00
Oats, 1,085 bushels, at 25c.....	271.25
Onions, 50 bushels at 90c.....	45.00
Potatoes, 946 bushels, at 30c.....	283.80
Potatoes, sweet, 7 bushels at \$1.50.	10.50
Peas, 48 bushels, at \$1.50.....	72.00
Parsnips, 175 bushels, at 40c.....	70.00
Peppers, 25 dozen, at 10c.....	2.50
Radishes, 7 bu-hels, at \$1.00.....	7.00
Rhubarb, 94 bunches, at 5c.....	4.70
Strawberries, 325 quarts, at 15c.....	48.75
Squash, 350, at 5c.	17.50
Straw, 95 tons, at \$1.50.....	137.50
Spinach, 14¾ bushels, at 50c.....	7 87
Salsify, 75 bushels, at 60c	45.00
Turnips, 258 bushels, at 25c.....	64.00
Tomatoes, 111 bushels, at 50c.....	55.50
Melons, 316, at 8c	25.28
Wheat, 166 bushels, at 50c.....	83.00
Total.....	\$3,585.80

LIST OF STOCK AND FARM IMPLEMENTS ON HAND NOVEMBER 1, 1875.

Milch cows.....	18	Bull.....	1
Cows and stock hogs.....	41	Horses.....	5
Mules.....	2	Carriage.....	1
Sleigh.....	1	Wagons.....	3
Carts.....	8	Bob-sleighs ..	2
Harness.....	7	Mowing Machine.....	1
Horse Rake.....	1	Straw cutter.....	1
Plows.....	5	Corn Cultivator.....	1

EXHIBIT OF GENERAL SUPPLIES, FUEL, BUTCHERS' STOCK, ETC., ON HAND
NOVEMBER 1, 1875.

Groceries.....	\$ 456.15
Butter.....	1,614.90
Fruit	519.73
Dry goods and clothing.....	1,221.40
Boots and shoes.....	402.75
Drugs and Medicinal supplies.....	460.00
Fat cattle, sheep and hogs.....	745.44
Corn, oats and wheat.....	471.25
Hay and straw.....	492.00
Fuel	2,025.00
Potatoes, turnips, and other vegetables.....	991.50
Sundries	137.70
Total	\$9,531.62

LIST OF VOUCHERS ON FILE.

Detailed Statement of Expenditures from Nov. 1, '73, to Nov. 1, '75.

Number of Voucher.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
206	James Crain.....	Carpenter work.....	\$ 136.12
207	Burlingham & Robinson.....	Meat and lard.....	320.85
208	Potter & Co.....	Muslc	4.00
209	American Express Co.....	Freights.....	8.40
210	C. Jones	Potatoes	219.42
211	Illinois Central R. R. Co.....	Freights	31.75
212	Unit-d States P. O. Department.....	Stamps.....	21.50
213	George Harne.....	Fruit	6.50
214	M. Curran.....	Chickens.....	6.25
215	L. L. Pease.....	Visiting Committee.....	20.70
216	R. P. Lowe.....	Visiting Committee.....	33.50
217	R. P. Lowe.....	Visiting Committee.....	88.50
218	G. King	Wheelbarrows.....	16.00
219	William Gray.....	Chickens.....	2.52
220	Pay roll for October.....	Employes.....	710.93
221	J. N. Hovey.....	Flour and feed.....	133.73
222	Field, Leiter & Co.....	Clothing	461.68

LIST OF VOUCHERS ON FILE.—CONTINUED.

Number of Voucher.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
223	E. N. Welch & Co.....	Groceries	\$ 8.25
224	J. McGrady	Horse-shoeing.....	11.75
225	Lawton & Post.....	Dry goods.....	166.07
226	Myers & Taylor.....	Hardware.....	15.21
227	J. Tucker.....	Unloading coal.....	30.00
228	A. J. Bowley.....	Clothing	17.71
229	J. W. Welch.....	Butter.....	164.41
230	A. H. Fonda.....	Tea and hoods.....	31.75
231	B. C. R. and M. R. R. Co.....	Coal and freight.....	162.09
232	C. A. Clarke.....	Books	61.52
233	Dubuque Cabinet Makers Assoc'n...	Furniture	8.00
234	Wm. Ryan.....	Hams	23.17
235	C. E. Burr	Turkeys.....	21.85
236	Illinois Central Railroad Company..	Freights.....	19.36
237	C. E. Phifer.....	Meat and butter.....	18.50
238	John Wiley.....	Shoes.....	26.80
239	Wemott, Howard & Co.....	Crockery....	30.08
240	Carson, Perle & Co	Dry goods.....	832.90
241	Wm. H. Rumpf.....	Groceries.....	267.63
242	Wm. Ryan	Hams.....	49.89
243	Dubuque Cabinet Makers Assoc'n ..	Furniture.....	106.04
244	Henry R. Worthington.....	Pump plungers.....	32.00
245	American Express Company.....	Freights....	.70
246	B., C. R. & M. R. R. Co.....	Coal.....	299.10
247	A. H. Trask.....	Buggy hire.....	5.00
248	T. F. Curtis.....	Livery.....	31.50
249	Geo. Burr	Ice.....	8.56
250	L. Soener.....	Harness.....	12.45
251	Ames & Sprague	Express and fruit.....	2.75
252	Smale Bros	Medicine, etc.....	38.75
253	Williams & Son	Groceries.....	20.41
254	Rouse & Dean	Castings	47.92
255	Rowley & Orcutt.....	Dry goods.....	40.71
256	A. B. Clarke.....	Medicines....	6.67
257	Burlingham & Robinson.....	Meats.....	208.05
258	B., C. R. & M. R. R. Co	Coal.....	1,091.21
259	J. N. Hovey.....	Flour, etc.....	117.75
260	B. Savago.....	Brooms.....	5.50
261	Wm. H. Rumpf.....	Groceries.....	78.92
262	Dr. W. Butterfield.....	Services, assistant physician.....	111.00
263	D. Delany	Straw.....	15.00
264	Fleld, Leiter & Co.....	Dry goods	87.63
265	Wemott, Howard & Co.....	Crockery.....	19.55
266	Dr. A. Reynolds.....	Services as superintendent.....	375.00
267	William & Son.....	Groceries.....	20.73
268	Smale Bros.....	Medicines and supplies	59.73
269	W. W. Forrey	Oil	9.80
270	C. F. Holderman	Hauling water.....	47.25
271	Myers & Taylor	Hardware.....	9.40
272	D. Williams & Son.....	Coal	22.38
273	Lawton & Post	Dry goods.....	80.79
274	Jas. Fairclough	Music	14.00
275	Anna B. Joselyn.....	Services as matron	125.60
276	Geo. Josselyn.....	Services as steward and sundries.....	287.50
277	U. S. P. O. Department.....	Postal cards and stamps.....	20.00
278	Pay Roll	Employees for November.....	758.50
279	C. Phifer.....	Butter.....	2.70
280	U. S. P. O. Department.....	Stamps.....	10.00
281	S. Webster.....	Making mattresses.....	18.00
282	Ballard, First & Co.....	Meat chopper.....	43.25
283	A. McGill	Chickens.....	3.57
284	C. F. Holderman	Hauling water.....	26.25
285	Wm. Gray.....	Chickens.....	3.15
286	A. McGill.....	Eggs.....	1.62
287	C. G. Waldron.....	Fruit.....	6.00
288	J. C. Rich.....	Soft soap.....	50.94
289	David Armstrong	Hauling coal.....	60.50
290	D. H. Gall.....	Brooms.....	4.75

LIST OF VOUCHERS ON FILE.—CONTINUED.

Number of Voucher.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
291	A. McGill.....	Butter.....	1.25
292	W. Butterfield.....	Salary as assistant physician.....	41.66
293	M. P. A. Darwin.....	Visiting committee.....	20.00
294	Illinois Central Railroad Company..	Freights.....	87.82
295	Thomas Palmer.....	Cider.....	8.70
296	Archy Bemis.....	Sundries.....	3.62
297	J. N. Hovey.....	Flour and feed.....	155.38
298	F. Wilson.....	Horse-radish.....	.75
299	U. S. Post-office Department.....	Stamps.....	10.00
300	J. C. Ransler.....	Sleigh-bobs, etc.....	85.90
301	George W. Bemis.....	Salary as treasurer.....	107.81
302	Rodger McGill.....	Eggs.....	1.40
303	Pay roll.....	Employees for December, 1873.....	820.28
304	A. Garner & Co.....	Music.....	4.00
305	Engle & Livingston.....	Clothing.....	426.10
306	S. A. Knapp.....	Hogs.....	81.00
307	E. N. Welch & Co.....	Crocks.....	1.35
308	Williams & Son.....	Groceries.....	31.44
309	Louis Soener.....	Harness-work.....	26.30
310	John Wiley.....	Shoes.....	51.92
311	E. N. Welch & Co.....	Butter and eggs.....	11.87
312	S. Waggoner.....	Stationery.....	26.83
313	Herrick & Hen-haw.....	Clock.....	4.50
314	Lawton & Post.....	Dry goods.....	26.40
315	J. Tucker.....	Unloading coal.....	19.00
316	Smale Brothers.....	Drugs.....	17.00
317	Myers & Taylor.....	Hardware.....	5.00
318	A. J. Bowley & Co.....	Dry goods.....	21.76
319	John McGrady.....	Horse shoeing.....	20.50
320	Baeder, Adamson & Co.....	Felting.....	20.44
321	Bartle, Luther & Brownell.....	Pump cylinders.....	4.00
322	Hurlbut & Edsall.....	Medicinal supplies.....	120.20
323	Field, Leiter & Co.....	Blankets.....	147.75
324	Rouse & Dean.....	Fire brick.....	82.95
325	Burlingham & Robinson.....	Meat.....	288.32
326	William H. Rumpf.....	Groceries.....	251.53
327	American Express Co.....	Freights.....	.75
328	J. N. Hovey.....	Flour and feed.....	38.10
329	Archy McGill.....	Sundries.....	9.77
330	J. J. Travis.....	Wood.....	80.15
331	Illinois Central R. R. Co.....	Freights.....	18.27
332	P. O. Department.....	Box rent and postage.....	6.19
333	William Gray.....	Butter.....	5.00
334	Independence Mills Co.....	Flour and feed.....	105.20
335	Burlingham & Robinson.....	Meats.....	235.08
336	Smale Bros.....	Drugs.....	22.45
337	Lawton & Post.....	Dry goods.....	44.56
338	Williams & Son.....	Groceries.....	76.40
339	W. B. Rossell.....	Hauling.....	68.75
340	Jesse Gray.....	Pumping water.....	51.25
341	C. A. Clarke.....	Stationery.....	4.10
342	O. Cobb.....	Straw.....	1.50
343	A. B. Gifford.....	Hauling.....	40.00
344	J. C. Rich.....	Soft soap.....	46.50
345	Field, Leiter & Co.....	Dry goods.....	149.31
346	R. Simmons.....	Hauling.....	8.25
347	Stephen Card.....	Hauling.....	9.00
348	Henry Devlin.....	Sleigh cushions.....	12.10
349	Thomas Scarelliff.....	Oats.....	9.87
350	B. Savage.....	Brooms.....	8.25
351	Wm. H. Rumpf.....	Groceries.....	168.50
352	Wemott, Howard & Co.....	Crockery.....	32.26
353	L. L. Pease.....	Visiting Committee.....	15.75
354	Pay roll.....	Employees for January, 1874.....	74.12
355	A. Reynolds.....	Salary as superintendent.....	375.00
356	W. Butterfield.....	Salary as assistant physician.....	83.34
357	Geo. Josselyn.....	Salary as steward.....	250.00
358	Anna B. Josselyn.....	Salary as matron.....	125.00

LIST OF VOUCHERS ON FILE.—CONTINUED.

Number of Voucher.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
359	Geo. Josselyn.....	Cash advanced.....	\$ 13.00
360	U. S. P. O. Department.....	Stamps.....	12.00
361	J. C. Rich & Co.	Soft soap.....	30.00
362	Illinois Central Railroad Company..	Freights.....	20.42
363	Rodger McGill.....	Butter.....	1.37
364	W. B. Russell.....	Hauling water.....	61.00
365	Independence Mills Company.....	Flour and feed.....	135.40
366	Davies & Son.....	Meat.....	188.49
367	George Robinson.....	Turkeys.....	10.78
368	Joseph Stumpf.....	Baskets.....	9.75
369	John Lafferty.....	Wood.....	86.50
370	Jesse Gray.....	Pumping Water.....	30.93
371	A. McGill.....	Butter and eggs.....	4.86
372	American Express Company.....	Freights.....	2.75
373	Thomas Palmer.....	Butter.....	189.65
374	John Horan.....	Hauling coal.....	23.75
375	D. H. Gall.....	Brooms.....	5.25
376	M. A. P. Darwin.....	Visiting Committee.....	29.00
377	Field, Leiter & Co.....	Dry goods.....	255.95
378	Pay roll.....	Employees for February, 1874.....	752.50
379	United States P. O. Department.....	Postage stamps.....	12.44
380	Davis & Son.....	Meat.....	141.34
381	J. E. Welch.....	Butter and eggs.....	182.96
382	B. C. R. and M. R. R. Co.....	Freights.....	255.75
383	Independence Mills Co.....	Flour and feed.....	171.45
384	James Tucker.....	Unloading coal.....	16.00
385	Engle & Livingston.....	Clothing.....	34.10
386	Illinois Central R. R. Co.....	Freights.....	26.15
387	Ames, Sprague & Co.....	Express freights.....	4.55
388	L. Soener.....	Repairs on harness.....	7.40
389	John McGrady.....	Horse shoeing.....	17.50
390	George L. King.....	Repairs.....	3.50
391	Myers & Taylor.....	Hardware.....	33.06
392	J. S. Fairclough.....	Music.....	16.00
393	John Wiley.....	Shoes.....	84.20
394	Williams & Son.....	Groceries.....	27.36
395	Smale Bros.....	Drugs.....	41.23
396	S. Waggoner.....	Stationery.....	7.26
397	Lawton & Post.....	Dry goods.....	74.06
398	B. C. R. and M. R. R. Co.....	Coal.....	1,296.62
399	William Lozure.....	Butter and eggs.....	5.89
400	William H. Rumpf.....	Groceries.....	543.39
401	James Vick.....	Garden seeds.....	35.12
402	Nye, Campbell and Co.....	Fish.....	50.76
403	Hurlbut and Edsall.....	Medicines.....	101.89
404	C. E. Andrews & Co.....	Mustard.....	7.25
405	J. L. Mott Iron Works.....	Cesspools.....	8.50
406	William Ryan.....	Lard.....	28.78
407	Hodge and Whitlaw.....	Hose coupling.....	18.49
408	Wemott, Howard and Co.....	Crockery.....	24.15
409	Crane Bros Manufacturing Co.....	Hose and packing.....	114.88
410	Southwestern Coal Company.....	Coal.....	17.00
411	Cuba Coal Company.....	Coal.....	75.92
412	A. B. Gifford.....	Hauling coal.....	35.00
413	J. C. Rich.....	Soft soap.....	36.00
414	American Express Company.....	Freights.....	3.90
415	Pay roll.....	Employees for March, 1874.....	753.12
416	L. L. Pease.....	Visiting committee.....	15.70
417	Field, Leiter and Co.....	Dry goods.....	14.48
418	Rodger McGill.....	Butter and eggs.....	1.12
419	A. Reynolds.....	Cash advanced.....	13.50
420	Illinois Central Railroad Company..	Freight.....	11.95
421	U. S. Post-office Department.....	Stamps.....	10.00
422	James Vick.....	Planet Seed Planter.....	11.00
423	James Tucker.....	Unloading and hauling coal.....	20.75
424	Lawton and Post.....	Dry goods.....	97.53
425	M. V. Bush.....	Hay.....	40.00
426	Independence Mills Company.....	Flour and feed.....	166.45

LIST OF VOUCHERS ON FILE.—CONTINUED.

Number of Voucher.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
427	Welch, Wilcox and Welch.....	Butter, eggs and groceries.....	\$ 206.64
428	S. M. Marquette.....	Coffin screws and mirror plates.....	3.90
429	American Express Company.....	Express.....	6.00
430	R. R. Plane and Company.....	Hardware.....	2.18
431	Smale Brothers.....	Drugs and medicines.....	16.00
432	B., C. R. and M. Railroad Company.....	Freight.....	412.12
433	A. D. Gurnsey.....	Blacksmithing.....	21.75
434	Davies and Son.....	Meat.....	294.01
435	George S. Deau.....	Butter.....	4.29
436	Pay roll.....	Employees, April, 1874.....	895.70
437	J. C. Rich.....	Soft soap.....	74.70
438	Jesse Gray.....	Pumping water.....	71.25
439	John Horen.....	Hauling coal, etc.....	70.00
440	King and Kenyon.....	Hardware.....	24.60
441	William H. Rumpf.....	Groceries.....	157.56
442	Nye, Campbell and Company.....	Codfish.....	23.25
443	J. C. Glass.....	Coffin.....	10.00
444	Conservative Printing Office.....	Printing advertisements.....	4.50
445	Burlingham and Robinson.....	Hams.....	103.00
446	Thomas Searcliff.....	Oats.....	13.95
447	William Toman.....	Advertising.....	13.75
448	Engle and Livingston.....	Clothing.....	444.00
449	Hurlbut and Edsall.....	Drugs.....	156.30
450	Myers and Taylor.....	Hardware.....	24.92
451	G. W. Colwell.....	Tea and coffee.....	65.13
452	David Williams and Son.....	Coal.....	111.94
453	W. T. Dale.....	Repairs on wagons.....	6.50
454	J. J. Walker, agent.....	Coal.....	29.00
455	James Gray.....	Hauling coal.....	13.75
456	A. Reynolds.....	Services as superintendent.....	875.00
457	Illinois Central Railroad Company.....	Freight.....	22.42
458	George Josselyn.....	Salary as steward and cash advan'd.....	90.00
459	W. Butterfield.....	Salary as assistant physician.....	125.00
460	A. Reynolds.....	Expenses to Nashville.....	96.85
461	A. Reynolds.....	Cash advanced.....	13.50
462	U. S. Post office Department.....	Stamps.....	10.00
463	A. B. Josselyn.....	Salary as matron.....	125.00
464	Field, Leiter and Company.....	Dry goods.....	20.40
465	Welch, Wilcox & Welch.....	Groceries.....	193.31
466	Davies & Son.....	Meat.....	268.24
467	Independence Mills Company.....	Flour and feed.....	162.75
468	B., C. R. and M. Railroad Co.....	Freight.....	250.25
469	C. D. Jones.....	Potatoes.....	81.00
470	S. Waggoner.....	Stationery.....	16.50
471	Engle & Livingston.....	Clothing.....	12.50
472	J. C. Ransier.....	Repairs on wagons.....	10.00
473	A. Reller.....	Ice.....	19.57
474	Henry Devlin.....	Wagon seat cushions.....	9.00
475	Jas. Tucker.....	Unloading coal.....	12.00
476	Jas. Gray.....	Hauling coal.....	51.87
477	David Lithgon.....	Steam guage glasses.....	4.50
478	Wm. H. Rumpf.....	Groceries.....	292.31
479	C. E. Andrews & Co.....	Prep'd Mustard.....	7.25
480	Palmer, Winall & Co.....	Printing vouchers.....	12.00
481	Nye, Campbell & Co.....	Codfish.....	21.00
482	Wm Ryan.....	Lard.....	32.76
483	E. Boggs.....	Asparagus and pie plant.....	3.48
484	John Horan.....	Hauling water.....	64.87
485	Jesse Gray.....	Pumping water.....	39.00
486	Adee & Deleree.....	Repairing cocks.....	6.00
487	Crane Bros. Manufacturing Co.....	Hemp packing.....	2.90
488	Pay. Roll.....	Employees for May, 1874.....	890.70
489	William A. Jones.....	Hogs.....	45.40
490	Illinois Central Railroad Company.....	Freight.....	26.71
491	Hurlbut and Edsall.....	Drugs, etc.....	68.32
492	Nye, Campbell and Co.....	Fish.....	54.25
493	L. A. Main.....	Groceries.....	20.25
494	Bliss, Moore & Company.....	Tea.....	53.25

LIST OF VOUCHERS ON FILE.—CONTINUED.

Number of Voucher.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
495	Wm. H. Rumpf.....	Groceries.....	\$ 812.78
496	J. E. Fairbanks & Company.....	Crackers.....	5.89
497	Field, Leiter & Company.....	Dry goods.....	18.78
498	Wm. Ryan.....	Hams.....	115.87
499	Jas. Young.....	Planting corn.....	6.50
500	Engle & Livingston.....	Clothing.....	23.25
501	Coy & Webster.....	Groceries.....	17.15
502	Welch, Wilcox & Welch.....	Butter and eggs.....	1,181.77
503	C. M. Durham.....	Potatoes.....	118.45
504	C. A. Clarke.....	Record book.....	2.05
505	Davies & Son.....	Meat.....	223.28
506	Lawton & Post.....	Dry goods.....	104.42
507	A. Bemis.....	Pie plant.....	3.19
508	John Wiley.....	Shoes and repairing.....	68.90
509	B., C. R. and M. R. R. Company.....	Freight.....	245.18
510	King & Kenyon.....	Hardware.....	9.86
511	Thomas Sherwood & Company.....	Livery.....	80.50
512	Louis Soener.....	Harness and repairs.....	17.35
513	Smaile Bros.....	Drugs.....	17.84
514	D. Williams and Son.....	Coal.....	149.43
515	Rock Island Glass Company.....	Glass.....	48.00
516	A. Reynolds.....	Cash advanced.....	6.75
517	A. Ritter.....	Ice.....	40.46
518	Herrick and Henshaw.....	Violin strings and repairs.....	1.85
519	Winthrop Cheese Factory.....	Cheese.....	11.76
520	J. C. Rich.....	Soap.....	76.91
521	Independence Mills Company.....	Flour and feed.....	133.25
522	h. Caffall.....	Eggs.....	1.50
523	American Express Company.....	Freight.....	3.45
524	Pay roll.....	Employees for June, 1874.....	861.25
525	J. S. Bouck.....	Sweet potatoe plants.....	7.87
526	M. A. P. Darwin.....	Visiting Committee.....	29.00
527	U. S. P. O. Department.....	Postage stamps and box rent.....	14.44
528	A. B. Gifford.....	Seed corn and unloading coal.....	5.05
529	J. G. Keller.....	Pie plant.....	8.31
530	Pine Creek Cheese Factory.....	Cheese.....	22.81
531	S. B. Olney.....	Visiting Committee.....	27.50
532	Illinois Central Railroad Company..	Freight.....	27.98
533	N. N. Sykes.....	Potatoes.....	5.00
534	U. S. P. O. Department.....	Stamped envelopes.....	16.90
535	B., C. R. & M. R. R. Company.....	Freight.....	244.57
536	Geo. Josselyn.....	Apples.....	7.80
537	Wm. Toman.....	Printing.....	4.50
538	Bartle, Luther and Brownell.....	Use of reaper.....	6.25
539	A. Reynolds.....	Cash advanced.....	10.50
540	Wm. H. Rumpf.....	Groceries.....	328.15
541	John Wiley.....	Boots, shoes and repairs.....	85.15
542	Smaile Bros.....	Drugs &c.....	15.14
543	S. Waggoner.....	Stationery.....	7.07
544	Chas. Taylor.....	Hardware and repairs.....	4.55
545	L. A. Main.....	Groceries.....	35.22
546	Independence Mills Company.....	Flour and feed.....	194.10
547	Davies and Son.....	Meat.....	262.37
548	V. R. Beach.....	Raspberries.....	9.00
549	Wemott, Howard and Company.....	Scrub brushes.....	15.45
550	American Express Company.....	Freight.....	5.10
551	S. M. Marquette.....	Lock and coffin screws.....	1.80
552	Stewart & Higley.....	Oat Meal.....	3.20
553	A. B. Clarke.....	Drugs and sundries.....	5.23
554	W. R. Kenyon.....	Hardware.....	6.50
555	Welch, Wilcox & Welch.....	Butter, eggs, and fruit.....	132.99
556	Lawton & Post.....	Dry goods.....	42.87
557	A. Ritter.....	Ice.....	52.66
558	Cardiff Plaster Mills.....	Land plaster.....	4.80
559	John McGrady.....	Horse-shoeing.....	5.00
559 1/2	Bliss, Moore & Co.....	Sugar.....	46.47
560	H. R. Worthington.....	Rubber valves.....	9.60
561	Rouse & Dean.....	Fire brick.....	20.70

LIST OF VOUCHERS ON FILE.—CONTINUED.

Number of Voucher.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
562	William Ryan.....	Hams.....	\$ 128.82
563	Pay roll.....	Employees July, 1874.....	943.70
564	United States P. O. Department.....	Postage stamps.....	9.00
565	D. Williams & Son.....	Coal.....	85.74
566	N. N. Sykes.....	Potatoes.....	20.50
567	A. Reynolds.....	Services as superintendent.....	875.00
568	A. Reynolds.....	Cash advanced.....	61.50
569	W. Butterfield.....	Services as assistant physician.....	125.00
570	F. W. White.....	Fruit.....	3.00
571	Illinois Central R. R. Co.....	Freight.....	25.08
572	J. C. Rich.....	Soap.....	43.20
573	W. R. Kenyon.....	Hardware.....	10.05
574	J. McKenna.....	Pigs.....	15.00
575	William Toman.....	Ple plant.....	.65
576	Davies & Son.....	Meat.....	302.05
577	George Josselyn.....	Ser. as steward and cash advanced.....	288.55
578	F. Megow.....	Castings.....	31.07
579	L. A. Main.....	Groceries.....	18.62
580	Anna B. Josselyn.....	Services as matron.....	125.00
581	A. B. Clarke.....	Sundry drugs, etc.....	5.10
582	A. Ritter.....	Ice.....	48.87
583	W. G. Colwell.....	Tea.....	60.46
584	Lawton & Post.....	Dry goods.....	6.38
585	Smale Bros.....	Drugs, etc.....	9.85
586	John Wiley.....	Shoes and repairing.....	28.55
587	S. Waggoner.....	Stationery.....	7.22
588	Westphal and Hinds.....	Cart Hames.....	1.70
589	C. E. Andrews & Co.....	Prepared mustard.....	11.25
590	Williams and Son.....	Groceries.....	14.91
591	Welch, Wilcox and Welch.....	Butter, eggs and fruit.....	179.77
592	Independence Mills Co.....	Flour and feed.....	159.50
593	Poole, Gillian and Co.....	Fruit.....	30.10
594	William H. Rumpf.....	Groceries.....	267.13
595	Fleld, Leiter and Co.....	Dry goods.....	23.46
596	J. E. Fairbanks.....	Crackers.....	5.56
597	Fleld and Hardie.....	Keys.....	5.40
598	A. L. Williston.....	Indelible ink.....	12.50
599	William Ryan.....	Lard.....	42.91
600	Ambrose Gleed.....	Whisky.....	123.75
601	Nye, Campbell and Co.....	Fish.....	20.75
602	J. W. Coy.....	Drugs.....	84.16
603	B. C. R. & M. R. R. Co.....	Freight.....	77.25
604	Independence Manufacturing Co.....	Iron work.....	1.70
605	American Express Co.....	Freight.....	1.85
606	Ames & Sprague, Agts. U. S. Ex. Co.	Freight.....	7.40
607	B. M. Savage.....	Brooms.....	7.50
608	D. Williams and Son.....	Coal.....	270.77
609	George Warne.....	Fruit.....	6.00
610	Pay roll.....	Employees, August, 1874.....	888.08
611	U. S. Post-office Department.....	Postage stamps.....	10.00
612	H. B. Mason.....	Music.....	5.00
613	P. O'Neill.....	Butter.....	8.70
614	A. Beels.....	Cabbage.....	1.50
615	P. Ferney.....	Potatoes.....	4.20
616	H. A. Jones.....	Hogs.....	45.90
617	O. J. Lincoln.....	Hogs.....	45.00
618	B. Dawson.....	Apples.....	11.87
619	P. O'Neill.....	Butter.....	27.94
620	M. McNuniff.....	Butter and cabbage.....	14.75
621	A. McGill.....	Chickens.....	3.00
622	Illinois Central Railroad Company..	Freight.....	26.91
623	Bliss, Moore and Company.....	Groceries.....	44.17
624	Nye, Campbell and Company.....	Fish.....	57.18
625	Wemott, Howard and Company.....	Crockery.....	26.90
626	Oakley and Keating.....	Washing Machine C. Rods.....	4.50
627	Independence Mills Company.....	Flour and feed.....	224.00
628	A. Ritter.....	Ice.....	32.04
629	Hurlbut and Edsall.....	Drugs.....	96.61

LIST OF VOUCHERS ON FILE.—CONTINUED.

Number of Voucher.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
630	William H. Rumpf.....	Groceries.....	256.21
631	J. E. Fairbanks and Company.....	Crackers.....	5.18
632	Williams and Son.....	Groceries.....	22.26
633	L. A. Main.....	Groceries.....	10.12
634	Welch, Wilcox and Welch.....	Butter, eggs and fruit.....	57.76
635	Lawton and Post.....	Dry goods.....	98.20
636	Smale Brothers.....	Drugs.....	5.00
637	John Wiley.....	Shoes and repairs.....	21.40
638	A. Webster.....	Fruit and Jars.....	6.16
639	C. R. Wallace.....	Supporter.....	6.50
640	Winthrop Cheese Factory.....	Cheese.....	10.87
641	J. L. Loomis.....	Potatoes and cabbage.....	17.54
642	Wm. Ryan.....	Pork.....	55.24
643	Engle and Livingston.....	Clothing.....	57.60
644	W. R. Kenyon.....	Hardware.....	20.35
645	Davies and Son.....	Meat.....	847.53
646	Hodge and Whitlaw.....	Water cock handles.....	41.40
647	American Express Company.....	Express.....	8.30
648	Geo. Harne.....	Grapes.....	15.62
649	John Bitner.....	Horse shoeing.....	2.00
650	M. H. Savage.....	Brooms.....	10.00
651	D. Williams & Son.....	Coal.....	105.14
652	B., C. R. and M. R. R. Company.....	Freight.....	187.21
653	F. Megow.....	Castings.....	7.80
654	J. C. Rich.....	Soft soap.....	60.42
655	Wm. H. Stacle.....	Apples.....	10.20
656	H. E. Diehl.....	Butter.....	8.25
657	Pay roll.....	Employees for September, 1874.....	942.35
658	John O'Hern.....	Potatoes.....	83.80
659	Thomas Burr.....	Potatoes.....	10.10
660	Jas. F. O'Brien.....	Potatoes.....	14.40
661	P. Ratchford.....	Potatoes.....	10.00
662	C. C. Cadwell.....	Potatoes.....	8.54
663	C. H. Stuart.....	Potatoes.....	13.27
664	P. O'Shea.....	Cabbage.....	21.20
665	I. Clow.....	Potatoes.....	81.43
666	Potter and Company.....	Music.....	10.00
667	W. H. Johnson.....	Apples.....	182.50
668	H. E. Diehl.....	Potatoes.....	84.59
669	Welch and Company.....	Butter, Eggs and fruit.....	310.55
670	U. S. P. O. Department.....	Stamps, &c.....	12.01
671	Peter Ferney.....	Potatoes.....	11.60
672	S. B. Oney.....	Visiting Committee.....	27.00
673	M. Lankhans.....	Cabbage.....	5.22
674	U. S. P. O. Department.....	Stamps.....	12.00
675	Field, Leiter and Co.....	Rubber cloth.....	9.00
676	C. G. Waldron.....	Sweet potatoes.....	12.50
677	Illinois Central Railroad Company..	Freight.....	27.11
678	Engle and Livingston.....	Clothing.....	107.90
679	J. C. Rich.....	Soap.....	92.52
680	J. Price.....	Cabbage.....	24.98
681	J. J. Travis.....	Potatoes.....	68.70
682	Westphal, Hinds and Co.....	Apple parer.....	90
683	W. R. Kenyon.....	Hardware.....	9.38
684	Davies and Son.....	Meat.....	403.71
685	Rouse and Dean.....	Fire brick.....	35.35
686	D. Williams and Son.....	Coal.....	163.98
687	B. C. R. and M. R. R. Company.....	Freight.....	206.46
688	Williams and Son.....	Groceries.....	34.69
689	Independence Mills Company.....	Flour and feed.....	227.40
690	John Wiley.....	Shoes.....	83.75
691	Lawton and Post.....	Dry Goods.....	182.57
692	Ives, Murphy and Gore.....	Blankets, mits, &c.....	145.21
693	Smale Bro's.....	Drugs, &c.....	11.12
694	C. E. Bralnard.....	Oak lumber.....	1.65
695	Stuart and Higley.....	Oat meal.....	7.30
696	Wm. Ryan.....	Lard.....	46.15
697	Wemott, Howard and Co.....	Lamp chimneys.....	5.63

LIST OF VOUCHERS ON FILE.—CONTINUED.

Number of Voucher.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
698	Wm. H. Rumpf.....	Groceries.....	\$ 176.65
699	M. V. Bush.....	Potatoes.....	45.63
700	Winthrop Cheese Factory.....	Cheese.....	11.62
701	T. F. Curtis.....	Livery.....	28.00
702	C. G. Colwell.....	Tea.....	41.00
703	J. W. Coy.....	Drugs.....	67.87
704	Pay Roll.....	Employees for October, 1874.....	918.06
705	Potter and Co.....	Music.....	15.00
706	P. O'Neill.....	Turkeys.....	8.25
707	J. S. Hunt.....	Cider and sweet potatoes.....	50.50
708	W. A. Jones.....	Hogs.....	21.30
709	W. B. Russell.....	Pigs.....	33.84
710	Archy McGill.....	Dressed chickens.....	5.53
711	W. Butterfield.....	Salary as assistant physician.....	125.00
712	Stuart and Higley.....	Oat meal.....	14.00
713	J. E. Fairbanks and Co.....	Crackers.....	4.30
714	Engle and Livingston.....	Paper collars.....	1.84
715	B. M. Savage.....	Brooms.....	5.00
716	Wemott, Howard and Co.....	Brushes, chimneys, etc.....	19.14
717	W. R. Kenyon.....	Hardware.....	21.78
718	A. Reynolds.....	Services as superintendent.....	375.00
719	U. S. Express Company.....	Express.....	.50
720	Herrick and Henshaw.....	Soup ladles, etc.....	7.35
721	Davies and Son.....	Meat.....	376.83
722	A. B. Clarke.....	Drugs, lamps, etc.....	4.20
723	Williams and Son.....	Groceries.....	3.50
724	L. A. Main.....	Groceries.....	1.35
725	John McGrady.....	Horse shoeing.....	4.75
726	S. Waggoner.....	Stationery.....	16.97
727	Welch and Co.....	Groceries and butter.....	177.02
728	Lawton and Post.....	Dry goods.....	9.26
729	John Wiley.....	Shoes and slippers.....	50.20
730	C. H. Taplor.....	Hardware.....	1.58
731	J. W. Welch.....	Cow.....	35.00
732	Smale Bros.....	Drugs.....	9.70
733	John McKenna.....	Shoeing horses.....	8.15
734	B., C. R. and M. R. R. Co.....	Freight.....	840.00
735	Illinois Central Railroad Company.....	Freight.....	35.27
736	Independence Mills Company.....	Feed.....	67.10
737	American Express Company.....	Express.....	4.40
738	Anna B. Josselyn.....	Services as matron.....	125.00
739	George Josselyn.....	Services as steward.....	250.10
740	Wm. H. Rumpf.....	Groceries.....	365.68
741	John S. Fisher.....	Buckles.....	9.10
742	J. W. Coy.....	Drugs.....	25.49
743	Nye, Campbell and Co.....	Fish.....	60.63
744	Field, Leiter and Co.....	Dry goods.....	12.78
745	W. H. Chamberlain.....	Handkerchiefs.....	3.50
746	Rouse and Dean.....	Fire clay.....	6.35
747	Frank Bros. and Co.....	Clothing.....	29.69
748	F. Megow.....	Castings.....	131.79
749	Louis Soener.....	Repairing harness.....	19.10
750	Geo. Prince.....	Labor on boilers.....	8.55
751	John McKay.....	Labor on boilers.....	43.87
752	P. O'Shea.....	Hauling coal.....	30.00
753	Winthrop Cheese Factory.....	Cheese.....	43.90
754	James Young.....	Turkeys.....	9.92
755	E. Hovey.....	Apples.....	38.00
756	J. C. Rich.....	Soft soap.....	73.09
757	George H. Bemis.....	Services as treasurer.....	256.14
758	Pay roll.....	Employees for November 1874.....	935.95
759	United States P. O. Department.....	Stamps.....	15.00
760	Anthony Kelser.....	Cow.....	35.00
761	Peter Walters.....	Serving cows.....	5.00
762	S. A. Knapp.....	Blooded boar.....	50.00
763	Nelson Lowell.....	Buckwheat flour and butter.....	13.95
764	Archy McGill.....	Eggs and chickens.....	6.80
765	M. Gelser.....	Going for help.....	4.50

LIST OF VOUCHERS ON FILE.—CONTINUED.

Number of Voucher.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
766	J. L. Scroggin.....	Cow	\$ 35.00
767	S. B. Olney.....	Visiting Committee.....	27.00
768	C. S. Watkins.....	Visiting Committee.....	57.80
769	M. A. P. Darwin.....	Visiting Committee.....	29.00
770	R. R. Miller.....	Beef cattle.....	27.42
771	Illinois Central R. R. Co.....	Freight.....	15.95
772	B. C. R. and M. R. R. Co.....	Freight.....	561.82
773	United States P. O. Department.....	Stamps and rent.....	9.50
774	William H. Rumpf.....	Groceries	219.68
775	D. Williams and Son.....	Coal	387.56
776	Thomas Palmer.....	Wine	84.50
777	Hurlbut and Edsall.....	Drugs and medicines.....	61.91
778	C. E. Andrews.....	Spices, etc.....	28.60
779	J. E. Fairbanks and Co.....	Crackers	4.67
780	Engle and Livingston.....	Clothing	5.00
781	Conservative Office.....	Printing	4.00
782	William Ryan.....	Lard.....	44.11
783	American Express Co.....	Express .....	.50
784	John McKenna.....	Horse shoeing and blacksmithing..	23.87
785	S. Waggoner.....	Stationery.....	13.47
786	A. B. Clarke.....	Wicks, brushes, etc.....	1.10
787	Welch and Co.....	Groceries and butter.....	122.71
788	Smale Bros.....	Drugs, etc.....	20.01
789	John Wiley.....	Shoes and repairs.....	8.45
790	Lawton and Post.....	Dry goods.....	52.55
791	Independence Mills Co.....	Flour and feed.....	241.66
792	Davies and Son.....	Meat.....	433.56
793	R. R. Plane.....	Hardware.....	8.20
794	W. R. Kenyon.....	Hardware	25.15
795	William H. Chamberlain.....	Thread	1.00
796	D. Williams and Son.....	Coal	451.14
797	John Davis.....	Blacksmithing	20.62
798	John McKay.....	Mason work.....	28.43
799	L. Soener.....	Repairing harness and restraints...	49.55
800	Benerman and Wilson.....	One Sciopticon and slides.....	100.00
801	J. and A. Christman.....	Crumb cloth.....	16.50
802	Pay roll.....	Employees for December 1874.....	963.83
803	A. McGill.....	Butter and eggs.....	9.37
804	James Beckley.....	Poultry	7.22
805	R. R. Miller.....	Dressed beef.....	20.33
806	G. Dickinson.....	Butter.....	9.37
807	David Borst	Butter.....	12.10
808	Potter and Garner.....	Music	25.00
809	G. H. Robinson.....	Ice	190.20
810	L. C. Tift.....	Beef cattle.....	50.16
811	R. S. Updyke.....	Fat hogs	137.76
812	S. Vliet.....	Dressed beef.....	17.76
813	O. J. Lincoln.....	Beef cattle.....	30.00
814	J. S. Bouck.....	Evergreens.....	6.00
815	O. J. Lincoln.....	Beef cattle.....	31.85
816	Ill. Central Railroad Co....	Freights.....	21.45
817	American Express Company.....	Freights.....	4.80
818	U. S. Post-office Department	Stamps.....	12.00
819	O. J. Lincoln.....	Beef and pork.....	94.57
820	B., C. R. and M. Railroad Co.....	Freights.....	490.00
821	Nye, Campbell and Co.....	Fish.....	26.63
822	William Ryan.....	Lard.....	44.39
823	William H. Rumpf.....	Groceries.....	385.27
824	B. M. Savage.....	Brooms.....	5.00
825	J. W. Coy.....	Drugs.....	28.20
826	W. R. Kenyon.....	Hardware... ..	9.09
827	Wenmott, Howard and Co.....	Crockery.....	60.03
828	John Davis.....	Machinist.....	14.40
829	John Wiley.....	Shoes.....	36.22
830	Lawton and Post.....	Dry goods.....	79.23
831	J. C. Rich.....	Soft soap.....	78.66
832	Davies and Son.....	Meat.....	399.29
833	E. N. Welch and Company.....	Groceries.....	88.09

LIST OF VOUCHERS ON FILE.—CONTINUED.

Number of Voucher.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
834	Independence Mills Company.....	Flour and feed.....	189.00
835	Pay roll.....	Employees for January, 1875.....	961.00
836	O. J. Lincoln.....	Beef and hogs.....	172.10
837	Jacob Keifer.....	Dressed beef.....	47.19
838	D. Williams and Son.....	Coal.....	285.75
839	O. J. Lincoln.....	Beef cattle.....	213.90
840	George Keifer.....	Dressed beef.....	21.75
841	Archy McGill.....	Butter.....	7.28
842	Thomas Shannon.....	Beef cattle.....	25.75
843	Thomas Shannon.....	Butter and eggs.....	6.17
844	A. Reynolds.....	Contingencies.....	79.05
845	G. H. Hill.....	Salary as assistant physician.....	150.00
846	W. W. Norton.....	Beef cattle.....	80.70
848	Ill. Central Railroad Co.....	Freights.....	230.65
848	William Elvidge.....	Dressed beef.....	23.14
849	Potter and Garner.....	Music.....	15.00
850	O. J. Lincoln.....	Beef cattle.....	283.80
851	J. E. Fairbanks and Co.....	Crackers.....	4.55
852	Stuart and Douglass.....	Oat meal.....	14.00
853	Palmer Winall and Co.....	Vouchers.....	12.50
854	William Ryan.....	Mess pork.....	18.75
855	Hurlbut and Edsall.....	Drugs.....	63.13
856	William H. Rumpf.....	Groceries.....	397.66
857	Davies and Son.....	Meat.....	182.52
858	B., C. R. and M. Railroad Co.....	Telegraphing.....	1.78
859	Wemott, Howard and Co.....	Crockery, etc.....	16.70
860	R. Godson.....	Tinware and repairs.....	20.64
861	E. Cobb.....	Wood.....	92.75
862	A. Reynolds.....	Services as superintendent.....	275.00
863	George Josselyn.....	Services as steward.....	250.00
864	Anna B. Josselyn.....	Services as matron.....	125.00
865	P. O. Neil.....	Hauling.....	10.80
866	John Horen.....	Hauling.....	42.57
867	P. O'Shea.....	Hauling.....	46.17
868	L. Z. Holderman.....	Hauling.....	4.80
869	L. Soener.....	Harness repairs.....	16.75
870	E. N. Welch and Co.....	Groceries.....	56.59
871	David Williams and Son.....	Coal.....	317.62
872	B., C. R. and M. Railroad Co.....	Freights.....	861.27
873	Illinois Valley Coal Company.....	Coal.....	105.80
874	Northern Illinois Coal Company.....	Coal.....	30.00
875	American Express Company.....	Freights.....	3.00
876	E. Hovey.....	Fruit.....	9.00
877	I. Baum.....	Butchering.....	11.50
878	John Wiley.....	Boots and shoes.....	41.75
879	Smale Bros.....	Drugs.....	13.22
880	Lawton and Post.....	Dry goods.....	64.43
881	S. Waggoner.....	Stationery.....	19.01
882	Independence Mills Company.....	Flour and feed.....	288.00
883	Charles Taylor.....	Hardware.....	3.25
884	F. Megow.....	Castings.....	68.15
885	John McKenna.....	Blacksmithing.....	23.55
886	W. G. Colwell.....	Tea.....	64.00
887	J. C. Rich.....	Soft soap.....	89.78
888	John Davis.....	Machinist.....	6.00
888 1/2	Pay roll.....	Employees for February, 1875.....	1,014.89
889	William Elvidge.....	Dressed meat.....	35.93
890	H. Spragg.....	Dressed beef.....	87.57
891	Thomas Shannon.....	Eggs.....	2.08
892	W. S. Richmond.....	Dressed beef.....	17.17
893	James Young.....	Stock hogs.....	79.44
894	H. Spragg.....	Beef.....	38.00
895	William Elvidge.....	Dressed beef.....	45.56
896	U. S. Post-office Department.....	Postage stamps.....	12.00
897	S. B. Olney.....	Visiting committee.....	27.00
898	P. O'Neil.....	Hauling coal.....	24.00
899	C. Klotzbach.....	Beef cattle.....	26.00
900	J. Carey.....	Beans.....	15.50

LIST OF VOUCHERS ON FILE---CONTINUED.

Number of Voucher.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
901	A. Reynolds.....	Cash advanced.....	\$ 35.20
902	Potter and Company.....	Music	10.00
903	Illinois Central Railroad Company	Freight	16.85
904	B., C. R. and M. Railroad Company..	Freight.....	1,104.59
905	A. McGill	Butter and Eggs.....	8.30
906	S. B. Olney.....	Visiting committee.....	27.00
907	Pay roll	Employees for March, 1875.....	1,018.33
908	D. Walker.....	Beef cattle.....	567.00
909	Leo. Frank.....	Butter.....	9.15
910	Ill. Central Railroad Company.....	Freight.....	34.59
911	Field, Lieter and Company.....	Dry goods.....	81.41
912	B., C. R. and M. Railroad Company..	Freight.....	851.10
913	D. Williams and Son.....	Coal	204.76
914	John Wiley	Boots and shoes.....	149.20
915	Independence Mills Company.....	Flour and feed... ..	180.40
916	M. McGowen.....	Seed wheat.. ..	51.85
917	D. Williams and Son.....	Coal	69.07
918	Wemott, Howard and Company.....	Lanterns, chimneys, etc.....	39.86
919	William H. Rumpf.....	Groceries	228.56
920	Rock Island Glass Company.....	Glass.....	9.00
921	Thomas Searcliff.....	Oats.....	39.52
922	Engle and Livingston.....	Socks.....	6.75
923	C. M. Durham.....	Coal	101.92
924	J. W. Coy	Drugs	25.90
925	C. E. Andrews and Co.....	Spices, etc.....	39.40
926	James Vick.....	Seeds and roots.....	68.84
927	J. C. Rich	Soft soap.....	39.98
928	J. J. Travis.....	Butcher's blocks.....	10.00
929	B. M. Savage.....	Brooms	32.59
930	L. Z. Holderman.....	Hauling coal.....	15.20
931	S. Card	Hauling coal.....	21.00
932	Peter Walters.....	Serving cows.....	6.00
933	Potter and Garner.....	Music	5.00
934	W. B. Sherwood and Co.....	Butter crocks.....	83.76
935	United States P. O. Department.....	Stamps and box rent.....	14.24
936	Leo. Frank.....	Beef cattle.....	48.30
937	R. H. Miller.....	Veal	6.20
938	E. Grey.....	Butter	1.33
939	S. M. Spencer.....	Stamp dies.....	8.00
940	G. S. Dean.....	Cows	68.00
941	A. Reynolds.....	Cash advanced	74.53
942	Smale Bros	Drugs and medicines.....	22.28
943	House and Dean.....	Fire brick and clay	27.85
944	Crane Bros. Manufacturing Co.....	Long screws.....	4.50
945	E. N. Welch and Co.	Groceries butter and eggs.....	58.55
946	Charles Thomas.....	Sweet potatoes.....	2.35
947	W. R. Kenyon.....	Grass-seed, tin and hardware.....	95.53
948	Lawton and Post	Dry goods	86.76
949	James Vick.....	Seed	1.00
950	Nye, Campbell and Co.....	Fish	87.60
951	William H. Rumpf.....	Groceries	489.13
952	Hurlbut and Edsall.....	Drugs	74.51
953	C. A. Backus.....	Use of stable	1.05
954	Whaite and Co.....	Whiffletrees	3.25
955	Independence Mills Co.....	Flour and feed.....	216.55
956	Greenbaum, Schroder & Co	Socks.....	10.50
957	John S. Fisher.....	Restraints	25.00
958	Stuart and Douglass	Oat meal.....	15.00
959	J. C. Rich.....	Soap	80.07
960	Pay roll.....	Employees for April 1875.....	1,088.06
961	Leo. Frank.....	Butter	9.45
962	James Tucker.....	Unloading coal.....	12.60
963	William Branagan.....	Repairing boilers.....	201.36
964	S. B. Olney.....	Visiting Committee... ..	27.00
965	A. Brown.....	Oats	25.58
966	B., C. R. and M. R. R. Co.....	Freight	82.28
967	John Dorsett.....	Fat cattle.....	107.82
968	Illinois Central R. R. Co.....	Freight.....	8.90

LIST OF STOCK AND FARM IMPLEMENTS ON HAND NOVEMBER 1, 1875.

Milch cows.....	18	Bull.....	1
Cows and stock hogs.....	41	Horses.....	5
Mules.....	2	Carriage.....	1
Sleigh.....	1	Wagons.....	3
Carts.....	8	Bob-sleighs.....	2
Harness.....	7	Mowing Machine.....	1
Horse Rake.....	1	Straw cutter.....	1
Plows.....	5	Corn Cultivator.....	1

EXHIBIT OF GENERAL SUPPLIES, FUEL, BUTCHERS' STOCK, ETC., ON HAND
NOVEMBER 1, 1875.

Groceries.....	\$ 456.15
Butter.....	1,614.90
Fruit.....	519.73
Dry goods and clothing.....	1,221.40
Boots and shoes.....	402.75
Drugs and Medicinal supplies.....	460.00
Fat cattle, sheep and hogs.....	745.44
Corn, oats and wheat.....	471.25
Hay and straw.....	492.00
Fuel.....	2,025.00
Potatoes, turnips, and other vegetables.....	991.50
Sundries.....	18.70
Total.....	\$9,531.62

LIST OF VOUCHERS ON FILE.

Detailed Statement of Expenditures from Nov. 1, '73, to Nov. 1, '75.

Number of Voucher.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
206	James Crain.....	Carpenter work.....	\$ 198.12
207	Burleigham & Robinson.....	Meat and lard.....	820.85
208	Potter & Co.....	Misc.....	4.00
209	American Express Co.....	Freights.....	8.40
210	C. Jones.....	Potatoes.....	219.42
211	Illinois Central R. R. Co.....	Freights.....	31.75
212	United States P. O. Department.....	Stamps.....	21.50
213	George Harne.....	Fruit.....	6.50
214	M. Curran.....	Chickens.....	6.25
215	L. L. Pease.....	Visiting Committee.....	20.70
216	R. P. Lowe.....	Visiting Committee.....	33.50
217	R. P. Lowe.....	Visiting Committee.....	33.50
218	G. King.....	Wheelbarrows.....	16.00
219	William Gray.....	Chickens.....	2.52
220	Pay roll for October.....	Employees.....	710.93
221	J. N. Hovey.....	Flour and feed.....	133.73
222	Field, Leiter & Co.....	Clothing.....	461.63

LIST OF VOUCHERS ON FILE.—CONTINUED.

Number of Voucher.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
223	E. N. Welch & Co.....	Groceries	\$ 8.25
224	J. McGrady	Horse-shoeing.....	11.75
225	Lawton & Post.....	Dry goods.....	166.07
226	Myers & Taylor.....	Hardware.....	15.21
227	J. Tucker.....	Unloading coal.....	30.90
228	A. J. Bowley.....	Clothing	17.71
229	J. W. Welch.....	Butter.....	164.41
230	A. H. Fonda.....	Tea and hoods.....	31.75
231	B. C. R. and M. R. R. Co.....	Coal and freight.....	162.00
232	C. A. Clarke.....	Books	61.52
233	Dubuque Cabinet Makers Assoc'n...	Furniture	8.00
234	Wm. Ryan.....	Hams	23.17
235	C. E. Burr	Turkeys.....	21.35
236	Illinois Central Railroad Company..	Freights.....	19.36
237	C. E. Philfer.....	Meat and butter.....	13.50
238	John Wiley.....	Shoes.....	26.50
239	Wemott, Howard & Co.....	Crockery.....	80.08
240	Carson, Perle & Co	Dry goods.....	332.90
241	Wm. H. Rumpf.....	Groceries.....	267.68
242	Wm. Ryan.....	Hams	49.39
243	Dubuque Cabinet Makers Assoc'n ..	Furniture.....	106.04
244	Henry R. Worthington.....	Pump plungers.....	32.00
245	American Express Company.....	Freights.....	.70
246	B., C. R. & M. R. R. Co.....	Coal.....	290.10
247	A. H. Trask.....	Buggy hire.....	5.00
248	T. F. Curtis.....	Livery.....	31.50
249	Geo. Burr	Ice.....	8.58
250	L. Soener.....	Harness.....	12.45
251	Ames & Sprague	Express and fruit.....	2.75
252	Smale Bros.....	Medicine, etc.....	88.75
253	Williams & Son.....	Groceries.....	20.41
254	Rouse & Dean.....	Castings	47.92
255	Rowley & Orcutt.....	Dry goods.....	40.71
256	A. B. Clarke.....	Medicines... ..	6.67
257	Burlingham & Robinson.....	Meats.....	208.05
258	B., C. R. & M. R. R. Co	Coal.....	1,091.21
259	J. N. Hovey.....	Flour, etc.....	117.75
260	B. Savage.....	Brooms.....	5.50
261	Wm. H. Rumpf.....	Groceries.....	78.92
262	Dr. W. Butterfield.....	Services, assistant physician.....	111.00
263	D. Delany.....	Straw.....	15.00
264	Field, Lelter & Co.....	Dry goods	87.68
265	Wemott, Howard & Co.....	Crockery.....	19.55
266	Dr. A. Reynolds.....	Services as superintendent.....	375.00
267	William & Son.....	Groceries.....	20.73
268	Smale Bros.....	Medicines and supplies	59.73
269	W. W. Forrey	Oil	9.80
270	C. F. Holderman	Hauling water.....	47.25
271	Myers & Taylor	Hardware.....	9.40
272	D. Williams & Son.....	Coal	22.36
273	Lawton & Post	Dry goods.....	80.79
274	Jas. Fairclough	Music	14.00
275	Anna B. Joselyn.....	Services as matron	125.00
276	Geo. Joselyn.....	Services as steward and sundries.....	287.50
277	U. S. P. O. Department.....	Postal cards and stamps.....	20.00
278	Pay Roll	Employees for November.....	758.50
279	C. Philfer.....	Butter.....	2.70
280	U. S. P. O. Department.....	Stamps.....	10.00
281	S. Webster.....	Making mattresses.....	18.00
282	Ballard, First & Co.....	Meat chopper.....	43.25
283	A. McGill	Chickens.....	8.57
284	C. F. Holderman.....	Hauling water.....	26.25
285	Wm. Gray.....	Chickens.....	3.15
286	A. McGill	Eggs.....	1.62
287	C. G. Waldron.....	Fruit.....	6.00
288	J. C. Rich.....	Soft soap.....	50.94
289	David Armstrong	Hauling coal.....	60.50
290	D. H. Gail.....	Brooms.....	4.75

LIST OF VOUCHERS ON FILE.—CONTINUED.

Number of Voucher.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
291	A. McGill.....	Butter.....	\$ 1.25
292	W. Butterfield.....	Salary as assistant physician.....	41.06
293	M. P. A. Darwin.....	Visiting committee.....	29.00
294	Illinois Central Railroad Company..	Freights.....	37.82
295	Thomas Palmer.....	Cider.....	8.20
296	Archy Bemis.....	Sundries.....	3.62
297	J. N. Hovey.....	Flour and feed.....	155.36
298	F. Wilson.....	Horse-radish.....	.75
299	U. S. Post-office Department.....	Stamps.....	10.00
300	J. C. Ransler.....	Sleigh-bobs, etc.....	85.90
301	George W. Bemis.....	Salary as treasurer.....	107.81
302	Rodger McGill.....	Eggs.....	1.20
303	Pay roll.....	Employees for December, 1873.....	820.28
304	A. Garner & Co.....	Muscle.....	4.00
305	Engle & Livingston.....	Clothing.....	428.10
306	S. A. Knapp.....	Hogs.....	81.00
307	E. N. Welch & Co.....	Crocks.....	1.35
308	Williams & Son.....	Groceries.....	31.44
309	Louis Soener.....	Harness-work.....	26.30
310	John Wiley.....	Shoes.....	51.92
311	E. N. Welch & Co.....	Butter and eggs.....	11.57
312	S. Waggoner.....	Stationery.....	26.83
313	Herrick & Henshaw.....	Clock.....	4.50
314	Lawton & Post.....	Dry goods.....	26.20
315	J. Tucker.....	Unloading coal.....	19.00
316	Smale Brothers.....	Drugs.....	17.09
317	Myers & Taylor.....	Hardware.....	5.99
318	A. J. Bowley & Co.....	Dry goods.....	21.76
319	John McGrady.....	Horse shoeing.....	20.50
320	Baeder, Adamson & Co.....	Felting.....	28.22
321	Bartle, Luther & Brownell.....	Pump cylinders.....	4.00
322	Hurlbut & Edsall.....	Medicinal supplies.....	120.20
323	Field, Leiter & Co.....	Blankets.....	147.75
324	Rouse & Dean.....	Fire brick.....	32.95
325	Burlingham & Robinson.....	Meat.....	220.32
326	William H. Rumpf.....	Groceries.....	851.53
327	American Express Co.....	Freights.....	.75
328	J. N. Hovey.....	Flour and feed.....	32.10
329	Archy McGill.....	Sundries.....	9.77
330	J. J. Travis.....	Wood.....	60.15
331	Illinois Central R. R. Co.....	Freights.....	15.27
332	P. O. Department.....	Box rent and postage.....	6.19
333	William Gray.....	Butter.....	5.00
334	Independence Mills Co.....	Flour and feed.....	105.20
335	Burlingham & Robinson.....	Meats.....	235.43
336	Smale Bros.....	Drugs.....	22.45
337	Lawton & Post.....	Dry goods.....	41.56
338	Williams & Son.....	Groceries.....	76.20
339	W. B. Rossell.....	Hauling.....	62.75
340	Jesse Gray.....	Pumping water.....	51.25
341	C. A. Clarke.....	Stationery.....	4.10
342	O. Cobb.....	Straw.....	1.50
343	A. B. Gifford.....	Hauling.....	40.20
344	J. C. Rich.....	Soft soap.....	16.50
345	Field, Leiter & Co.....	Dry goods.....	149.31
346	R. Simmons.....	Hauling.....	8.25
347	Stephen Card.....	Hauling.....	9.00
348	Henry Devlin.....	Sleigh cushions.....	12.10
349	Thomas Scarciff.....	Oats.....	9.37
350	B. Savage.....	Brooms.....	8.25
351	Wm. H. Rumpf.....	Groceries.....	166.50
352	Wemott, Howard & Co.....	Crockery.....	32.26
353	L. L. Pease.....	Visiting Committee.....	15.75
354	Pay roll.....	Employees for January, 1874.....	774.12
355	A. Reynolds.....	Salary as superintendent.....	375.00
356	W. Butterfield.....	Salary as assistant physician.....	83.34
357	Geo. Josselyn.....	Salary as steward.....	250.00
358	Anna B. Josselyn.....	Salary as matron.....	125.00

LIST OF VOUCHERS ON FILE.—CONTINUED.

Number of Voucher.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
359	Geo. Josselyn.....	Cash advanced.....	\$ 13.00
360	U. S. P. O. Department.....	Stamps.....	12.00
361	J. C. Rich & Co.	Soft soap.....	39.60
362	Illinois Central Railroad Company..	Freights.....	20.42
363	Rodger McGill.....	Butter.....	1.37
364	W. B. Rossell.....	Hauling water.....	61.00
365	Independence Mills Company.....	Flour and feed.....	135.40
366	Davies & Son.....	Meat.....	188.49
367	George Robinson.....	Turkeys.....	10.78
368	Joseph Stumpf.....	Baskets.....	9.75
369	John Lafferty.....	Wood.....	86.50
370	Jesse Gray.....	Pumping Water.....	30.93
371	A. McGill.....	Butter and eggs.....	4.86
372	American Express Company.....	Freights.....	2.75
373	Thomas Palmer.....	Butter.....	139.65
374	John Horan.....	Hauling coal.....	23.75
375	D. H. Gall.....	Brooms.....	5.25
376	M. A. P. Darwin.....	Visiting Committee.....	29.00
377	Field, Leiter & Co.....	Dry goods.....	255.95
378	Pay roll.....	Employees for February, 1874.....	752.50
379	United States P. O. Department.....	Postage stamps.....	12.44
380	Davis & Son.....	Meat.....	141.34
381	J. E. Welch.....	Butter and eggs.....	182.96
382	B. C. R. and M. R. R. Co.....	Freights.....	255.75
383	Independence Mills Co.....	Flour and feed.....	171.45
384	James Tucker.....	Unloading coal.....	16.00
385	Engle & Livingston.....	Clothing.....	34.10
386	Illinois Central R. R. Co.....	Freights.....	26.15
387	Ames, Sprague & Co.....	Express freights.....	4.55
388	L. Soener.....	Repairs on harness.....	7.40
389	John McGrady.....	Horse-shoeing.....	17.50
390	George L. King.....	Repairs.....	3.50
391	Myers & Taylor.....	Hardware.....	33.06
392	J. S. Fairclough.....	Music.....	16.00
393	John Wiley.....	Shoes.....	84.20
394	Williams & Son.....	Groceries.....	27.36
395	Single Bros.....	Drugs.....	41.23
396	S. Waggoner.....	Stationery.....	7.26
397	Lawton & Post.....	Dry goods.....	74.06
398	B. C. R. and M. R. R. Co.....	Coal.....	1,296.62
399	William Lozure.....	Butter and eggs.....	5.89
400	William H. Rumpf.....	Groceries.....	543.39
401	James Vick.....	Garden seeds.....	35.12
402	Nye, Campbell and Co.....	Fish.....	50.76
403	Hurlbut and Edsall.....	Medicines.....	101.89
404	C. E. Andrews & Co.....	Mustard.....	7.25
405	J. L. Mott Iron Works.....	Cesspools.....	8.50
406	William Ryan.....	Lard.....	28.73
407	Hodge and Whitlaw.....	Hose coupling.....	18.49
408	Wemott, Howard and Co.....	Crockery.....	24.15
409	Crane Bros Manufacturing Co.....	Hose and packing.....	114.88
410	Southwestern Coal Company.....	Coal.....	17.00
411	Cuba Coal Company.....	Coal.....	75.92
412	A. B. Gifford.....	Hauling coal.....	35.00
413	J. C. Rich.....	Soft soap.....	36.00
414	American Express Company.....	Freights.....	3.90
415	Pay roll.....	Employees for March, 1874.....	753.12
416	L. L. Pease.....	Visiting committee.....	15.70
417	Field, Leiter and Co.....	Dry goods.....	14.48
418	Rodger McGill.....	Butter and eggs.....	1.12
419	A. Reynolds.....	Cash advanced.....	13.50
420	Illinois Central Railroad Company..	Freight.....	11.95
421	U. S. Post-office Department.....	Stamps.....	10.00
422	James Vick.....	Planet Seed Planter.....	11.00
423	James Tucker.....	Unloading and hauling coal.....	20.75
424	Lawton and Post.....	Dry goods.....	97.53
425	M. V. Bush.....	Hay.....	40.00
426	Independence Mills Company.....	Flour and feed.....	166.45

LIST OF VOUCHERS ON FILE.—CONTINUED.

Number of Voucher.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
427	Welch, Wilcox and Welch.....	Butter, eggs and groceries.....	\$ 208.84
428	S. M. Marquette.....	Coffin screws and mirror plates.....	3.90
429	American Express Company.....	Express.....	6.00
430	R. R. Plane and Company.....	Hardware.....	2.18
431	Smale Brothers.....	Drugs and medicines.....	16.00
432	B., C. R. and M. Railroad Company	Freight.....	412.12
433	A. D. Gurnsey.....	Blacksmithing.....	21.75
434	Davies and Son.....	Meat.....	294.01
435	George S. Deau.....	Butter.....	4.29
436	Pay roll.....	Employees, April, 1874.....	895.70
437	J. C. Rich.....	Soft soap.....	74.70
438	Jesse Gray.....	Pumping water.....	71.35
439	John Horen.....	Hauling coal, etc.....	70.00
440	King and Kenyon.....	Hardware.....	24.60
441	William H. Rumpf.....	Groceries.....	157.56
442	Nye, Campbell and Company.....	Codfish.....	23.25
443	J. C. Glass.....	Coffin.....	10.00
444	Conservative Printing Office.....	Printing advertisements.....	4.50
445	Burlingham and Robinson.....	Hams.....	105.00
446	Thomas Scarcliff.....	Oats.....	13.95
447	William Toman.....	Advertising.....	13.75
448	Engle and Livingston.....	Clothing.....	444.00
449	Huribut and Edsall.....	Drugs.....	156.30
450	Myers and Taylor.....	Hardware.....	24.92
451	G. W. Colwell.....	Tea and coffee.....	65.13
452	David Williams and Son.....	Coal.....	111.94
453	W. T. Dale.....	Repairs on wagons.....	6.50
454	J. J. Walker, agent.....	Coal.....	29.00
455	James Gray.....	Hauling coal.....	13.75
456	A. Reynolds.....	Services as superintendent.....	375.00
457	Illinois Central Railroad Company..	Freight.....	22.42
458	George Josselyn.....	Salary as steward and cash advan'd	290.00
459	W. Butterfield.....	Salary as assistant physician.....	125.00
460	A. Reynolds.....	Expenses to Nashville.....	96.95
461	A. Reynolds.....	Cash advanced.....	13.50
462	U. S. Post office Department.....	Stamps.....	10.00
463	A. B. Josselyn.....	Salary as matron.....	125.00
464	Field, Leiter and Company.....	Dry goods.....	20.40
465	Welch, Wilcox & Welch.....	Groceries.....	193.31
466	Davies & Son.....	Meat.....	208.26
467	Independence Mills Company.....	Flour and feed.....	162.75
468	B., C. R. and M. Railroad Co.....	Freight.....	250.25
469	C. D. Jones.....	Potatoes.....	81.00
470	S. Waggoner.....	Stationery.....	16.50
471	Engle & Livingston.....	Clothing.....	12.00
472	J. C. Ransier.....	Repairs on wagons.....	10.00
473	A. Reiter.....	Ice.....	19.47
474	Henry Devlin.....	Wagon seat cushions.....	9.00
475	Jas. Tucker.....	Unloading coal.....	12.00
476	Jas. Gray.....	Hauling coal.....	51.87
477	David Lithgon.....	Steam gauge glasses.....	4.50
478	Wm. H. Rumpf.....	Groceries.....	22.31
479	C. E. Andrews & Co.....	Prep'd Mustard.....	7.25
480	Palmer, Winall & Co.....	Printing vouchers.....	12.00
481	Nye, Campbell & Co.....	Codfish.....	21.00
482	Wm. Ryan.....	Lard.....	33.78
483	E. Boggs.....	Asparagus and pie plant.....	3.48
484	John Horan.....	Hauling water.....	64.37
485	Jesse Gray.....	Pumping water.....	39.00
486	Adee & Deleree.....	Repairing cocks.....	6.00
487	Crane Bros. Manufacturing Co.....	Hemp packing.....	2.30
488	Pay. Roll.....	Employees for May, 1874.....	830.70
489	William A. Jones.....	Hogs.....	45.40
490	Illinois Central Railroad Company..	Freight.....	26.71
491	Huribut and Edsall.....	Drugs, etc.....	64.32
492	Nye, Campbell and Co.....	Fish.....	54.25
493	L. A. Main.....	Groceries.....	20.25
494	Bliss, Moore & Company.....	Tea.....	53.25

LIST OF VOUCHERS ON FILE.—CONTINUED.

Number of Voucher.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
495	Wm. H. Rumpf.....	Groceries.....	\$ 812.78
496	J. E. Fairbanks & Company.....	Crackers.....	5.80
497	Field, Leiter & Company.....	Dry goods.....	18.78
498	Wm. Ryan.....	Hams.....	115.87
499	Jas. Young.....	Planting corn.....	6.50
500	Engle & Livingston.....	Clothing.....	28.25
501	Coy & Webster.....	Groceries.....	17.15
502	Welch, Wilcox & Welch.....	Butter and eggs.....	1,184.77
503	C. M. Durham.....	Potatoes.....	118.45
504	C. A. Clarke.....	Record book.....	2.05
505	Davies & Son.....	Meat.....	223.28
506	Lawton & Post.....	Dry goods.....	104.42
507	A. Bemis.....	Pie plant.....	3.19
508	John Wiley.....	Shoes and repairing.....	68.90
509	B., C. R. and M. R. R. Company.....	Freight.....	245.18
510	King & Kenyon.....	Hardware.....	9.88
511	Thomas Sherwood & Company.....	Livery.....	30.50
512	Louis Soener.....	Harness and repairs.....	17.85
513	Smale Bros.....	Drugs.....	17.84
514	D. Williams and Son.....	Coal.....	149.48
515	Rock Island Glass Company.....	Glass.....	48.00
516	A. Reynolds.....	Cash advanced.....	6.75
517	A. Ritter.....	Ice.....	40.46
518	Herrick and Henshaw.....	Violin strings and repairs.....	1.85
519	Winthrop Cheese Factory.....	Cheese.....	11.76
520	J. C. Rich.....	Soap.....	76.91
521	Independence Mills Company.....	Flour and feed.....	133.25
522	R. Caffall.....	Eggs.....	1.50
523	American Express Company.....	Freight.....	3.45
524	Pay roll.....	Employees for June, 1874.....	861.25
525	J. S. Bouck.....	Sweet potatoe plants.....	7.87
526	M. A. P. Darwin.....	Visiting Committee.....	29.00
527	U. S. P. O. Department.....	Postage stamps and box rent.....	14.44
528	A. B. Gifford.....	Seed corn and unloading coal.....	5.05
529	J. G. Keller.....	Pie plant.....	8.31
530	Pine Creek Cheese Factory.....	Cheese.....	22.81
531	S. B. Olney.....	Visiting Committee.....	27.50
532	Illinois Central Railroad Company.....	Freight.....	27.98
533	N. N. Sykes.....	Potatoes.....	5.00
534	U. S. P. O. Department.....	Stamped envelopes.....	16.90
535	B., C. R. & M. R. R. Company.....	Freight.....	244.57
536	Geo. Josselyn.....	Apples.....	7.80
537	Wm. Toman.....	Printing.....	4.50
538	Bartle, Luther and Brownell.....	Use of reaper.....	6.25
539	A. Reynolds.....	Cash advanced.....	10.50
540	Wm. H. Rumpf.....	Groceries.....	328.15
541	John Wiley.....	Boots, shoes and repairs.....	85.15
542	Smale Bros.....	Drugs &c.....	15.14
543	S. Waggoner.....	Stationery.....	7.07
544	Chas. Taylor.....	Hardware and repairs.....	4.55
545	L. A. Main.....	Groceries.....	35.22
546	Independence Mills Company.....	Flour and feed.....	194.10
547	Davies and Son.....	Meat.....	262.37
548	V. R. Beach.....	Raspberries.....	9.00
549	Wemott, Howard and Company.....	Scrub brushes.....	15.45
550	American Express Company.....	Freight.....	5.10
551	S. M. Marquette.....	Lock and coffin screws.....	1.80
552	Stewart & Higley.....	Oat Meal.....	3.20
553	A. B. Clarke.....	Drugs and sundries.....	5.23
554	W. R. Kenyon.....	Hardware.....	6.50
555	Welch, Wilcox & Welch.....	Butter, eggs, and fruit.....	132.99
556	Lawton & Post.....	Dry goods.....	42.87
557	A. Ritter.....	Ice.....	52.66
558	Cardiff Plaster Mills.....	Land plaster.....	4.80
559	John McGrady.....	Horse-shoeing.....	5.00
559½	Bliss, Moore & Co.....	Sugar.....	46.47
560	H. R. Worthington.....	Rubber valves.....	9.60
561	Rouse & Dean.....	Fire brick.....	20.70

LIST OF VOUCHERS ON FILE.—CONTINUED.

Number of Voucher.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
562	William Ryan.....	Hams.....	\$ 126.82
563	Pay roll.....	Employees July, 1874.....	943.70
564	United States P. O. Department.....	Postage stamps.....	9.00
565	D. Williams & Son.....	Coal.....	85.74
566	N. N. Sykes.....	Potatoes.....	20.50
567	A. Reynolds.....	Services as superintendent.....	875.00
568	A. Reynolds.....	Cash advanced.....	61.50
569	W. Butterfield.....	Services as assistant physician.....	125.00
570	F. W. White.....	Fruit.....	3.00
571	Illinois Central R. R. Co.....	Freight.....	25.06
572	J. C. Rich.....	Soap.....	43.20
573	W. R. Kenyon.....	Hardware.....	10.05
574	J. McKenna.....	Pigs.....	15.00
575	William Toman.....	Pie plant.....	.65
576	Davies & Son.....	Meat.....	302.05
577	George Josselyn.....	Ser. as steward and cash advanced.....	266.55
578	F. Megow.....	Castings.....	31.07
579	L. A. Main.....	Groceries.....	18.62
580	Anna B. Josselyn.....	Services as matron.....	125.00
581	A. B. Clarke.....	Sundry drugs, etc.....	5.10
582	A. Ritter.....	Ice.....	48.87
583	W. G. Colwell.....	Tea.....	60.46
584	Lawton & Post.....	Dry goods.....	6.36
585	Smale Bros.....	Drugs, etc.....	9.85
586	John Wiley.....	Shoes and repairing.....	24.55
587	S. Waggoner.....	Stationery.....	7.22
588	Westphal and Hinds.....	Cart Hames.....	1.70
589	C. E. Andrews & Co.....	Prepared mustard.....	11.25
590	Williams and Son.....	Groceries.....	14.94
591	Welch, Wilcox and Welch.....	Butter, eggs and fruit.....	179.77
592	Independence Mills Co.....	Flour and feed.....	159.50
593	Poole, Gillian and Co.....	Fruit.....	31.10
594	William H. Rumpf.....	Groceries.....	267.13
595	Field, Letter and Co.....	Dry goods.....	23.46
596	J. E. Fairbanks.....	Crackers.....	5.56
597	Fleld and Hardie.....	Keys.....	5.40
598	A. L. Williston.....	Indelible ink.....	12.50
599	William Ryan.....	Lard.....	42.91
600	Ambrose Gleed.....	Whisky.....	123.75
601	Nye, Campbell and Co.....	Fish.....	20.75
602	J. W. Coy.....	Drugs.....	84.16
603	B. C. R. & M. R. R. Co.....	Freight.....	77.25
604	Independence Manufacturing Co.....	Iron work.....	1.70
605	American Express Co.....	Freight.....	1.85
606	Ames & Sprague, Agts. U. S. Ex. Co.	Freight.....	7.46
607	B. M. Savage.....	Brooms.....	7.50
608	D. Williams and Son.....	Coal.....	270.77
609	George Warne.....	Fruit.....	6.00
610	Pay roll.....	Employees, August, 1874.....	885.05
611	U. S. Post-office Department.....	Postage stamps.....	10.00
612	H. B. Mason.....	Music.....	5.00
613	P. O'Neill.....	Butter.....	8.70
614	A. Beels.....	Cabbage.....	1.50
615	P. Ferney.....	Potatoes.....	4.20
616	H. A. Jones.....	Hogs.....	45.90
617	O. J. Lincoln.....	Hogs.....	45.00
618	B. Dawson.....	Apples.....	11.87
619	P. O'Neill.....	Butter.....	27.94
620	M. McNuniff.....	Butter and cabbage.....	14.75
621	A. McGill.....	Chickens.....	2.00
622	Illinois Central Railroad Company..	Freight.....	26.91
623	Bliss, Moore and Company.....	Groceries.....	44.17
624	Nye, Campbell and Company.....	Fish.....	57.18
625	Wemott, Howard and Company.....	Crockery.....	26.30
626	Oakley and Keating.....	Washing Machine C. Rods.....	4.50
627	Independence Mills Company.....	Flour and feed.....	224.00
628	A. Ritter.....	Ice.....	83.04
629	Hurlbut and Edsall.....	Drugs.....	96.61

LIST OF VOUCHERS ON FILE.—CONTINUED.

Number of Voucher.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
630	William H. Rumpf.....	Groceries.....	256.21
631	J. E. Fairbanks and Company.....	Crackers.....	5.18
632	Williams and Son.....	Groceries.....	22.26
633	L. A. Main.....	Groceries.....	10.12
634	Welch, Wilcox and Welch.....	Butter, eggs and fruit.....	57.76
635	Lawton and Post.....	Dry goods.....	98.20
636	Smale Brothers.....	Drugs.....	5.00
637	John Wiley.....	Shoes and repairs.....	21.40
638	A. Webster.....	Fruit and Jars.....	6.16
639	C. R. Wallace.....	Supporter.....	6.50
640	Winthrop Cheese Factory.....	Cheese.....	10.87
641	J. L. Loomis.....	Potatoes and cabbage.....	17.54
642	Wm. Ryan.....	Pork.....	55.24
643	Engle and Livingston.....	Clothing.....	57.60
644	W. R. Kenyon.....	Hardware.....	20.85
645	Davies and Son.....	Meat.....	847.53
646	Hodge and Whitlaw.....	Water cock handles.....	41.40
647	American Express Company.....	Express.....	3.30
648	Geo. Harne.....	Grapes.....	15.62
649	John Bitner.....	Horse shoeing.....	2.00
650	M. B. Savage.....	Brooms.....	10.00
651	D. Williams & Son.....	Coal.....	105.14
652	B., C. R. and M. R. R. Company.....	Freight.....	187.21
653	F. Megow.....	Castings.....	7.80
654	J. C. Rich.....	Soft soap.....	60.42
655	Wm. H. Stacie.....	Apples.....	10.20
656	H. E. Diehl.....	Butter.....	3.25
657	Pay roll.....	Employees for September, 1874.....	942.35
658	John O'Hern.....	Potatoes.....	33.80
659	Thomas Burr.....	Potatoes.....	10.10
660	Jas. F. O'Brien.....	Potatoes.....	14.40
661	P. Ratchford.....	Potatoes.....	10.00
662	C. C. Cadwell.....	Potatoes.....	3.54
663	C. H. Stuart.....	Potatoes.....	13.27
664	P. O'Shea.....	Cabbage.....	21.20
665	I. Clow.....	Potatoes.....	81.43
666	Potter and Company.....	Music.....	10.00
667	W. H. Johnson.....	Apples.....	182.50
668	H. E. Diehl.....	Potatoes.....	34.59
669	Welch and Company.....	Butter, Eggs and fruit.....	810.55
670	U. S. P. O. Department.....	Stamps, &c.....	12.01
671	Peter Ferney.....	Potatoes.....	11.60
672	S. B. Orney.....	Visiting Committee.....	27.00
673	M. Lankhans.....	Cabbage.....	5.22
674	U. S. P. O. Department.....	Stamps.....	12.00
675	Field, Leiter and Co.....	Rubber cloth.....	9.00
676	C. G. Waldron.....	Sweet potatoes.....	12.50
677	Illinois Central Railroad Company..	Freight.....	27.11
678	Engle and Livingston.....	Clothing.....	107.90
679	J. C. Rich.....	Soap.....	92.52
680	J. Price.....	Cabbage.....	21.93
681	J. J. Travis.....	Potatoes.....	68.70
682	Westphal, Hinds and Co.....	Apple parer.....	90
683	W. R. Kenyon.....	Hardware.....	9.33
684	Davies and Son.....	Meat.....	403.71
685	Rou-e and Dean.....	Fire brick.....	35.35
686	D. Williams and Son.....	Coal.....	163.98
687	B. C. R. and M. R. R. Company.....	Freight.....	206.46
688	Williams and Son.....	Groceries.....	34.69
689	Independence Mills Company.....	Flour and feed.....	227.40
690	John Wiley.....	Shoes.....	83.75
691	Lawton and Post.....	Dry Goods.....	182.57
692	Ives, Murphy and Gore.....	Blankets, mits, &c.....	145.21
693	Smale Bro's.....	Drugs, &c.....	11.12
694	C. E. Brainard.....	Oak lumber.....	1.65
695	Stuart and Higley.....	Oat meal.....	7.30
696	Wm. Ryan.....	Lard.....	46.15
697	Wemott, Howard and Co.....	Lamp chimneys.....	5.63

LIST OF VOUCHERS ON FILE.—CONTINUED.

Number of Voucher.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
698	Wm. H. Rumpf.....	Groceries.....	\$ 178.65
699	M. V. Bush.....	Potatoes.....	45.63
700	Winthrop Cheese Factory.....	Cheese.....	11.62
701	T. F. Curtis.....	Livery.....	28.00
702	C. G. Colwell.....	Tea.....	41.00
703	J. W. Coy.....	Drugs.....	67.87
704	Pay Roll.....	Employees for October, 1874.....	918.06
705	Potter and Co.....	Music.....	15.00
706	P. O'Neill.....	Turkeys.....	8.25
707	J. S. Hunt.....	Cider and sweet potatoes.....	50.50
708	W. A. Jones.....	Hogs.....	21.30
709	W. B. Russell.....	Pigs.....	33.84
710	Archy McGill.....	Dressed chickens.....	5.53
711	W. Butterfield.....	Salary as assistant physician.....	125.00
712	Stuart and Higley.....	Oat meal.....	14.00
713	J. E. Fairbanks and Co.....	Crackers.....	4.30
714	Engle and Livingston.....	Paper collars.....	1.84
715	B. M. Savage.....	Brooms.....	5.00
716	Weinott, Howard and Co.....	Brushes, chimneys, etc.....	19.14
717	W. R. Kenyon.....	Hardware.....	21.78
718	A. Reynolds.....	Services as superintendent.....	375.00
719	U. S. Express Company.....	Express.....	.50
720	Herrick and Henshaw.....	Soup ladles, etc.....	7.35
721	Davies and Son.....	Meat.....	378.83
722	A. B. Clarke.....	Drugs, lamps, etc.....	4.20
723	Williams and Son.....	Groceries.....	3.50
724	L. A. Main.....	Groceries.....	1.25
725	John McGrady.....	Horse shoeing.....	4.75
726	S. Waggoner.....	Stationery.....	16.97
727	Welch and Co.....	Groceries and butter.....	177.02
728	Lawton and Post.....	Dry goods.....	9.26
729	John Wiley.....	Shoes and slips.....	50.20
730	C. H. Taplor.....	Hardware.....	1.58
731	J. W. Welch.....	Cow.....	35.00
732	Smale Bros.....	Drugs.....	9.70
733	John McKenna.....	Shoeing horses.....	8.15
734	B., C. R. and M. R. R. Co.....	Freight.....	840.00
735	Illinois Central Railroad Company..	Freight.....	35.27
736	Independence Mills Company.....	Feed.....	67.10
737	American Express Company.....	Express.....	4.40
738	Anna B. Josselyn.....	Services as matron.....	125.00
739	George Josselyn.....	Services as steward.....	250.00
740	Wm. H. Rumpf.....	Groceries.....	365.63
741	John S. Fisher.....	Buckles.....	9.00
742	J. W. Coy.....	Drugs.....	25.40
743	Nye, Campbell and Co.....	Fish.....	69.63
744	Field, Leiter and Co.....	Dry goods.....	12.78
745	W. H. Chamberlain.....	Handkerchiefs.....	3.50
746	Rouse and Dean.....	Fire clay.....	6.35
747	Frank Bros. and Co.....	Clothing.....	288.69
748	F. Megow.....	Castings.....	131.79
749	Louis Soener.....	Repairing harness.....	19.10
750	Geo. Prince.....	Labor on boilers.....	8.55
751	John McKay.....	Labor on boilers.....	43.87
752	P. O'Shea.....	Hauling coal.....	30.00
753	Winthrop Cheese Factory.....	Cheese.....	43.90
754	James Young.....	Turkeys.....	9.92
755	E. Hovey.....	Apples.....	38.00
756	J. C. Rich.....	Soft soap.....	73.09
757	George H. Bemis.....	Services as treasurer.....	256.14
758	Pay roll.....	Employees for November 1874.....	935.95
759	United States P. O. Department.....	Stamps.....	15.00
760	Anthony Kelser.....	Cow.....	35.00
761	Peter Walters.....	Serving cows.....	5.00
762	S. A. Knapp.....	Blooded boar.....	50.00
763	Nelson Lowell.....	Buckwheat flour and butter.....	13.95
764	Archy McGill.....	Eggs and chickens.....	6.80
765	M. Geiser.....	Going for help.....	4.50

LIST OF VOUCHERS ON FILE.—CONTINUED.

Number of Voucher.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
766	J. L. Scroggin.....	Cow	\$ 35.00
767	S. B. Olney.....	Visiting Committee.....	27.00
768	C. S. Watkins.....	Visiting Committee.....	57.80
769	M. A. P. Darwin.....	Visiting Committee.....	29.00
770	R. R. Miller.....	Beef cattle.....	27.42
771	Illinois Central R. R. Co.....	Freight.....	15.95
772	B. C. R. and M. R. R. Co.....	Freight.....	561.82
773	United States P. O. Department.....	Stamps and rent.....	9.50
774	William H. Rumpf.....	Groceries	219.68
775	D. Williams and Son.....	Coal	387.56
776	Thomas Palmer.....	Wine.....	84.50
777	Hurlbut and Edsall.....	Drugs and medicines.....	61.91
778	C. E. Andrews.....	Spices, etc.....	28.00
779	J. E. Fairbanks and Co.....	Crackers	4.67
780	Engle and Livingston.....	Clothing	5.00
781	Conservative Office.....	Printing	4.00
782	William Ryan.....	Lard.....	44.11
783	American Express Co.....	Express .....	.50
784	John McKenna.....	Horse shoeing and blacksmithing..	23.87
785	S. Waggoner.....	Stationery.....	13.47
786	A. B. Clarke.....	Wicks, brushes, etc.....	1.10
787	Welch and Co.....	Groceries and butter.....	122.71
788	Smale Bros.....	Drugs, etc.....	20.01
789	John Wiley.....	Shoes and repairs.....	3.45
790	Lawton and Post.....	Dry goods.....	52.55
791	Independence Mills Co.....	Flour and feed.....	241.68
792	Davies and Son.....	Meat.....	483.56
793	R. R. Plane.....	Hardware.....	3.20
794	W. R. Kenyon.....	Hardware	25.15
795	William H. Chamberlain.....	Thread	1.00
796	D. Williams and Son.....	Coal	451.14
797	John Davis.....	Blacksmithing	20.62
798	John McKay.....	Mason work.....	28.43
799	L. Soener.....	Repairing harness and restraints...	49.55
800	Benerman and Wilson.....	One Sclipticon and slides.....	100.00
801	J. and A. Christman.....	Crumb cloth.....	16.50
802	Pay roll.....	Employees for December 1874.....	963.88
803	A. McGill	Butter and eggs.....	9.37
804	James Beckley.....	Poultry	7.22
805	R. R. Miller.....	Dressed beef.....	20.33
806	G. Dickinson.....	Butter.....	9.37
807	David Borst	Butter.....	12.10
808	Potter and Garner.....	Music	25.00
809	G. H. Robinson.....	Ice	190.20
810	L. C. Tift.....	Beef cattle.....	50.16
811	R. S. Updyke.....	Fat hogs	137.76
812	S. Vliet.....	Dressed beef.....	17.76
813	O. J. Lincoln.....	Beef cattle.....	30.00
814	J. S. Bouck.....	Evergreens.....	6.00
815	O. J. Lincoln.....	Beef cattle.....	31.85
816	Ill. Central Railroad Co.....	Freights.....	21.45
817	American Express Company.....	Freights.....	4.80
818	U. S. Post-office Department	Stamps.....	12.00
819	O. J. Lincoln.....	Beef and pork.....	94.57
820	B. C. R. and M. Railroad Co.....	Freights.....	490.00
821	Nye Campbell and Co.....	Fish.....	26.63
822	William Ryan.....	Lard.....	44.39
823	William H. Rumpf.....	Groceries.....	385.27
824	B. M. Savage.....	Brooms.....	5.00
825	J. W. Coy.....	Drugs.....	28.20
826	W. R. Kenyon.....	Hardware... ..	9.09
827	Wemott, Howard and Co.....	Crockery.....	60.03
828	John Davis.....	Machinist.....	14.40
829	John Wiley.....	Shoes.....	86.22
830	Lawton and Post.....	Dry goods.....	79.23
831	J. C. Rich.....	Soft soap.....	78.66
832	Davies and Son.....	Meat	399.29
833	E. N. Welch and Company.....	Groceries.....	88.09

LIST OF VOUCHERS ON FILE.—CONTINUED.

Number of Voucher.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
834	Independence Mills Company.....	Flour and feed.....	130.00
835	Pay roll.....	Employees for January, 1875.....	961.00
836	O. J. Lincoln.....	Beef and hogs.....	172.10
837	Jacob Keifer.....	Dressed beef.....	47.19
838	D. Williams and Son.....	Coal.....	285.75
839	O. J. Lincoln.....	Beef cattle.....	212.90
840	George Keifer.....	Dressed beef.....	24.75
841	Archy McGill.....	Butter.....	7.38
842	Thomas Shannon.....	Beef cattle.....	25.75
843	Thomas Shannon.....	Butter and eggs.....	6.17
844	A. Reynolds.....	Contingencies.....	79.05
845	G. H. Hill.....	Salary as assistant physician.....	150.00
846	W. W. Norton.....	Beef cattle.....	30.70
848	Ill. Central Railroad Co.....	Freights.....	230.65
848	William Elvidge.....	Dressed beef.....	23.14
849	Potter and Garner.....	Music.....	15.00
850	O. J. Lincoln.....	Beef cattle.....	203.80
851	J. E. Fairbanks and Co.....	Crackers.....	4.55
852	Stuart and Douglass.....	Oat meal.....	14.00
853	Palmer Winall and Co.....	Vouchers.....	12.50
854	William Ryan.....	Mess pork.....	18.75
855	Huribut and Edsall.....	Drugs.....	63.13
856	William H. Rumpf.....	Groceries.....	397.66
857	Davies and Son.....	Meat.....	182.82
858	B., C. R. and M. Railroad Co.....	Telegraphing.....	1.78
859	Wemott, Howard and Co.....	Crockery, etc.....	16.70
860	R. Godson.....	Tinware and repairs.....	29.64
861	E. Cobb.....	Wood.....	92.75
862	A. Reynolds.....	Services as superintendent.....	375.00
863	George Josselyn.....	Services as steward.....	250.00
864	Anna B. Josselyn.....	Services as matron.....	125.00
865	r. O Neil.....	Hauling.....	10.80
866	John Horen.....	Hauling.....	42.57
867	P. O'Shea.....	Hauling.....	46.17
868	L. Z. Holderman.....	Hauling.....	4.80
869	L. Soener.....	Harness repairs.....	16.75
870	E. N. Welch and Co.....	Groceries.....	56.50
871	David Williams and Son.....	Coal.....	317.02
872	B., C. R. and M. Railroad Co.....	Freights.....	381.27
873	Illinois Valley Coal Company.....	Coal.....	105.60
874	Northern Illinois Coal Company.....	Coal.....	39.00
875	American Express Company.....	Freights.....	2.00
876	E. Hovey.....	Fruit.....	9.00
877	I. Baum.....	Butchering.....	11.50
878	John Wiley.....	Boots and shoes.....	41.75
879	Smale Bros.....	Drugs.....	13.23
880	Lawton and Post.....	Dry goods.....	64.48
881	S. Waggoner.....	Stationery.....	19.01
882	Independence Mills Company.....	Flour and feed.....	200.30
883	Charles Taylor.....	Hardware.....	2.25
884	F. Megow.....	Castings.....	63.15
885	John McKenna.....	Blacksmithing.....	23.55
886	W. G. Colwell.....	Tea.....	64.00
887	J. C. Rich.....	Soft soap.....	89.78
888	John Davis.....	Machinist.....	6.00
888 1/2	Pay roll.....	Employees for February, 1875.....	1,014.89
889	William Elvidge.....	Dressed meat.....	35.93
890	H. Spragg.....	Dressed beef.....	37.57
891	Thomas Shannon.....	Eggs.....	2.08
892	W. S. Richmond.....	Dressed beef.....	17.17
893	James Young.....	Stock hogs.....	79.44
894	H. Spragg.....	Beef.....	31.00
895	William Elvidge.....	Dressed beef.....	45.56
896	U. S. Post-office Department.....	Postage stamps.....	12.00
897	S. B. Olney.....	Visiting committee.....	27.00
898	P. O'Neill.....	Hauling coal.....	24.60
899	C. Klotzbach.....	Beef cattle.....	26.00
900	J. Carey.....	Beans.....	15.50

LIST OF VOUCHERS ON FILE.--CONTINUED.

Number of Voucher.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
901	A. Reynolds.....	Cash advanced.....	\$ 35.20
902	Potter and Company.....	Music	10.00
903	Illinois Central Railroad Company.....	Freight	16.35
904	B., C. R. and M. Railroad Company.....	Freight.....	1,104.50
905	A. McGill	Butter and Eggs.....	8.30
906	S. B. Olney.....	Visiting committee.....	27.00
907	Pay roll	Employees for March, 1875.....	1,018.33
908	D. Walker.....	Beef cattle.....	567.00
909	Leo. Frank.....	Butter.....	9.15
910	Ill. Central Railroad Company.....	Freight.....	34.50
911	Field, Lieter and Company.....	Dry goods.....	84.41
912	B., C. R. and M. Railroad Company.....	Freight.....	851.10
913	D. Williams and Son.....	Coal	204.76
914	John Wiley	Boots and shoes.....	149.20
915	Independence Mills Company.....	Flour and feed.. ..	180.40
916	M. McGowen.....	Seed wheat.....	51.85
917	D. Williams and Son.....	Coal	69.07
918	Wemott, Howard and Company.....	Lanterns, chimneys, etc.....	39.88
919	William H. Rumpf.....	Groceries	228.56
920	Rock Island Glass Company.....	Glass.....	9.00
921	Thomas Scarclett.....	Oats.....	39.52
922	Engle and Livingston.....	Socks.....	6.75
923	C. M. Durham.....	Coal	101.92
924	J. W. Coy	Drugs	25.90
925	C. E. Andrews and Co.....	Spices, etc.....	39.40
926	James Vick.....	Seeds and roots.....	68.84
927	J. C. Rich	Soft soap.....	39.96
928	J. J. Travis.....	Butcher's blocks.....	10.00
929	B. M. Savage.....	Brooms	32.50
930	L. Z. Holderman.....	Hauling coal.....	15.20
931	S. Card	Hauling coal.....	21.00
932	Peter Walters.....	Serving cows.....	6.00
933	Potter and Garner.....	Music	5.00
934	W. B. Sherwood and Co.....	Butter crocks.....	88.76
935	United States P. O. Department.....	Stamps and box rent.....	14.24
936	Leo. Frank.....	Beef cattle.....	48.90
937	R. K. Miller.....	Veal	6.20
938	E. Grey.....	Butter	1.88
939	S. M. Spencer.....	Stamp dies.....	8.00
940	G. S. Dean.....	Cows	68.00
941	A. Reynolds.....	Cash advanced	74.53
942	Smale Bros	Drugs and medicines.....	22.23
943	Rouse and Dean.....	Fire brick and clay	27.85
944	Crane Bros. Manufacturing Co.....	Long screws.....	4.50
945	E. N. Welch and Co.	Groceries butter and eggs.....	58.55
946	Charles Thomas.....	Sweet potatoes.....	2.85
947	W. R. Kenyon.....	Grass-seed, tin and hardware.....	95.53
948	Lawton and Post	Dry goods.....	86.76
949	James Vick.....	Seed	1.00
950	Nye, Campbell and Co.....	Fish	87.60
951	William H. Rumpf.....	Groceries	489.13
952	Huribut and Edsall.....	Drugs	74.51
953	C. A. Backus.....	Use of stable	1.05
954	Walte and Co.....	Whiffletrees	3.25
955	Independence Mills Co.....	Flour and feed.....	216.55
956	Greenbaum, Schroder & Co	Socks.....	10.50
957	John S. Fisher.....	Restraints	25.00
958	Stuart and Douglass	Oat meal.....	15.60
959	J. C. Rich.....	Soap	60.07
960	Pay roll.....	Employees for April 1875.....	1,088.06
961	Leo. Frank.....	Butter	9.45
962	James Tucker.....	Unloading coal.....	12.60
963	William Branagan.....	Repairing boilers.....	204.36
964	S. B. Olney.....	Visiting Committee... ..	27.00
965	A. Brown.....	Oats.....	25.58
966	B., C. R. and M. R. R. Co.....	Freight	82.28
967	John Dorsett.....	Fat cattle.....	107.82
968	Illinois Central R. R. Co.....	Freight.....	8.90

LIST OF VOUCHERS ON FILE.—CONTINUED.

Number of Voucher.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
969	Field, Leiter & Co.....	Oil cloth.....	\$ 9.50
970	A. Reynolds.....	Cash advanced.....	5.40
971	A. Reynolds.....	Traveling expenses.....	66.25
972	A. Reynolds.....	Salary as superintendent.....	375.00
973	G. H. Hill.....	Salary as assistant physician.....	150.00
974	George Josselyn.....	Salary as steward.....	250.00
975	Anna B. Josselyn.....	Salary as matron.....	125.00
976	United States P. O. Department.....	Stamps.....	12.00
977	P. O'Neill.....	Hauling coal.....	22.28
978	B. F. and M. V. Dibble.....	Brick.....	16.20
979	H. A. Clark.....	Harrow.....	12.00
980	John Horan.....	Hauling coal.....	22.20
981	P. O'Shea.....	Hauling coal.....	25.86
982	M. Dingsley.....	Labor.....	23.00
983	John A. Artus.....	Mason work.....	41.25
984	American Express Co.....	Express.....	17.05
985	Lawton and Post.....	Dry goods.....	96.10
986	W. B. Rossell.....	Butter.....	4.08
987	A. B. Clarke.....	Medicine.....	1.80
988	R. R. Plane.....	Hardware.....	2.55
989	Palmer, Winall and Co.....	Stationery.....	13.50
990	J. L. Loomis.....	Raspberries, etc.....	8.72
991	J. C. Rich.....	Soap.....	174.54
992	Winthrop Cheese Factory.....	Cheese.....	12.46
993	Independence Mills Company.....	Flour and feed.....	273.15
994	Smale Bros.....	Drugs and medicine.....	11.42
995	S. Waggoner.....	Stationery.....	81.15
996	J. J. Travis.....	Pea brush.....	4.00
997	Jas. Tucker.....	Seed corn.....	1.10
998	Charles W. Taylor.....	Hardware.....	20.66
999	Wm. Toman.....	Printing.....	19.00
1000	S. M. Marquette.....	Furniture.....	7.45
1001	John Wiley.....	Shoes.....	25.02
1002	W. R. Kenyon.....	Hardware.....	42.26
1003	Caffall and Rozell.....	Groceries.....	22.05
1004	H. R. Brace.....	Lumber.....	5.20
1005	Thomas Coltman.....	Brick.....	8.91
1006	E. N. Welch and Co.....	Butter and eggs.....	72.00
1007	Wm. H. Rumpf.....	Groceries.....	17.86
1008	Wemott, Howard and Co.....	Chimneys, brooms and brushes.....	36.15
1009	Engle and Livingston.....	Clothing.....	18.20
1010	John McKenna.....	Blacksmithing.....	30.90
1011	W. S. Sampson.....	Carpenter work.....	58.50
1012	A. Quinn.....	Carpenter work.....	55.12
1013	Pay roll.....	Employees May 1875.....	1,095.65
1014	D. Sevick.....	Cow.....	25.00
1015	T. W. Rich.....	Sheep.....	24.00
1016	John Hoffman.....	Cow.....	25.00
1017	Field, Leiter and Co.....	Dry goods.....	89.18
1018	Kate Klotsback.....	Fat calf.....	4.50
1019	A. B. Eaton.....	Butter, eggs, &c.....	4.17
1020	M. Dingsley.....	Cow.....	40.00
1021	A. Brown.....	Oats.....	16.62
1022	E. Boggs.....	Pieplant and asparagus.....	11.05
1023	U. S. P. O. Department.....	Stamps and box rent.....	15.50
1024	M. Quinn.....	Digging ditches.....	47.80
1025	B., C. R. and M. R. R. Company.....	Freight.....	1.10
1026	Illinois Central Railroad Company..	Freight.....	76.35
1027	A. Reynolds.....	Cash advanced.....	17.40
1028	J. W. Coy.....	Drugs.....	81.28
1029	Nye, Campbell and Co.....	Fish.....	64.00
1030	John M. Fisher.....	Restraints.....	50.00
1031	Stuart and Douglass.....	Oat meal.....	16.00
1032	Wm. H. Rumpf.....	Groceries.....	458.87
1033	Ambrose Gleed.....	Whisky.....	107.50
1034	Wm. H. Chamberlain.....	Dry goods.....	19.00
1035	J. A. Robinson.....	Sweet corn seed.....	1.00
1036	Winthrop Cheese Factory.....	Cheese.....	10.20

LIST OF VOUCHERS ON FILE.—CONTINUED.

Number of Voucher.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1037	J. L. Loomis.....	Strawberries.....	\$ 8.50
1038	Independence Mills Company.....	Flour and feed.....	214.25
1039	E. N. Welch and Co.....	Butter and eggs.....	912.41
1040	Issac Baum.....	Expenses buying cattle.....	2.25
1041	W. R. Kenyon.....	Hardware.....	15.01
1042	John Horen.....	Horse hire.....	3.50
1043	T. Merinus.....	Eggs.....	4.06
1044	J. Sangster.....	Horse hire.....	14.00
1045	L. Soener.....	Harness repairs.....	12.15
1046	John McKenna.....	Blacksmithing.....	18.74
1047	Frank Megow.....	Castings.....	98.10
1048	Independence Manufacturing Co.....	Repairing.....	11.75
1049	Z. Stont.....	Lumber.....	13.85
1050	Pay roll.....	Employes, June, 1875.....	1,162.60
1051	W. B. Watkins.....	Maple Sugar.....	11.77
1052	C. E. Philfer.....	Veal.....	5.00
1053	A. B. Eaton.....	Currants, etc.....	8.94
1054	M. A. P. Darwin.....	Visiting Committee.....	29.00
1055	Geo. Prince.....	Beef cattle.....	83.86
1056	Jas. Tucker.....	Cow.....	25.00
1057	Thos. Shannon.....	Beef cattle.....	114.54
1058	E. Boggs.....	Raspberries.....	3.60
1059	U. S. P. O. Department.....	Stamped envelopes.....	16.30
1060	R. S. Wooster.....	Sheep.....	87.87
1061	R. S. Series.....	Beef cattle.....	115.81
1062	R. S. Burt.....	Beef cattle.....	27.00
1063	B., C. R. and M. R. R. Co.....	Freight.....	71.99
1064	Illinois Central Railroad Company.....	Freight.....	16.35
1065	Close and Tyson.....	Fly traps.....	8.00
1066	A. Bemis.....	Pie plant.....	8.54
1067	H. Toman.....	Pie plant.....	1.61
1068	J. L. Loomis.....	Fruit.....	85.20
1069	W. R. Kenyon.....	Hardware.....	62.66
1070	E. N. Welch and Co.....	Butter and groceries.....	1,151.70
1071	C. Jones.....	Oats.....	5.60
1072	J. C. Rich.....	Soap.....	257.36
1073	A. H. Frank.....	Rye flour.....	4.55
1074	Thos. Scarciff.....	Oats.....	14.66
1075	Engle and Livingston.....	Clothing.....	92.95
1076	Wm. H. Rumpf.....	Groceries.....	283.58
1077	C. M. Durham.....	Coal.....	5.04
1078	M. Walker and Sons.....	Wire screens.....	60.50
1079	Crane Bros. Manufacturing Co.....	Repairing guages and valves.....	1.50
1080	Independence Mills Company.....	Flour and feed.....	185.90
1081	J. W. Coy.....	Drugs.....	68.92
1082	Pay roll.....	Employes, July, 1875.....	1,165.64
1083	W. Young.....	Beef cattle.....	51.54
1084	H. G. Wolf.....	Cow.....	35.00
1085	A. Searles.....	Beef cattle.....	87.68
1086	F. Rich.....	Beef cattle.....	22.50
1087	John Tucker.....	Apples.....	4.25
1088	U. S. P. O. Department.....	Stamped envelopes.....	36.17
1089	B., C. R. and M. R. R. Co.....	Freight.....	484.92
1090	Illinois Central Railroad Company.....	Freight.....	25.10
1091	Field, Leiter and Co.....	Dry goods.....	48.08
1092	A. Reynolds.....	Cash advanced.....	55.75
1093	A. Reynolds.....	Salary as superintendent.....	375.00
1094	G. H. Hill.....	Salary as assistant physician.....	150.00
1095	Geo. Josselyn.....	Salary as steward.....	250.00
1096	Anna B. Josselyn.....	Salary as matron.....	125.00
1097	Wm. Branagan.....	Repairs on boilers.....	432.75
1098	Thos. Colman.....	Brick.....	25.50
1099	L. Soener.....	Harness, etc.....	32.75
1100	John McKenna.....	Blacksmithing.....	22.27
1101	Charles Taylor.....	Hardware.....	15.87
1102	W. F. Dale.....	Repairs on wagon.....	15.40
1103	S. M. Marquette.....	Furniture.....	6.20
1104	F. Megow.....	Castings.....	28.50

LIST OF VOUCHERS ON FILE.—CONTINUED.

Number of Voucher.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1105	A. B. Clarke.....	Drugs.....	\$ 19.18
1106	M. McGowan.....	Lime.....	20.00
1107	W. R. Kenyon.....	Hardware	9.91
1108	B. M. Savage.....	Brooms.....	3.25
1109	Smale Brothers.....	Drugs.....	48.46
1110	American Express Company.....	Express.....	10.00
1111	Wemott, Howard and Co.....	Crockery.....	68.31
1112	J. E. Fairbanks and Co.....	Crackers.....	12.14
1113	John Wiley.....	Shoes and slips.....	113.35
1114	Lawton and Post.....	Dry goods.....	88.80
1115	Independence Manufacturing Co.....	Engine packing and repairs.....	14.43
1116	W. B. Rossell.....	Butter.....	5.21
1117	S. Waggoner.....	Stationery.....	14.70
1118	William Ryan.....	Lard.....	44.08
1119	C. E. Andrews and Co.....	Spice.....	24.45
1120	Stuart and Douglass.....	Oat meal.....	16.00
1121	Nye, Campbell and Co.....	Fish.....	47.38
1122	William H. Rumpf.....	Groceries.....	145.00
1123	E. N. Welch and Co.....	Groceries.....	49.00
1124	Caffall and Rozell.....	Groceries.....	42.01
1125	Engle and Livingston.....	Clothing.....	10.25
1126	The Redfield, Bowen and Co.....	Gate bars.....	125.15
1127	S. G. McGill.....	Fire brick.....	122.58
1128	Independence Mills Co.....	Flour and Feed.....	172.00
1129	Z. Stont.....	Lumber.....	18.20
1130	Westphal, Hinds and Co.....	Hardware.....	4.08
1131	R. Godson.....	Repairs.....	68.75
1132	Winthrop Cheese Factory.....	Cheese.....	19.08
1133	John Horen.....	Hauling.....	29.35
1134	Duncomb and Richards.....	Coal.....	32.00
1135	G. Prince.....	Labor.....	33.37
1136	C. Artus.....	Labor.....	25.50
1137	A. Houseman.....	Mason work.....	41.44
1138	J. Williamson.....	Mason work.....	42.25
1139	James Hickey.....	Labor.....	60.00
1140	Pay roll.....	Employees, August, 1875.....	1,093.09
1141	M. Slavin.....	Beef cattle.....	25.00
1142	A. Searles.....	Beef cattle.....	183.51
1143	William Comfort.....	Cow.....	35.00
1144	A. O'Connor.....	Beef cattle.....	112.80
1145	A. McGill.....	Chickens.....	10.00
1146	J. S. Bouck.....	Vines and fruit.....	8.25
1147	M. A. P. Darwin.....	Visiting committee.....	29.00
1148	A. Searles.....	Beef cattle.....	152.25
1149	William Branagan.....	Repairing boilers.....	190.50
1150	F. C. Merrill.....	Fruit.....	20.35
1151	O. J. Lincoln.....	Beef cattle.....	48.47
1152	D. Williams and Son.....	Coal.....	248.31
1153	Marinus and Merrill.....	Eggs.....	24.29
1154	Sherwood and Lyman.....	Livery.....	3.00
1155	John McKay.....	Mason work.....	10.50
1156	J. L. Loomis.....	Fruit.....	7.00
1157	A. B. Eaton.....	Butter, etc.....	9.48
1158	Moore and Co.....	Music.....	12.00
1159	Fleld, Leiter & Co.....	Hf. hose.....	16.92
1160	John Williamson.....	Mason work.....	9.75
1161	John Dorsett.....	Horse.....	140.00
1162	George W. Turner.....	Unloading coal.....	21.35
1163	M. J. Hickey.....	Cutting head stones.....	6.00
1164	B. C. R. and M. R. R. Co.....	Freight.....	723.05
1165	United States P. O. Department.....	Stamps.....	6.47
1166	Illinois Central R. R. Co.....	Freight.....	24.30
1167	A. Reynolds.....	Cash advanced.....	17.50
1168	A. McGill.....	Chickens.....	5.00
1169	E. Backus.....	Cow.....	35.00
1170	F. C. Merrill.....	Grapes.....	9.10
1171	I. G. Goodrich & Co.....	Fruit.....	7.00
1172	G. Becker.....	Clothing.....	203.25

LIST OF VOUCHERS ON FILE.—CONTINUED.

Number of Voucher.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1173	Stuart and Douglass.....	Oat meal	\$ 14.00
1174	J. C. Rich.....	Soap	160.07
1175	A. G. Locke.....	Teas	165.63
1176	H. A. Hurlbut and Co.....	Drugs.....	107.14
1177	Field and Hardie.....	Locks	59.10
1178	Curwen, Stoddard and Co.....	Blankets	39.97
1179	Frank Megow.....	Castings	14.55
1180	William H. Rumpf.....	Groceries	598.91
1181	Fairbanks, Morse and Co.....	Coffee mill.....	5.00
1182	Z. Stont.....	Lumber	147.17
1183	Independence Mills Co.....	Flour and feed.....	226.80
1184	Smale Bros.....	Drugs.....	26.80
1185	E. N. Welch and Co.....	Butter and groceries	308.14
1186	Redfield, Bowen and Walworth Co..	Expander and pipe	130.34
1187	James Hickey.....	Labor	28.85
1188	C. Artus.....	Labor.....	28.12
1189	John Artus.....	Mason work.....	33.32
1190	A. Houseman.....	Mason work.....	32.50
1191	D. Williams & Son.....	Coal.....	225.74
1192	W. R. Kenyon.....	Tinware and repairs.....	54.12
1193	Winthrop Cheese Factory.....	Cheese.....	19.75
1194	C. M. Durham.....	Coal.....	5.12
1195	Pay roll.....	Employees for September, 1875.....	1,107.50
1196	R. S. Burt.....	Beef cattle.....	29.25
1197	Wm. Comfort.....	Cow	35.00
1198	R. S. Searles.....	Beef cattle.....	169.28
1199	J. H. Tucker.....	Apples	292.75
1200	P. O'Shea.....	Cabbage	21.60
1201	R. S. Wooster.....	Beef cattle.....	66.00
1202	Thomas Tighe.....	Beef cattle.....	97.65
1203	H. Bigelow.....	Beef cattle.....	90.00
1204	A. B. Eaton.....	Butter and eggs.....	10.57
1205	Frank Bro's. and Company.....	Clothing	301.27
1206	B., C. R. and M. R. R. Company.....	Freight.....	618.09
1207	Illinois Central Railroad Company..	Freight.....	30.97
1208	Moore and Company.....	Music.....	12.00
1209	J. C. Ransler.....	Repairing bobs, &c.....	11.25
1210	Field, Leiter and Co.....	Dry goods	60.25
1211	J. L. Loomis.....	Fruit and flower pots.....	18.13
1212	John McKay.....	Lime and sand.....	74.30
1213	John McKenna.....	Blacksmithing.....	24.91
1214	William R. Kenyon.....	Hardware.....	19.04
1215	Thomas Coltman.....	Brick.....	49.05
1216	Smale Bro's.....	Drugs.....	17.43
1217	E. B. Conable.....	Plow.....	25.50
1218	Field, Leiter & Co.....	Dry goods.....	125.58
1219	Wm. Ryan.....	Lard.....	44.52
1220	Christian Seeland	Hops and malt.....	27.50
1221	J. L. Wayne & Son.....	Door springs	2.50
1222	Wm. Toman.....	Printing	5.50
1223	Z. Stont.....	Lumber.....	25.32
1224	Wemott, Howard and Co.....	Lanterns and crockery.....	20.65
1225	Nye, Campbell and Co.....	Fish	54.63
1226	Engle and Livingston.....	Clothing.....	23.55
1227	Wm. H. Chamberlain.....	Dry goods.....	85.24
1228	Smaltz, Monroe and Co.....	Shoes and slippers.....	388.18
1229	John R. Barritt and Co.....	Letter and bill file.....	2.00
1230	Herrick and Henshaw.....	Repairing clocks.....	2.15
1231	J. E. Fairbanks.....	Crackers	4.55
1232	Wm. H. Rumpf.....	Groceries	57.82
1233	American Express Company.....	Express.....	7.65
1234	E. N. Welch and Co.....	Butter and groceries.....	524.12
1235	S. Waggoner.....	Stationery.....	7.39
1236	Lawton and Post.....	Dry goods.....	194.49
1237	Independence Mills Company.....	Flour and feed.....	161.60
1238	Caffall and Rozell.....	Ham.....	5.44
1239	John Wiley.....	Shoes and slippers.....	64.70
1240	B. M. Savage.....	Brooms.....	18.85

LIST OF VOUCHERS ON FILE.—CONTINUED.

Number of Voucher.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1241	P. O'Neill	Hauling coal..	\$ 81.87
1242	P. O'Shea.....	Hauling coal... ..	56.90
1243	Thos. Palmer	Wine.....	124 50
1244	Louis Soener	Repairing harness, etc... ..	9.85
1245	Independence Manufacturing Co	Rivet, punch and key.....	1.75
1246	A. B. Clark.....	Drug, etc	5.55
1247	D. Williams and Son.....	Coal	375.34
1248	John Horen	Hauling	7.00
1249	John Dorsett	Cash advanced for turkeys, etc.....	3.74
1250	The Redfield, Bowen & Walworth Co	Tap and die	3.92
1251	H. R. Brace.....	Hard wood lumber	1.90
1252	Winthrop Cheese Factory.....	Cheese	45.06
1253	J. W. Coy.....	Drugs and medicine	78.10
1254	J. H. Tucker.....	Cider	11.25
1255	W. S. Sampson.....	Carpenter work.....	46.85
1256	George Josselyn.....	Cash advanced for sundries	5.65
1257	United States Express Co.....	Express	9.45
1258	Marinus and Merrill.....	Eggs	14.00
1259	J. Day.....	Wood	20.59
1260	C. D. Jones.....	Rent of cabinet organ.	12.00
1261	Pay roll.....	Employees, October, 1875.....	1,121.42
1262	George W. Bemis.....	Services as treasurer	37.81
			\$101,780.81

LIST OF VOUCHERS ON FILE.

Detailed Statement of Expenditures on account of the Appropriation made in Section 2, Chapter 55, Laws of the Fifteenth General Assembly.

Number of Voucher.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1	Field, Leiter and Co.....	Dry goods.....	\$ 315.17
2	Illinois Central Railroad Company.	Freight.....	13.60
3	Baeder, Adamson and Co.....	Curled hair.....	295.50
4	Charles Getchell.....	Cow.....	40.00
5	William Toman.....	Printing.....	3.00
6	S. M. Marquette.....	Furniture.....	7.00
7	Illinois Central Railroad Company..	Freight.....	81.23
8	R. G. Austin.....	Building fence.....	43.44
9	N. C. Phillips.....	Cabinet maker.....	65.00
10	A. J. Collinge.....	Cabinet maker.....	65.00
11	Field, Leiter and Co.....	Dry goods.....	72.50
12	A. Vogel.....	Cow.....	31.00
13	Wemott, Howard and Co.....	Crockery.....	223.52
14	O. Wells.....	Moving and piling lumber.....	65.00
15	Crane Bros. Manufacturing Co.....	Iron water pipe.....	1,088.26
16	C. E. Brainard.....	Posts, etc.....	117.86
17	Nelson Goyette.....	Labor.....	9.00
18	Z. Stont and Co.....	Lumber.....	1,330.28
19	Des Moines Scale Company.....	Scales.....	109.60
20	W. T. Dale.....	Wagon.....	72.00
21	William Curran.....	Cow.....	35.00
22	J. A. Phillips.....	Barn foundation.....	749.91
23	Joseph Stumpf.....	Baskets.....	8.50
24	R. G. Austin.....	Building fence.....	44.32
25	Illinois Central Railroad Company..	Freight.....	25.81
26	Louis Soener.....	Team harness.....	83.00
27	Smale Brothers.....	Glue, Brushes, etc.....	7.95
28	Charles W. Taylor.....	Hardware.....	10 50
29	Cummins and Quinn.....	Digging ditch.....	144.73
30	King and Kenyon.....	Hardware.....	68.85
31	Dubuque Cabinet Association.....	Mattress twine.....	2.40
32	Des Moines Scale Company.....	Scales.....	28.00
33	P. O'Shea.....	Hauling lumber.....	44.76
34	C. E. Brainard.....	Posts.....	59.50
35	John M. Fisher.....	Restraints.....	21.50
36	Herrick and Henshaw.....	Sundries.....	8.75
37	Z. Stont and Company.....	Lumber.....	182.37
38	Bartle, Luther and Brownell.....	Fan-mill.....	25.00
39	Wemott, Howard and Company.....	Vials, cans, burners, etc.....	15.74
40	Rouse and Dean.....	Iron cylinder.....	20.85
41	Field, Leiter and Company.....	Dry goods.....	105.84
42	Crane Bros. Manufacturing Co.....	Water pipe and fittings.....	47.65
43	Pay roll.....	Employees, June, 1874.....	879.79
44	Patrick McDonald.....	Breaking land.....	56.00
45	Patrick McDonald.....	Breaking land.....	12.50
46	James Young.....	Cow.....	38.00
47	Illinois Central Railroad Company..	Freight.....	15 30
48	Wemott, Howard and Company.....	Crockery.....	71.75
49	Dubuque Cabinet Association.....	Furniture.....	26.75
50	Field, Leiter and Company.....	Dry goods.....	85.84
51	W. R. Kenyon.....	Hardware.....	201.27
52	Hitchcock and Walker.....	Mangle.....	300.00
53	Charles Taylor.....	Leather belting.....	8.69
54	S. M. Marquette.....	Furniture.....	246.50

LIST OF VOUCHERS ON FILE.—CONTINUED.

Number of Voucher.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
55	Cummins & Quinn.....	Digging ditch.....	\$ 55.49
56	Z. Stont & Co.....	Lumber.....	195.01
57	C. A. Clarke.....	Hollands.....	16.40
58	Herrick and Henshaw.....	Clocks.....	18.00
59	Crane Bros. Manufacturing Co.....	Water pipe and fittings.....	88.99
60	Independence Manufacturing Co.....	Turning, making bolts, etc.....	70.82
61	Richard Godson.....	Tin-ware.....	24.55
62	Pay roll.....	Employees for July, 1874.....	316.54
63	Independence Manufacturing Co.....	Iron work.....	6.06
64	W. R. Kenyon.....	Hardware.....	14.15
65	Illinois Central Railroad Company..	Freights.....	16.31
66	F. Megow.....	Castings.....	72.49
67	M. Walker & Sons.....	Wire guards.....	47.00
68	Lawton and Post.....	Dry goods.....	7.50
69	Crane Bros. Manufacturing Co.....	Pipe and fittings.....	85.51
70	Wemott, Howard and Co.....	Cuspidores, lamps, etc.....	3.70
71	J. C. Glass.....	Furniture.....	23.15
72	Z. Stont & Co.....	Lumber.....	374.78
73	Pay roll.....	Employees for August, 1874.....	87.86
74	C. F. Makinson.....	Carpenter work.....	500.00
75	Independence Manufacturing Co.....	Iron work.....	5.00
76	Z. Stout & Co.....	Lumber.....	118.44
77	Thomas Coltman.....	Brick.....	140.19
78	Illinois Central R. R. Co.....	Freight.....	7.10
79	Rouse & Dean.....	Repairing tank.....	34.23
80	Crane Bros. Manufacturing Co.....	Wrought iron pipe.....	77.70
81	Hitchcock & Walker.....	Wringer.....	55.00
82	Lawton & Post.....	Blankets.....	321.00
83	A. B. Clarke.....	Lamp.....	7.10
84	Charles W. Taylor.....	Hardware.....	2.87
85	Herrick & Henshaw.....	Clocks, &c.....	8.30
86	W. R. Kenyon.....	Hardware.....	40.34
87	Pay roll.....	Employees, September, 1874.....	212.53
88	C. E. Brainard.....	Posts and scrapers.....	14.00
89	Morris, Tasker & Co.....	Double jacketed steam kettle.....	111.25
90	Bartle, Luther & Brownell.....	Pump cylinder.....	2.00
91	W. R. Kenyon.....	Hardware.....	20.52
92	Illinois Central Railroad Company..	Freight.....	15.77
93	Z. Stont & Co.....	Lumber.....	70.52
94	Pay roll.....	Employees for October, 1874.....	300.80
95	Andrew & Treadway.....	Coffee mill.....	20.00
96	Field, Leiter & Co.....	Dry goods.....	330.51
97	F. Megow.....	Castings.....	40.02
98	Lawton & Post.....	Carpets.....	109.00
99	Illinois Central Railroad Company..	Freight.....	12.30
100	W. R. Kenyon.....	Hardware.....	20.93
101	Wemott, Howard & Co.....	Crockery.....	82.50
102	Field, Leiter & Co.....	Dry goods.....	74.18
103	W. H. Chamberlain.....	Carpets.....	76.13
104	C. Auten.....	Carpenter work.....	28.50
105	A. Cutler.....	Seamstress.....	5.25
106	Illinois Central Railroad Company..	Freight.....	5.05
107	Lawton & Post.....	Carpenting and blankets.....	20.50
108	W. R. Kenyon.....	Hardware.....	6.81
109	A. B. Blood.....	Roofing composition.....	15.00
110	Herrick & Henshaw.....	Clock.....	4.50
111	R. R. Plane.....	Hardware.....	4.80
112	S. M. Marquette.....	Furniture.....	217.25
113	Baeder, Adamson & Co.....	Hair.....	205.50
114	Z. Stont and Co.....	Lumber.....	44.03
115	Pay roll.....	Employees, December, 1874.....	80.86
116	Iowa Lumber Co.....	Saw dust.....	20.00
117	M. Cummins.....	Digging well.....	45.25
118	W. R. Kenyon.....	Hardware.....	47.73
119	P. O'Shea.....	Hauling.....	21.00
120	John Horen.....	Hauling.....	22.25
121	Illinois Central R. R. Co.....	Freights.....	72.55
122	Pay roll.....	Employees, January, 1875.....	135.79

LIST OF VOUCHERS ON FILE.—CONTINUED.

Number of Voucher.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
123	Charles Taylor.....	Hardware	\$ 29.67
124	John McKenna	Blacksmithing..	12.25
125	R. Godson.....	Tinware.....	39.00
126	Z. Stont.....	Lumber.....	87 18
127	William Delantee.....	Building fence.....	49.74
128	William T. Johnson.....	Building fence.....	35.00
129	Z. Stont.....	Lumber.....	183.66
130	William H. Chamberlain.....	Carpet.....	18.87
131	S. M. Marquette.....	Furniture.....	20.50
132	S. Webster.....	Painting fence.....	51.00
133	Z. Stont	Lumber.....	108.34
134	J. J. Travis.....	Posts.....	15.25
135	J. F. Lyman.....	Posts.....	52.00
136	S. Clark	Posts.....	45.60
137	Brainard and Son	Posts.....	18.00
138	John McKenna.....	Blacksmithing	10.00
139	Pay roll.....	Employees, May, 1875.....	74.74
140	Field, Leiter & Co.....	Dry goods.....	32.24
141	Z. Stont.....	Lumber.....	28.93
142	S. M. Marquette.....	Furniture.....	28.65
143	Field, Leiter & Co.....	Dry goods.....	154.83
144	R. Godson.....	Galvanized iron gutters.....	98.27
145	Illinois Central R. R. Co.....	Freight	7.85
146	Union Wire Mattress Co.....	Bed and wire mattress.....	15.00
147	Baeder, Adamson & Co.....	Curled hair.....	348.50
148	Clinton Chair Co.....	Chairs.....	82.25
149	J. L. Wayne and Son.....	Twine, etc.....	2.75
150	Frank Sturges & Co.....	Fire irons.....	28.28
151	A. Reynolds	Traveling expenses.....	23.10
152	H. M. Neuberger.....	Furniture.	725.50
153	Field, Leiter & Co	Carpets, etc	1,152.40
154	Whittlesey & Peters.....	Bedsteads and mattresses.....	530.23
Total			\$ 16,716.22

DETAILED STATEMENT

*Of Moneys received from various sources and paid over to the
Treasurer from November 1, 1874, to November 1, 1875.*

Date.	ITEMS.	Receipt.	Account.
1874.	Balance as per statement made Nov. 1, 1874.....		\$ 60.55
Dec. 3.	Articles sold.....	28	5.50
23.	Dan. Beare, board.....	28	37.80
23.	Article sold.....	28	.25
24.	Article sold.....	28	.57
26.	Use of boar.....	28	8.00
31.	Use of boar.....	28	5.00
31.	S. J. Merrill, board.....	25	41.60
1875.			
Jan. 16.	M. Parsons, board.....	23	41.45
18.	Articles sold \$2.25, cow sold \$35.25.....	24	37.50
30.	Articles sold.....	28	1.75
Feb. 20.	Articles sold.....	29	31.60

DETAILED STATEMENT.—CONTINUED.

Date.	ITEMS.	Receipt.	Amount.
1874.			
Mar.	1. Hides sold.....	30	13.29
	2. Dan. Beare, board.....	30	30.30
	10. Coal sold.....	30	5.00
	15. Articles sold.....	30	4.14
	29. James Miller, board.....	30	41.00
	31. Articles sold.....	30	15.60
Apr.	1. P. Norris, board.....	31	24.80
	2. S. J. Merrill, board.....	31	41.60
	6. M. Parsons, board.....	31	41.75
	7. Hides sold.....	32	40.44
	9. Coal sold.....	32	49.63
	17. Articles sold.....	32	3.00
	24. Articles sold.....	32	25.95
	30. Hides sold.....	32	32.00
May	6. Articles sold.....	33	4.65
	12. Coal sold.....	33	4.75
	31. Hides sold.....	33	32.92
June	7. Use of boar.....	34	14.00
	12. Tallow and hides sold.....	34	56.37
	14. Articles sold.....	34	24.35
	14. Articles sold.....	35	2.80
	15. Use of boar.....	35	3.00
	18. Coal sold.....	35	5.08
	22. Hogs sold.....	35	25.10
	25. P. Norris, board.....	35	45.10
	30. Hides sold.....	35	40.50
July	2. M. G. Turner, board.....	36	52.40
	2. T. J. Merrill, board.....	36	41.82
	2. M. Parsons, board.....	36	42.00
	2. Charles Wagner, board.....	36	25.00
	2. Articles sold.....	36	2.44
	15. Pig sold.....	37	8.00
	16. Articles sold.....	37	9.50
	30. Fire-clay sold.....	37	3.00
	31. Articles sold.....	37	7.83
Aug.	3. Hides sold.....	38	31.56
	18. Articles sold.....	38	1.55
	19. F. Kreis, clothing.....	38	11.75
	23. Tallow and grease sold.....	38	92.20
	25. J. Northrop, board.....	34	25.00
Sept.	2. Hides sold.....	39	42.06
	9. Articles sold.....	39	5.47
	15. C. Ziene, board.....	39	15.10
	17. Hides sold.....	39	11.91
	17. Old iron sold.....	39	18.23
Oct.	1. Hides sold.....	40	46.35
	2. M. Parsons, board.....	40	42.00
	6. J. T. Mevill, board.....	40	41.65
	8. M. G. Turner, board.....	40	70.33
	14. R. Hill, board.....	40	28.20
	15. Articles sold.....	41	4.65
	15. S. Blake, board.....	41	27.90
	18. Tallow sold.....	41	54.41
	19. Articles sold.....	41	3.10
	19. Charles Wagner, board.....	41	23.50
	21. I. C. Northrop, board.....	41	16.05
	21. Boar sold.....	41	50.00
	30. Hides sold.....	42	48.42
	Total.....		\$2,010.21

REPORT.

To the Members of the Sixteenth General Assembly:

GENTLEMEN:—Your Committee appointed to visit the Hospital for the Insane at Independence would say that they have discharged that duty, and respectfully submit the following report:

That so far as the building has progressed, we find that everything indicates the most thorough, substantial and durable work; that only the best material has been used in its construction, and we are glad to say that we believe the selection of persons to superintend the same has been wise.

Our examination of the books and accounts has not been as scrutinizing as it might have been but for the fact that duplicates of all matters pertaining to the institution are accessible to all, at all times, at the office of the Auditor of State.

We devoted much time to the examination of the wards of the patients, and found them cleanly, well warmed and ventilated. It seemed to us that every possible care had been taken to provide for the safety and comfort of the inmates.

We freely give it as our opinion that the methods, rules and discipline of the various departments are in a great degree proper and necessary.

At present the institution is in a crowded state, and as the center building is still unfinished and only the first and second stories in condition for use, we respectfully suggest that this part of the building be at once finished, and thus make room for fifty more patients, and in this connection further suggest that some plan be made by which the institution be further relieved by the removal of that class of inmates known as "incurables, imbeciles, weak-minded and harmless patients" to some place other than the Insane Hospital proper.

Safety and economy seem to demand a better system for lighting the hospital. The present facilities are not sufficient to insure the inmates

against accident and danger. And we believe that the appliances for the manufacture of gas should be at once procured.

A generous supply of water, so necessary to all, is especially so in institutions of the character here considered. Thus far the supply has been adequate, but with additional demands which will accrue we are confident that another reservoir should be made to obviate any possibility of failure in the supply of water, either by drought or otherwise.

We cannot close this report without referring to the fact of the suspension of work at this time, with less than one-third the expense of the contemplated buildings to be made, and that its completion will give place for more than double the present number of patients.

We believe humanity and economy alike demand the vigorous prosecution of the work, and further think provision should be made by enactment for the continuation of the work when again construction is commenced.

J. H. MERRILL,

On the part of the Senate.

A. M. GILTNER,

L. BROWN,

On the part of the House.

[No. 20*a*.]

FOURTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
Commissioners of the Hospital
FOR THE
INSANE AT INDEPENDENCE.

COMMISSIONERS REPORT.

To HIS EXCELLENCY, CYRUS C. CARPENTER, *Governor of the State of Iowa*:

The Commissioners appointed by an act of the general assembly entitled an "Act to permanently locate and to provide for the erection of an additional institution for the insane," beg leave to submit the following report of their action in relation to that institution, and the expenditure of the appropriation of seventy-five thousand nine hundred dollars made by the last legislature for the purpose of completing the work already commenced on the hospital for the insane at Independence.

Since the date of their last report, the commissioners have prosecuted the work, already commenced, provided for in the appropriation, under the supervision of Mr. Josselyn, the Superintendent of the building. His report, which is herewith submitted, contains an account of the progress of the work and of the present condition of the building.

The report of the Hon. Geo. W. Bemis, treasurer of the hospital, is also herewith submitted, which contains a statement of the funds received from the state treasury, and an account of the disbursement of the same; from which it appears that the whole appropriation has been exhausted with the exception of \$1,679.12, which will be absorbed by an outstanding claim.

It is evident that this whole work might have been done, and the whole building might have been made as fit for occupancy a year ago as it is now, had not the legislature limited the commissioners to the expenditure of forty thousand dollars in the year 1874.

The whole sum appropriated by the legislature for the construction of the hospital, from the beginning to the present time, amounts to five hundred and sixty-five thousand nine hundred dollars. The great cost of this building, so greatly exceeding the expectation of the commissioners, has been explained in their former reports. But it has been chiefly owing to the enormous quantities of irredeemable, depreciated

paper money, with which the country has been inundated which has enhanced the prices of all building material and the wages of labor. The north wing is now entirely finished, and all the rooms ready for occupancy.

In very cold weather in the winter, when the wind is in the west or north-west, the hospital standing on the highest ground in the vicinity, the wind is driven with such force through the crevices around the windows, that it is almost impossible to keep some of the rooms in the north wing warm and comfortable, and the patients are in danger of suffering from cold. To prevent this, and at the same time, to save expense in fuel, it is indispensable that double windows should be introduced into the north side of the transverse sections and into the west side of the longitudinal sections of this wing. This arrangement was not contemplated in the original plan, but experience has shown that the comfort of the patients, as well as economy, require it.

The central building is so far finished that the several offices on the first floor, (indeed, the whole of the first floor,) are occupied, and also the apartments assigned to the families of the superintendent and steward on the second floor. The carpentry and the painting in the rooms above remain to be done. The main stairway is in use, but the hand rail for it is yet to be made and put in its place, and the portico over the main entrance and the steps approaching it are to be constructed. When this work is done, and the south wing constructed, the hospital will be finished complete, according to the original design.

We estimate the cost of the work mentioned on the central building, and putting in the double windows in the north wing, at fifteen thousand dollars, and the cost of the construction of the south wing, according to the plans and specifications adopted, at three hundred thousand dollars. It, therefore, seems expedient to the commissioners in order to finish the hospital with all its appointments and conveniences, to recommend to the general assembly to appropriate annually one hundred thousand dollars for three years.

This hospital, according to the original design, was intended to have the same capacity for patients as that at Mount Pleasant, to accommodate three hundred patients. But, with this limited capacity, it was apparent to the Commissioners that it would be inadequate to furnish accommodations to all the insane persons then in the State. But by making some changes in the plan without increasing the size of the building, the Commissioners were enabled very much to increase its

capacity. By fitting some rooms for patients in the fourth story of the transverse sections, in addition to the other rooms, one hundred more patients in each wing can be provided for ; making the complement for the whole institution five hundred instead of three hundred patients. This change in the plan, and fitting up more rooms, has to some extent increased the cost of the hospital, but by no means in proportion to the increased capacity.

For several years past there has been a large immigration of people to this State. This influx of population has brought with it considerable numbers of the insane. There is reason to believe, that at this moment there is a sufficient number of lunatics in the State to fill this whole hospital to its utmost capacity, suffering for want of its accommodations.

The engine-house, with its steam engine and machinery for heating and ventilation ; the laundry, with its apparatus for washing, drying and ironing ; the kitchen, with its furniture for preparing, cooking and distributing food, are provided for the whole hospital and its complement of five hundred patients, and all are now used for maintenance of only two hundred and fifty. The Superintendent, Assistant, Physician, Steward, and Matron, all the resident officers, are appointed and receive their regular support and salaries, and, while they devote their talents and accomplishments to the care of two hundred and fifty patients only, are perfectly competent, without additional compensation, to take charge of and administer remedial treatment to five hundred patients.

The largest item in the cost of carrying on the operations of the hospital, is the consumption of coal, by which the building is heated and ventilated and the food of the patients is cooked and distributed. With one wing of the Hospital finished, the maintenance of two hundred and fifty patients requires, annually, the consumption of fifteen hundred tons of coal. With both wings finished, an addition of five hundred tons to the consumption will maintain double the number of patients. Thus economy, not less than humanity, calls aloud for the completion of the south wing of the Hospital.

MATURIN L. FISHER,
ERASTUS G. MORGAN,
GEO. W. BEMIS.

Iowa Hospital for the Insane, at Independence, November 1st, 1875.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Commissioners of the Iowa Hospital for the Insane at Independence, Iowa:

GENTLEMEN: As your Treasurer I herewith submit the following detailed statement of money paid out of the appropriation made by the Fifteenth General Assembly:

By cash paid carpenters	\$10,259.56
By cash paid brick and stone masons.....	6,406.37
By cash paid stone cutters.....	4,981.17
By cash paid for plastering	6,515.47
By cash paid superintendent, salary and expenses.....	2,955.83
By cash paid commissioners, secretary and treasurer.....	1,246.50
By cash paid for tin and iron work.....	528.82
By cash paid steam and gas fitters.....	742.29
By cash paid laborers.....	4,091.64
By cash paid clerk	251.00
By cash paid painters	999.42
By cash paid teamsters and teams.....	927.27
By cash paid for freight, railroad and express	2,590.69
By cash paid for lumber	5,675.39
By cash paid for brick.....	4,075.48
By cash paid for iron cornice.....	3,060.42
By cash paid for hardware, iron, &c.....	2,590.96
By cash paid for steam, gas, water pipe and fittings	2,169.09
By cash paid for cast-iron radiators.....	3,069.25
By cash paid for wrought-iron guards.....	416.86
By cash paid for registers and register frames.....	1,341.99
By cash paid for tin.....	392.50
By cash paid for iron water tank.....	765.35
By cash paid for brass castings.....	70.50
By cash paid for stone and granite.....	232.30
By cash paid for stone rubble.....	43.08
By cash paid for stone, ashlar.....	1,426.39
By cash paid for lime.....	984.59
By cash paid for cement.....	126.18
By cash paid for sand.....	432.11
By cash paid for stucco.....	147.75
By cash paid for lead.....	67.39

By cash paid for coal.....	\$ 31.65
By cash paid for blacksmithing and machine work.....	850.74
By cash paid for wells.....	670.12
By cash paid for felting.....	34.44
By cash paid for bath-tubs, stop-cocks, etc.....	402.00
By cash paid for glass.....	482.39
By cash paid for tiles.....	61.93
By cash paid for dumb waiter.....	48.25
By cash paid for painting materials.....	618.34
By cash paid for advertising, printing, and blanks.....	92.60
By cash paid for planer, and molding machine knives.....	41.50
By cash paid for furniture.....	801.95
By cash paid for marble wash-basin tops.....	142.77
By cash paid for castings.....	321.56
By cash paid for room moldings.....	37.03

Total.....	\$74,220.88
Appropriation, 15th General Assembly.....	\$75,900.00
Balance on hand, November 1st, 1875.....	\$ 1,679.12

GEO. W. BEMIS, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CONSTRUCTION.

To the Commissioners of the Iowa Hospital for the Insane, at Independence :

GENTLEMEN :—I submit to you the following report of the progress of the work done on the Hospital Buildings since my last report, November 1st, 1873 :

Early in the spring of 1874, the workmen commenced working on the unfinished parts of the second transverse and longitudinal sections of the north wing. They laid the floors, hung the doors, and otherwise completed the four wards in the sections, so that they were ready to be occupied by fall. The heating and plumbing necessary to the use of these wards was also done during that spring and summer, as well as the completion of the ventilating flues in the attic.

The same spring a contract was let to Mr W. J. Dees, of Dubuque, for plastering the three stories of the first longitudinal section, which contract was completed early in the fall.

As the brick and stone-work of only two stories, and the basement of the main center building, had been built out of the former appropriation, a contract was made with Mr. Thos. Coltman, of Independence, to furnish the required amount of brick to complete the other three stories. A contract was also made with Mr. John Webb, of Cedar Rapids, for the furnishing of limestone for facing the outside of the walls. Mr. Coltman, in consequence of several severe storms and a good deal of bad weather, could not finish the whole amount of brick required for the building, so we were obliged to procure some 100,000 from Mr. E. V. Epley, of Cedar Rapids.

By the first of May we had a full force of stone-cutters and brick-layers on the ground; so the work on the building progressed as rapidly as possible, and by the first of September the walls were sufficiently high to commence putting up the framework for the Mansard roof, which forms the fifth story. The window frames and sash were made during the summer months, and were glazed in the fall ready to be put in their places early the following spring.

By the first of November the walls were up and the woodwork of the roof so far done as to enable the tin to be put on. A contract had been made with Mr. R. Godson, of Independence, in the summer, to do all the galvanized iron work and tin work required; but on account of cold weather, the iron dormer windows, cornices, etc., were not put up and finished until the following season, at which time the slating was also done.

About this time a contract was made with Mr. J. H. McKay to cut the stone and build the two stacks of chimneys, which he did, cutting the stone during the winter, and as soon as the weather permitted in the spring they were laid up and finished.

As soon as the plastering was sufficiently dry in the first longitudinal section, the carpenters commenced work in the third story, and by the first of February, 1875, one ward was occupied. This left two wards unfinished in this section, which were completed during the spring and early part of the summer of 1875.

In the spring of 1875, bids were invited for the plastering of the main center building, and the contract was awarded to Mr. J. H. McKay, of Independence. As soon as Mr. McKay could procure the necessary materials he commenced the work, and by the middle of August the first two stories were ready for the carpenters to commence on the wood work, and the whole of his contract was completed by the first of November.

During the progress of the plastering on the main center, the carpenters were getting the doors and other work ready, so that by the first of November the first and second stories were so nearly done that we expect they will be finished by the twentieth, ready to be occupied.

The heating apparatus and all the necessary pipes, etc., for supplying the first longitudinal section and the first two stories of the main center building with hot and cold water, as well as the sewerage and ventilating pipes, have been introduced, and are in working order.

This will leave three stories of the main center not finished; the principal work to be done is carpenter work and painting; also the heating and plumbing for the three stories, the stone portico and steps to the front entrance, and some mason work in the basement. The whole will probably cost about \$12,000.00.

GEO. JOSSELYN,

Superintendent of Construction.

NOVEMBER 1, 1875.

REPORT

OF THE

STATE VISITING COMMITTEE

FOR THE

IOWA HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.

MADE TO THE GOVERNOR OF IOWA.

NOVEMBER, 1875.

DES MOINES:

R. P. CLARKSON, STATE PRINTER.

1875.

REPORT OF VISITING COMMITTEE.

[SEC. 1435, CODE OF IOWA.]

SECTION 1435.—There shall be a visiting committee of three, one of whom at least, shall be a woman, appointed by the Governor, to visit the insane asylums of the state at their discretion, and without giving notice of their intended visit, who may, upon each visit, go through the wards unaccompanied by any officer of the institution, with power to send for persons and papers, and to examine witnesses under oath, to ascertain whether any of the inmates are improperly detained in the hospital, or unjustly placed there, and whether the inmates are humanely and kindly treated, with full power to correct any abuses found to exist ; and any injury inflicted upon the insane shall be treated as an offense, misdemeanor or crime, as the offense would be regarded when inflicted upon any other citizen outside of the insane asylum. They shall have power to discharge any attendant or employee who is found to have been guilty of misdemeanor, meriting such discharge; and in all of these trials for misdemeanor, offense or crime, the testimony of patients shall be taken and considered for what it is worth, and no employee at the asylum shall be allowed to sit upon any jury before whom these cases are tried. Said committee shall make an annual report to the Governor.

SEC. 1436.—The names of this visiting committee and their post office address, shall be kept posted in every ward in the asylum, and every inmate in the asylum shall be allowed to write once a week, what he or she pleases, to the committee. And any member of this committee who shall neglect to heed the calls of the patient to him for protection when proved to have been needed, shall be deemed unfit for his office and shall be discharged by the Governor.

SEC. 1437.—Every person confined in any insane asylum shall be furnished by the superintendent or party having charge of such person, at least once in each week, with suitable materials for writing, enclosing, sealing and mailing letters, if they request the same, unless otherwise ordered by the visiting committee, which order shall remain in force until countermanded by such committee.

SEC. 1438.—The superintendent or the party having charge of any person under confinement, shall receive, if requested to do so by the person so confined, at least one letter in each week addressed to one of the visiting committee and without opening or reading the same, and without delay, to deposit in a post-office for transmittal by mail, with a

proper postage stamp affixed thereto, and to deliver to said person any letter (without opening or reading the same) written to him or her by one of the visiting committee. But all other letters written by or to the person so confined may be examined by the superintendent, and if, in his opinion, the delivery of such letters would be injurious to the person so confined he may retain the same.

SEC. 1439.—In the event of the sudden and mysterious death of any person so confined, a coroner's inquest shall be held as provided by law for other cases. -

Any person neglecting to comply with or wilfully and knowingly violating any of the provisions of the five preceding sections, shall upon conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court, and by ineligibility for this office in the future, and, upon trial had for such offense, the testimony of any person whether insane or otherwise, shall be taken and considered for what it is worth.

SEC. 1441.—At least one member of said committee shall visit the asylums for the insane every month.

REPORT.

HON. C. C. CARPENTER, *Governor of Iowa*:

The Visiting Committee to the Iowa Hospitals for Insane, respectfully submit the following

REPORT:

Since the last report of this Committee, December, 1873, several changes in its membership have occurred. Hon. R. P. Lowe resigned his place early in 1874, and this was soon followed by the resignation of Dr. Pease. The vacancies thus existing were filled by the appointment of Dr. S. B. Olney, of Fort Dodge, and C. S. Watkins, of Davenport. Dr. Olney served until July 1875, when, much to the regret of his associate members, he tendered his resignation.

The continued investigation of the case of Dr. Y—, a patient at the Mount Pleasant Hospital, and claiming to be unjustly detained there, as stated in the last report (1873) from this Committee, received early attention at a special meeting of the Committee held at the Hospital December 29th, 1873. Although the Committee were unanimous in the belief of the sanity of Dr. Y—, yet, through a respectful deference to the adverse opinion of the superintendent of the Hospital, it was deemed proper to obtain the judgment, as experts of Dr. Sanford of Keokuk, and Dr. Harvey of Burlington.

Nearly two days were spent in examining witnesses and hearing testimony, the result attained being, that Dr. Sanford and Dr. Harvey agreed in pronouncing the man sane. At the request of the committee Dr. Y. was thereupon discharged from the hospital February 1st, 1874, and has, by his quiet and orderly conduct since, fully justified the action and decision of the committee.

At the regular full meeting of this committee at Mount Pleasant, September 9, 1874, particular investigation was made into the circumstances attending the death of one of the patients, Proctor Forbes, of Grinnell, which occurred on the evening of the day of his reception in July last.

The fact that this death was not made known to a member of the visiting committee who was at that time officially inspecting the hospital, added somewhat to the suspicion of insufficient care and attention to the deceased. A careful inquiry, however, failed to confirm such views, and the evidence taken by the committee, and inspection of the papers showing the proceedings at the coroner's inquest, confirmed the verdict of the coroner's jury, that the death was caused by "cerebral hemorrhage, hastened by an altercation with another patient."

During this and subsequent visits, complaints were received and defects observed by the committee, which at last seemed to indicate the necessity of a thorough investigation of the discipline and customs of the hospital. After several informal communications and conferences with the members of the board of trustees, who, it is proper to state, manifested an earnest interest in the subject, a formal investigation was begun by the board of trustees in March, 1875, and, after a careful and exhaustive examination, such changes were made as were found to be needed, and the working machinery of the entire institution was placed upon a satisfactory basis. The prompt and thorough manner in which the trustees introduced the needed reforms, fully relieved them from any possibility of suspicion of intentional neglect of their official responsibilities. With one or two unavoidable exceptions, the monthly visits to each of these hospitals have been regularly maintained and a written report of the general incidents and details of each visit placed upon the records of the committee.

At these visits the committee constantly intend, as a leading feature of their duties, that, whenever possible, an intimate acquaintance with each patient shall be cultivated and, as far as seems judicious, their free conversation and correspondence invited and encouraged. It is believed that in this way a more thorough knowledge of the condition and progress of each patient, and of the treatment given them by the officials and attendants, is obtained. It has been objected to this custom of the committee that these visits and communications with the patients indicate a distrust of the hospital officials, to which all the reply needed, is, that the members of the committee regard themselves as representing the friends of each patient, and that their official powers are held chiefly as aids to their express duty "to ascertain whether any "of the inmates are improperly detained in the hospital or unjustly "placed there, and whether the inmates are humanely and kindly "treated." In the exercise of these duties the committee have con-

stantly preferred to regard their work as auxiliary to, and harmonious with, that of the trustees and officials of the hospital.

It is no disparagement to the members of the boards of trustees of these hospitals to state, that it is almost impossible for them, individually or collectively, to be as well informed of some branches of the details of the indoor customs at the hospital, as are the committee. The provision by law that the patients shall at all times be permitted to write to the members of the committee, affords a fund of information not otherwise attainable, particularly as to the treatment of the patients by the employes. The patients naturally hesitate to prefer complaints to the superintendent, not knowing in fact but that the treatment objected to was by his express orders to the attendants. But the visiting committee are known to all the patients as being intended as their especial friends, and their monthly visits are looked for as affording an opportunity to state their grievances.

Moreover, the knowledge, by the attendants, that even though any misdoing by them may be concealed from the superintendent, yet it is almost certain, sooner or later, to be made known to the visiting committee, must operate as a constant reminder of the existence of a surveillance that is always active. It is true that very many causeless complaints are made by patients laboring under temporary or permanent hallucinations, in which all surrounding circumstances are distorted and perverted to their judgment, but the experience of the committee easily enables a judicious separation between the fancies and the facts, and the knowledge of the patient, that he will always, at regular periods, be certain of a patient listener to his recitals, must tend to a material amelioration of the feeling, otherwise sure to exist, that he is condemned to a permanent seclusion from his fellow man and has been entirely lost sight of, by the outside world.

The committee regard the law securing to the inmates of the hospital the right to communicate with the committee by letters unread by the hospital officials so important a safeguard to the correct discipline that they believe it would be a measure of humanity and good policy to provide that all public institutions of a curative or reformatory nature, should, in each ward, be provided with letter boxes, to be opened only by an independent visiting committee bound to preserve secret the names of the writers and obliged in their discretion to give attention to the information thus conveyed.

Whether this work could be best performed by establishing a system of several "visiting committees," or by widening the scope of the

present committee, or by the creation of a "board of public charities" charged especially with the frequent visitation and inspection of all these institutions including also the various county poorhouses and jails, and directed also to collect, for the information of the legislature, constant statistics of the extent and nature of the various departments of the state and county aid and charities, are questions, the disposition of which by the legislature, involves features important to both the moral and financial interests of the public.

The committee respectfully invite attention to the unavoidable imperfect classification of the patients at the Independence Hospital. Only one wing of the institution being entirely completed the proper distribution of the sexes into different divisions of the building and the maintenance of departments entirely distinct and remote from each other is impossible.

The only separation now practicable is that afforded by different wards in the same wing. This, to a certain extent, necessitates the common use of the stairways, and, moreover, induces a disinclination by the patients occupying the upper and attic wards, to descend the many stairways leading to the exercise grounds. The limited number of the wards possible to be thus assigned to each department, also prevents a sufficiently strict classification of the patients. All of which materially detracts from the usefulness of the institution.

The Hon. M. E. Cutts, Attorney General of the State of Iowa, having decided that the powers of the Visiting Committee do not include that of dismissing or releasing such patients as in the opinion of the committee, in opposition to that of the superintendent, are "improperly detained" or "unjustly placed" in the Iowa Hospital for Insane, the committee respectfully suggest that on this point further legislation is needed. Section 1442 of the Code of Iowa contains explicit provision as to the manner in which such cases may be assured of thorough investigation, but the wording of the section practically annuls its value by providing the possibility that the costs of such applications, when unsuccessful, may be thrown upon the parties at whose instance the trial was made. The Visiting Committee respectfully submit that its usefulness might be increased if an additional proviso in said section would except the Visiting Committee from the possibility of incurring such pecuniary liability.

Although, under the faithful execution of the proceedings through which parties thus afflicted can be placed within the control of our hospitals, it is almost impossible for any sane person to be adjudged as

of unsound mind and thus disposed of, yet the committee are constantly mindful of their instructions to see that none of the inmates are "improperly detained in the hospitals or unjustly placed there." At each visit the applications for the influence of the committee in procuring the release of patients are, naturally, very numerous, each applicant being fully persuaded that whatever may have been his previous condition, he is "now all right" and fully competent to reassume his social position among his fellow men. Although, in nearly every instance, these petitions are entirely groundless, yet each is carefully listened to and none are passed by until the committee is entirely satisfied of the nature and condition of the case.

The committee frankly state that they are not always entirely convinced as to the necessity and propriety of the commitment and detention of patients. The consideration of cases of insanity involves chiefly two points. *First*, Is there a possibility of cure? *Second*, When the incurability of the patient is admitted, then, is his malady of such an extent and nature that his own welfare and safety, or that of his friends and neighbors, makes his close and constant confinement an absolute necessity?

The committee have more than once met cases in which it seemed as if a slight additional amount of attention and expense by friends at home, would have avoided the necessity of placing the patient in a hospital.

Moreover, in the constantly overcrowded condition of our hospitals, the unnecessary admission of even one patient, detracts from the amount of care and attention given to each one of the others and, as is shown elsewhere in this report, diminishes, in just that proportion, the probabilities of their recovery to mental health. If these views were pressed upon the attention of the Commissioners of Insanity in every county in the State, it is believed that not only would a less number of patients be sent to the hospitals, but there would also be fewer objections at the return to their homes, of some of the patients already in these asylums.

The committee merely add that these comments are also applicable to a proper consideration of the subject herein repeatedly presented, as to the necessity for the establishment of separate institutions known as "Hospitals," and of others to be known as "Asylums," each to be appropriated to the accommodations of distinct grades of insanity.

In the light of the points herein presented, the committee have more than once been tempted to go through the wards, and, selecting from

among the incurables all who might properly be classified as "harmless," report them as being "improperly detained in the hospitals, and "unjustly placed there." The injustice referred to being towards that class of patients whose chances of recovery are so materially lessened by the overcrowding caused by the admission of the incurables who should be elsewhere provided with asylums.

The visiting committee also respectfully represent that it is an absolute impossibility for its members to keep themselves thoroughly informed as to the details and merits of each one of the eight hundred cases in the hospitals, without the aid of such information as is by law supplied to the superintendents of the hospitals, by the authorities who have ordered the commitment of the respective patients. It is therefore respectfully suggested that duplicates of such information should be forwarded to the visiting committee by the respective county commissioners of insanity, at each commitment ordered. The visiting committee would thus be immediately placed in possession of important details respecting the condition of each new patient, and would be better qualified to thenceforth express an opinion as to the necessity and value of the treatment given him by the hospital officials.

From what has been said, it is evident that, except in especial cases of investigation and inquiry such as have already been herein related, it is impossible to give a detailed and explicit report of the proceedings of the committee and its members. The title of "visitors" is, by the committee, understood to be very comprehensive. It includes not only attention to the welfare of each one of the eight hundred patients in the hospitals; a conscientious inspection, so far as possible, of the general mental and physical condition of each, and the changes and alterations occurring between the successive visits, with also a careful perusal of the letters received, from the patients and from friends desiring to have a direct assurance of their welfare, together with correspondence from released patients telling of their experiences while in the hospital; but also a constant study and enquiry into the general systems of caring for the insane, not only in Iowa, but also in other States, and a comparison of these and the results accomplished. During the past year the committee have obtained the official reports from the leading hospitals of other States, and also the reports of the "Boards of Public Charities," from all the States in which such bodies have been established.

The committee have also collected all accessible statistics of the extent of insanity in Iowa and have thereby deduced conclusions here-

with presented, as to the most expedient and beneficial line of policy for the future accommodation and public care of the insane.

The digested compilation of all of which necessarily composes the largest portion of the "report," required by law, from the committee.

THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF CARING FOR THE INSANE IN IOWA.

The present manner of caring for the insane brought within the control of the State and county officials, respectively, needs at least, reference to such of its features as seem capable of improvement. Preliminary to such criticism however it should be understood, and the committee very cheerfully confirm the statement, that in no State in the Union, has legislation for the insane been more humane and thoroughly judicious than in Iowa. The various stages in the condition and treatment of the unfortunate victims of this malady seem to have been especially understood and, as far as is possible provided for.

From the first filing of the information, to the reception at the hospital, no adverse criticism to the theory of the process can be made. Yet there are serious defects in the practical operation of some of these details.

First, it may be questionable as to how far the party thus under trial, should (from the beginning of the investigation) be informed of the nature of the charge against him, and be told of the findings, when adverse, of the commission, and of the treatment designed for him.

The committee are, at each visit to the hospitals, appealed to by various patients, especially the new arrivals, who plead for liberty solely on the ground that they have been arrested and confined in the hospital without any legal process; either of trial, or of warrant of commitment. As no patient can be received at the hospital unless accompanied by full evidence that all the forms prescribed by the statutes have been complied with, it is needless to say that this belief by the patients referred to, is unfounded, and yet, as they really may have had no knowledge of the investigations held in their cases, they naturally feel that they have been illegally entrapped and restrained.

In this light, the hospital officials and employes appear as parties to their wrongs, and thus, from the hour of his arrival, the patient, instead of cheerfully submitting to the curative treatment he so much needs, is determinedly with-holding his confidence from the attending physicians and using every possible effort to oppose and counteract their treatment of himself and fellow patients.

One result, is, the occasional existence, among the hospital patients, of a spirit of opposition and ill nature, materially tending to increase the difficulties of successful treatment and discipline. It is therefore suggested that it be made obligatory on the commissioners of insanity, that in all cases, when practicable, at some time between the close of the investigation and his reception at the hospital, the patient should, in kindly language be informed of his condition and destination. He would thus be prepared to regard the hospital physicians as friends desiring his welfare and worthy of his confidence. Following this progress of the patient, it is also proper to refer to his condition and treatment at the hospital.

The committee have sincere pleasure in expressing their entire confidence in the present superintendents of the hospitals. The State of Iowa is particularly fortunate in having its hospitals under the control of the gentlemen who now hold these positions. Dr. Ranney at Mount Pleasant, and Dr. Reynolds at Independence, are, respectively, of the highest professional standing in the treatment of nervous diseases, and are, moreover, gentlemen of rare executive ability and earnest humanitarian principles. The friends of the patients committed to their care, may feel assured that nothing even in the slightest degree essential to their constant comfort, good treatment and possible recovery, will be intentionally neglected or overlooked.

But it is due to these gentlemen, and to the public, that the committee most emphatically again protest against the continuance of the existing practice of overcrowding these institutions. Thus the hospital at Mount Pleasant instead of properly caring for three hundred patients, is compelled to accommodate nearly double that number. The hospital at Independence is proportionately over-taxed.

The evils of this overcrowding can hardly be intelligently represented. One of its direct effects is concisely stated by the remark of a superintendent that "the curative value of a hospital is diminished in exact proportion as its proper accommodations are overcrowded." When the full meaning of this forcible criticism is appreciated, and when it is clearly understood by the legislature that one effect of overcrowding these institutions is, that many patients are thereby so much, unavoidably, neglected and deprived of the full measure of the needed curative treatment, that a larger ratio than would otherwise occur, are constantly being registered as hopeless incurables, it is to be hoped that there will be no delay in providing not only full accommodations for all the insane of Iowa, but also proper facilities for such classifica-

tion and separation of the curable and chronic cases, as will permit the physicians to devote all needed attention to those who have not yet reached the registry of incurables. It is not sufficiently well understood even by the friends of the patients, that very much the largest proportion of even the incurably insane are, almost constantly, sufficiently rational to converse intelligently and reason clearly on the ordinary occurrences of their every day life. Indeed there are very many who, while in the hospital and away from the especial disturbing causes which have unsettled their reason, are practically entirely sane and trustworthy. The observations of the committee lead them to believe that, in the majority of cases, if the patients were by every possible means, encouraged to exercise and cultivate habits of mental and physical self control, a much larger average of improvement in their malady would result. As an illustration of this, may be stated a case that occurred during a visit of one of the committee. On entering the ward he was accosted by a patient evidently laboring under a high degree of mental excitement, and for several moments, was compelled to listen to a vehement harrangue and recital of innumerable, unreal abuses and evils, both personal and general. All attempts to soothe this patient by the attendant, were unavailing. and the excitement was evidently increasing, when one of the other patients, himself regarded as incurably afflicted, approached, and by a few soothing words, and under pretence of needing his advice in some matters personal to himself, led the noisy patient quietly to a seat, and in a few moments had him engaged in smiling conversation. In this case the excitement was immediately allayed by inducing the patient to believe that he was regarded as competent to advise another on important matters. This spectacle of the blind literally leading the blind *away* from the ditch, was not only affecting in itself, but was very suggestive of the possibility of improving the general system of treating these sufferers. In thus referring to the indoor condition of the hospitals, the committee also venture to request that some conclusive enactments be established as to the practice of transferring insane convicts from the State's prisons to the hospitals. Attention to the moral element of these hospitals is as essential a part of the curative treatment as is any other of its features, and this cannot be maintained so long as the virtuous and cultured are, as is now the case, liable at any moment to be brought into contact with the lowest grades of vice. At one of the hospitals, a young lady patient said to her mother, who had come to take her home, "why mother, I have learned more wickedness here than

I ever knew or dreamed of." Even recovered sanity might almost be said to be dearly bought at such a price.

The proper classification of patients in these hospitals is at all times a subject of extreme difficulty, but the introduction of insane convicts immeasurably increases the task. It is evident that in considering the subject of providing increased accommodations for the insane, there are many points that must be in some way especially provided for. It would be Utopian to believe that all these features can be brought into one harmonious system; such results have never been attained in any country. But the experience of other communities *has* demonstrated that *our* system can be greatly improved. To this end the distinction between *hospitals* and *asylums* must constantly be kept in view. If the hopeless incurables, the chronic epileptics, the inebriate insane, and the idiots, could be satisfactorily provided for, as they might be in an institution of the plan of the Willard Asylum of New York, established in some easily accessible location, and strictly devoted to the general aims and uses of *asylums*, our hospitals could be at once restored to their proper functions and the proportion of cured and curables, of their patients, be very largely increased.

THE STATISTICS OF INSANITY.

Virtually, no entirely reliable reply has ever been given to the query as to whether the ratio of insanity is increasing.

The fact that every increase of accommodations for the care and treatment of this class of unfortunates, invariably brings forward a still greater increase of applicants for their benefit, has given currency to the opinion that insanity increases in much greater ratio than the population.

It is matter for regret that in no country, as a whole, and not even in one of the states of this or in any other important nation, have there ever been any searching and entirely exhaustive returns, periodically and officially given, as to the full number and classification of insane.

The various census takers, are generally instructed to make enquiries on this point among others, but the information thus gathered is notoriously almost without value. Few families are willing to exhibit the skeleton within their doors, and even where no such unwillingness exists, there is naturally a reluctance to openly admit that the case may be recorded as of permanent nature. This unreliability of census

returns on such subjects has been especially demonstrated in several instances. The national census of 1850 indicated the ratio of insane in Massachusetts at one in five hundred and ninety-two of the population. Careful and systematic enquiries made by state officials demonstrated that the ratio was at least one in four hundred and twenty-seven; an increase of thirty-eight per cent. over the census showing. An experience somewhat similar, occurred in Illinois at a later date. The national census for 1860 had reported an insanity ratio of one in two thousand four hundred and ninety-one. The state Board of Charities, doubting the correctness of these figures, instituted enquiries by circular letter to each one of the four thousand seven hundred and seventy-five physicians throughout the state. Although only one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight,—scarcely one-third replied, yet, the responses received from these, showed a ratio of one in one thousand and sixty-four, being an increase of one hundred and twenty per cent. over the proportion deduced from the census returns.

In Iowa we are almost entirely without reliable data on these subjects. We only *know* that the hospital at Mount Pleasant, with a proper capacity for three hundred patients, is constantly forced to accommodate about five hundred and fifty. The hospital at Independence is similarly overcrowded with about two hundred and fifty.

The circular letter of enquiry sent by the Visiting Committee, to authorities in every county in Iowa during the months of January, February and March, 1875, resulted in reports (see appendix) of a total of one hundred and thirty-two insane, a large proportion of whom are females in the various "poor-houses," and under the local care of the county authorities. These figures combined give a total of nine hundred and thirty-two cases of insanity under the care of the state and county officials. But it is to be noted that the returns from the county authorities only include insanity among paupers. The cases existing in private families of pecuniary independence, are not even referred to. The well known fact that in no especial social class or division of the people, is there any perceptible exemption from this scourge, justifies the belief that the people of Iowa are in no way less liable to its influence than are the inhabitants of adjoining districts, and we may therefore, for the general purposes of estimate, adopt the ratio 1 in 1064, demonstrated as prevailing in Illinois. At a similar ratio, Iowa, with its present population of thirteen hundred and fifty thousand, (1,350,000) may be safely assumed to include not less than twelve hundred (1200) cases of insanity among her people. It is true that

these are only approximations, but it is equally true that the experiences of other communities indicate that *all* estimates on this subject fall within, rather than in excess of, the facts.

It is further safe to assume that this ratio will be maintained and at least keep pace with the ratio of increase in population through, perhaps, all coming years.

It is therefore evidently essential that the State should, at as early date as possible, establish a line of policy capable of such constant adaptation to the needs of the time being, as the pressure on its capacity may make necessary. Whether this policy should be in the successive erection of great hospitals of immense cost and calculated for enforcing thereby a permanent continuance of the present system of caring for the insane, or by the erection as fast as needed of buildings of less capacity and *very much less per capita cost*, are points elsewhere treated of in this report.

It is by law, made a leading duty of this committee, to see that the insane "are humanely and kindly treated," and it has seemed within the scope of this duty, to thus direct attention to the lack of reliable information as to the extent of suffering and misfortune of this nature now, and prospectively, existing in Iowa, and to indicate the measures necessary to provide such "humane and kindly treatment." And, referring to the cases reported as cared for, after a fashion, in the county "poor-houses," the committee respectfully, but very earnestly, desire to have a careful consideration given to the immediate necessities of providing suitable and special accommodations, under the control of officials responsible directly to the State, for *all* the unfortunates of this class and particularly for the pauper insane throughout the State. The experiences of all communities, and the results of the especial inspections of the poor-houses in New York and Pennsylvania, demonstrate that the retention in such places, of cases of insanity and idiocy, is not only a gross violation of the commonest sentiments of humanity, but that such disposition, especially as to females, inevitably and invariably leads to results alike opposed to public morality and public safety. In one of our own counties, (Scott,) a few years ago, an investigation into the condition and discipline of the poor-house, and particularly as to the relations between the ordinary male paupers, and the insane females, exhibited such shocking disclosures that the county authorities immediately established the rule that *no* cases of insanity should thenceforth be placed in their poor house.

It is respectfully suggested that a similar "rule" should, by legislative enactment, be established throughout the state.

Pending the completion of state accommodations for *all* the insane of Iowa, there should at least, be provision, by a statute enactment, for constant general supervision by officials appointed by the state, of all county institutions of detention, particularly including jails, poor-houses and public or private hospitals, in which the counties may have provided for such claimants on their care.

Such supervision might also advantageously aim at co-operation with the respective county authorities in all matters pertaining to the public welfare in connection with these institutions. Such co-operation and the interchange of views, and comparison of experiences among the different counties, could not fail to exert an influence alike beneficial to the counties and to the recipients of their aid. Moreover, the annual reports of the officials entrusted with the duties of such supervision, would necessarily yield valuable data for legislative attention. The subject of idiocy has such close relationship with the statistics of insanity that the Visiting Committee have deemed it not beyond their line of enquiry, to compile some of the most accessible information on this point. Although the public care of idiots and feeble minded children, has not entirely escaped the attention and consideration of the legislatures of Iowa heretofore, yet in the absence of reliable data as to the extent of such claims on the public sympathy, no especial provision for that department of misfortune has yet been made. Hence the only refuge for such cases was in the various poor-houses. The few, scarcely a dozen, all told, who, in pardonable violation of law, have been admitted to the hospitals for insane, are the recipients of all the state aid yet furnished to this class. The enquiries already referred to as made by this committee, disclose that not less than ninety-two (92) young people classified as idiots, are distributed in the "poor-houses" of Iowa and under the local care of the county authorities. It should be kept in view that, as in the case of the insane, these figures only indicate the number of destitute and friendless idiots. The cases in families able to maintain their own, similar unfortunates, cannot, for reasons already given, be reliably enumerated.

If we accept the ratio, one in one thousand four hundred and sixty-one of the general population, known to exist in Illinois, Massachusetts and elsewhere in this country, we must conclude that there are in Iowa not less than nine hundred cases of feeble minded and idiotic persons, all of whom could be better cared for in special public asylums.

In view, not only of the principles of humanity involved in this subject, but also of the well known fact, fully demonstrated by the results attained in the various schools and asylums in other states, devoted to the care of such unfortunates, that a large proportion of the children generally classified as idiots, are simply cases of suspended or sluggish development of the mental powers, and susceptible, under proper discipline, of great improvement, it is evidently the interest of the state to make suitable provision for the care of such youth. Neglect of attention to these cases, in early life, results in a condition of chronic idiocy, involving the necessity of life-long attention and maintenance, either by relatives or the state, most generally, (sooner or later), the latter. Whereas the successful results attained in the institutions especially adapted to this department, show that early and systematic treatment by competent talent, develops a large percentage of these children into at least the ability for self care and support, and even materially ameliorates the condition of cases previously regarded as hopelessly helpless.

The committee respectfully close their remarks on this subject by the following extracts from the report for 1874, by the trustees of the "Illinois Institution for the Education of Feeble-Minded Children":

"The experience and the investigations of the board of trustees of this and similar institutions, as well as of the state board of public charities of this and other states, have established the following facts:

"*First.*—That idiots exist in civilized communities in the ratio of at least one to every eight hundred inhabitants.

"*Second.*—That there is no evidence of a tendency to a decrease of idiocy in its ratio to the population, but on the contrary, statistics indicate its increase.

"*Third.*—That idiots and feeble-minded children without instruction, must be maintained at the expense of others, for they are unable to provide for themselves.

"*Fourth.*—That their condition, whether in private families or in public alms-houses or jails, is deplorable, and the dictates of humanity necessitate some decided change for the amelioration of that condition.

"*Fifth.*—That when maintained singly in private families, or in small numbers in county poor houses, provided they receive proper care, the cost *per capita* must be greater than when they are congregated in institutions and asylums.

"*Sixth.*—That a large proportion of the idiots (and feeble-minded children) in any community can be rendered capable of some degree

“of useful occupation, thus compensating, in whole or in part, for the cost of their maintenance, if trained and instructed at a proper age.

“*Seventh.*—That almost all can, by training, be made decent in their habits, and competent to assist in ministering to their own personal wants.”

THE POLICY OF THE STATE.

The statistical information already given as to the present and prospective demands upon the State aid in providing suitable hospital and asylum accommodations for the sufferers from insanity and those from idiocy, naturally suggests the question, What is the proper policy to be adopted by the State for the disposition of these applications? The query might be supplemented by the further inquiry, What has been done in other communities, and how far should Iowa adopt their practices?

In view of the fact that not one of the older States is entirely satisfied with either the efficiency or the economy of its own system for the treatment of insanity, it evidently would be expedient that Iowa, before the adoption of *any* system, should carefully dissect and inspect those referred to.

Thus far Iowa has simply erected two large and well-appointed hospitals. The one at Mount Pleasant, the other at Independence. The buildings of the latter being yet but little more than two-thirds completed. The Mount Pleasant Hospital, erected at a cost of four hundred thousand (400,000) dollars and with a proper capacity for the care of three hundred patients, has, during the past two years, at no time contained less than five hundred, and has even been compelled to accommodate five hundred and sixty.

The Hospital at Independence has, thus far in its construction, expended nearly six hundred thousand dollars, and will probably, when entirely completed, have cost not less than nine hundred thousand dollars. Its capacity will then be about equal to that of the Mount Pleasant Hospital. In round numbers these two Hospitals will then be able to properly accommodate a total of seven hundred patients, or, as has been shown, scarcely one-half of the insane already in the State. If it be admitted that both humanity and true public policy require that the State provide accommodations for the treatment or care of all of this class of its citizens, it is evidently not now too soon to inaugurate measures to that end. If the system already prevailing is to be con-

tinued, a third large institution for the care of insane should be immediately begun. But right here it is proper to discuss at least two of the various very important features of the subject. First, are the needed accommodations such as pertain properly to Hospital and curative treatment for those whose malady has not yet passed into hopelessly incurable stages, or do we need *asylums* for those who have or shall have reached that condition ?

The committee respectfully submit as an opinion based on careful and long continued observation by its members, that the crowded condition of our present hospitals, is largely attributable to the fact that, contrary to the spirit of the laws authorizing their construction, they are made the receptacle for a larger number of patients for whose welfare nothing more than shelter, warmth and attention to their personal care is needed.

The leading effect of this condition of affairs, is that the institutions have in a great degree, lost the distinctive feature and value as hospitals, or curative and remedial establishments, and have unavoidably, become merely crowded *asylums*.

Just here the committee desire to again call attention to some of the evils inevitably attending this perversion of the design and chief value of these institutions. The leading superintendents of such hospitals, throughout the entire civilized world, agree in the statement that if all cases of mental aberration were at the discovery of the earlier symptoms placed under proper medical supervision, eight of every ten cases could be cured. But if, from any cause, such treatment is delayed, or insufficiently applied, beyond the first year, an average of but one in ten can be successfully treated. The others are doomed to that most terrible of human experiences, life long lunacy.

The practice of crowding our hospitals, with little or no discrimination as to the specific extent and condition of the malady of the patients respectively, is directly opposed to principles alike of public policy and of humanity.

For, first, the knowledge that the hospital is already overcrowded, must operate against the willingness of the friends of new cases to place these within its influences. It is agreed that "a quiet home is better than a crowded hospital," and thus the earlier stages of the malady pass without skilled treatment, and the chances of speedy or even of ultimate recovery are lessened.

Again the crowded condition of such hospitals, possibly overtakes the ability of the employes and attendants, and prevents the close at-

tention needed by each patient. The many comparatively minor evils of the overcrowding referred to, such as uncomfortable meals and lodgings, deficient ventilation, risks of epidemic, sickness, &c., &c., are too obvious to need explanation here. Evidently, the State, with all convenient haste, should authorize specific provision for the care of patients not chiefly in need of constant medical and mental treatment, and, by creating especial accommodations for these, enable the present institutions to recover the originally intended value as *hospitals* and curative agents.

But just how to properly provide for that class of insane who need only asylum accommodations, and merely ordinary medical care, is a point on which even professional experts in the treatment and care of nervous diseases, do not agree. In view of the fact, however, that in Iowa, this class is largely composed of patients dependent entirely on the pauper fund of the respective counties from which they have been sent, it is neither inhuman nor unwise, to consider the expediency of providing for them in buildings of less expensive architecture and appointments. And this brings us to the general question as to the expediency of erecting any more of the very costly style of Hospitals already built in Iowa. It is doubtful if it be wise to continue to erect Hospitals at a *per capita*, cost of construction, at the rate of one thousand dollars per inmate, for the accommodation of a class of patients, many of whom, before their reception at the Hospitals, had been life-long tenants in various county jails and poor-houses. It is also to be kept in view that, as usual, this class of patients are very little, if at all, physically debilitated or affected. On the contrary, as an average, they enjoy good bodily health, and the active use of their muscles and sinews. Probably in the two State Hospitals of Iowa there are now a total of at least two hundred of this class of patients. Add to this number, the insane reported as held in the various poor-houses throughout the State, and we find a total of about three hundred chronic and incurable insane, all, or nearly all, from the pauper classes of our general population.

It is worthy of consideration whether it would not be wise to establish in some central and easily accessible part of the State, an institution to be known as a "State Asylum" to which incurable patients of the class referred to could be sent, and thenceforth be maintained and cared for at the expense of the State, and under the supervision of a distinct Board of trustees. Massachusetts has such an institution in its State Alms-house at Tewksbury. New York in establishing the

Willard Asylum, has, so far as to the care of the indigent insane heretofore held in the county poor-houses, practically adopted a similar system. Such a system in Iowa would, by relieving the existing Hospitals, obviate the necessity for the erection of new and very expensive hospitals; and, by relieving the pressure on the present hospitals, would restore their value as curatives, and would also materially reduce the expense of their operation.

In thus briefly outlining the necessity for present attention to the existing and prospective claims of this nature, upon the State, the Visiting Committee have merely aimed to reach the extreme limits of the duty prescribed for them, "to see that the patients are humanely and kindly treated." In endeavoring to fulfill this duty they have however kept in view, and been continually influenced by, the proper consideration of the necessity of also studying the pecuniary interests of the State. The question being condensed into the simple query, "if a constant proportion of one-fifth of the entire number of insane in Iowa, are hopelessly incurable, and must be entirely maintained at the expense of the State, and if they can be as satisfactorily cared for, (and at no greater current expense,) in institutions to be known as "State Asylums," the construction of which, as at the Williard Asylum of New York, does not involve an outlay of more than five hundred (500) dollars *per capita* of the number of patients accommodated and cared for therein, why should the State of Iowa continue to erect massive buildings at a *per capita* cost, in construction, of one thousand dollars per patient as at Mount Pleasant, or of nearly double that *per capita* cost as at Independence? If the care of the patients and the interests of humanity can be equally well assured, the query propounded admits of but one reply.

The Williard Asylum at Seneca Lake, New York, has now been in operation sufficiently long to demonstrate the entire success of the theory it was intended to illustrate. The following extract from the last annual report of its eminent superintendent, Dr. John B. Chapin, is so directly applicable to the present and prospective situation in Iowa that we have ventured to ask that it receive consideration here. Dr. Chapin says: "In the erection of future asylums for the insane, great concessions may be made in the plans and cost of construction, so that additional structures which must soon engage public attention, will be undertaken with less reluctance. It is not necessary, and indeed is questionable, whether they should be built to endure for ages. It is possible and even probable, that a single generation will witness

“great changes in the present plans of asylum architecture.” When we add that the general plan of the Williard Asylum includes merely a tract of five hundred acres of land with a central building for the strictly medical treatment of patients, and a group of separate buildings containing an average of forty patients in each, and erected as successively needed at a cost of about twenty thousand (20,000) dollars for each building, the entire system and its capacity for successive enlargement and extension to meet the prospective demands on its accommodations are so clearly understood, that we believe there can be no question as to the prudence of adopting a similar plan in our own State.

With regard to the care, by the State, of such feeble minded children and idiots as may require such maintenance, the Committee, having no positive or even approximate statistical information to present, as to the degree and numbers of such unfortunates, can only suggest that, as shown in the returns more specifically exhibited in the Appendix hereto, sufficient is known to warrant the earnest attention of the State to the needs of this class. If it be decided to establish a system of State Asylums, as already explained, for the insane, it might be at present sufficient to devote one such building to the reception and accommodation of the idiotic. If it should subsequently be decided that a separate and distinct institution for such care is needed, the transfer could be easily made.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. S. WATKINS,
M. A. P. DARWIN,

Visiting Committee to the Iowa Hospital for Insane.

Dated November 30, 1875.

APPENDIX.

The State Visiting Committee to the Iowa Hospitals for Insane have, during the winter of 1875, been in correspondence with the county authorities throughout the State, in the endeavor to ascertain the extent of chronic cases of pauperism, insanity and idiocy, maintained and cared for at the public expense in the various counties.

Full reports have been received from every county. The effort, this being the first time it has been undertaken in Iowa, has, as may readily be imagined, involved an extensive correspondence and much patient assorting of details. Errors in enumerations given are however still possible, especially as to the separate classifications of the insane and the idiots respectively, but the results announced are at least an approximation, and afford a clearer understanding of the general extent of these permanent burthens on the public charity. They may also serve as a basis aiding the enactment of more especial provision for the care of these unfortunates. In compiling the statistics herewith given, the Committee have been much gratified by the hearty co-operation received from the county officials.

COUNTIES HAVING POOR HOUSES.

COUNTIES.	Paupers in Poor House.		Idiots in Poor House.		Insane in Poor House.		Total in Poor Houses.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Allamakee.....	10	5	1	.....	.....	.....	16
Appanoose.....	8	8	.....	2	.....	.....	8
Benton	10	5	2	.....	.....	.....	17
Black Hawk.....	7	11	1	4	.....	.....	23
Boone.....	5	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Buchanan.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Calhoun.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cedar.....	6	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Chickasaw.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Clayton	16	15	1	1	.....	1	34
Clinton.....	6	14	1	.....	.....	.....	21
Dallas	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	4
Davis.....	1	5	1	.....	1	7	15
Decatur.....	8	8	.....	1	.....	.....	12
Delaware.....	2	8	.....	.....	7	3	8
Des Moines.....	12	4	8	8	.....	.....	27
Dubuque.....	35	6	2	.....	7	6	56
Floyd.....	4	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Fayette.....	6	8	2	3	1	2	22
Greene.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harrison.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Henry.....	1	8	7	10	.....	.....	21
Iowa.....	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Jackson.....	16	5	4	8	7	4	39
Jasper.....	5	4	.....	4	1	.....	13
Jefferson... ..	7	6	.....	.....	3	2	18
Johnson.....	8	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
Jones.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	1	9
Keokuk.....	4	7	2	2	3	2	20
Kossuth.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Lee.....	5	16	.....	.....	5	.....	26
Linn	9	10	2	2	.....	1	24
Louisa.....	8	2	2	.....	2	1	10
Lucas .....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	2	10
Mahaska.....	9	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Marion	3	2	.....	.....	2	1	8
Marshall.....	6	2	.....	1	.....	2	11
Mitchell.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Monroe.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Muscatine....	10	9	1	.....	.....	.....	20
Polk.....	14	12	2	.....	4	1	33
Pottawattamie	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Poweshiek	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3
Scott	21	7	1	1	.....	.....	30
Story	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Van Buren	3	5	.....	.....	3	8	14
Wapello	14	18	.....	.....	1	.....	33
Warren	4	.....	1	5	.....	.....	10
Washington.....	6	1	1	1	1	3	13
Wayne.....	8	6	1	.....	1	.....	11
Webster.....	5	5	1	.....	.....	.....	11
Winnebago.....	14	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
Woodbury.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
	332	284	40	49	46	43	795

COUNTIES NOT HAVING POOR HOUSES.

COUNTIES.	Paupers.	Idiots.	Insane.	Total main- tained.	COUNTIES.	Paupers.	Idiots.	Insane.	Total main- tained.
Adair.....	2	...	...	2	Humboldt.....	1	...	...	1
Adams.....	1	...	...	1	Ida .....	...	...	...	...
Audubon... ..	1	...	...	1	Lyon.....	20	...	...	20
Bremer .....	...	...	...	...	Madison.....	35	...	...	35
Buena Vista.....	3	...	...	3	Mills.....	20	2	...	22
Butler.....	8	...	1	9	Montgomery .....	...	...	...	...
Carroll.....	1	...	...	1	Monona	3	...	...	3
Cass.....	3	1	...	4	O'Brien	1	...	1	2
Cerro Gordo.....	15	...	...	15	Osceola.....	5	...	...	5
Cherokee.....	...	...	...	...	Page	15	...	...	15
Clarke.....	10	...	...	10	Palo Alto.....	...	...	...	...
Clay.....	3	...	1	4	Plymouth	1	...	...	1
Crawford.....	4	...	...	4	Pocahontas.....	1	...	...	1
Dickinson.....	1	...	...	1	Ringgold.....	...	...	...	...
Emmett.....	5	1	...	6	Sac .....	...	...	...	...
Franklin.....	8	...	...	3	Shelby.....	2	...	1	3
Fremont.....	8	...	...	8	Sioux.....	7	...	...	7
Grundy.....	5	...	...	5	Tama	12	...	1	13
Guthrie.....	2	...	...	2	Taylor.....	10	...	...	10
Hamilton.....	6	...	...	6	Union.....	8	...	...	8
Hancock.....	15	1	...	16	Winnebago.....	7	...	...	7
Hardin.....	8	...	11	19	Worth.....	6	...	...	6
Howard.....	6	...	...	6	Wright.....	2	...	2	4
						206	3	20	229

These returns show that fifty-three (53) counties have "poor houses." Of the remaining forty-six (46) three only, at that time, had secured land preliminary to the preparation of county farms.

The fifty-three poor houses contain totals as follows:

Male paupers.....	332
Female paupers.....	285
Total.....	617
Male idiots.....	40
Female idiots.....	49
Total.....	89
Male insane.....	46
Female insane....	43
Total.....	89

The forty-six counties not having “poor houses,” report:

Total paupers (permanent) maintained.....	266
Total idiots.....	3
Total insane.....	20

Jackson county provides a separate building for the care of insane paupers, and Scott county has an arrangement with “Mercy Hospital,” near Davenport, for the care of twenty-three incurables.

The entire totals thus shown as under local, public care, being:

Paupers (not insane or idiotic).....	883
Idiots.....	92
Insane (including the Scott county 23).....	132

It is pertinent also to mention, that several counties report numerous cases of temporary poverty, but as these are chiefly applicants only during the winter months, and are probably almost entirely in the cities and large towns, they were not regarded as properly to be included among these statistics.

STATE VISITING COMMITTEE

TO THE

IOWA HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.

RULES AND BY-LAWS, ADOPTED APRIL 14, 1875.

SECTION 1.

The range of duties under the law as understood by them, is:

Article 1.—To ascertain from time to time whether any of the inmates are improperly detained in the hospital, or unjustly placed there. These are more or less connected, and involve an inquiry: 1st, Into the regularity of the admission of patients to the asylum, in the manner and according to the prescribed forms of the statute; and, 2d, Whether the patient is improperly detained in the hospital when he is not a fit subject for the custody thereof, for any sufficient reason whatever; and, lastly, whether the patients fall within the class of insane entitled to the benefits of the institution.

Article 2.—Whether the inmates are humanely and kindly treated. This comprehends an inquiry into the following subjects: Have the patients suffered from neglect and a want of due care and attention; from wanton severity,—harshness or cruelty; from abuse in language and general unkindness in bearing towards them by the attendants; from a lack of quantity or variety of wholesome food, comfortable bedding and night accommodations, proper ventilation and warming, out-door exercise, suitable amusements, and proper

clothing; from unnatural or unnecessary mechanical restraints, injudicious seclusion, neglect of proper medical treatment for physical diseases, due classification of patients, or the general sanitary arrangement of the institution?

Article 3.—To correct existing abuses, discharge employes and attendants for causes specified in the statute; to see that the express legal privileges of the patients as to sending and receiving letters are strictly carried out; to keep printed posters of the names and post-office address of the visiting committee in each ward; to make due reports to the governor.

SECTION 2.

The foregoing range of duties form the basis of the following rules for the general guidance and action of the visiting committee:

SECTION 3.

There shall be three regular meetings of the visiting committee in every year, at about equal intervals, and such special meetings as the exigencies of particular cases may demand, at the hospital. The time for the regular meetings shall be fixed at the preceding meetings; and special meetings may be called by the chairman.

SECTION 4.

Article 1.—At the first regular meeting in each year the committee shall organize regularly by the election of a chairman and secretary, who shall each hold office for one year, (except in cases of resignation or ceasing to be a member of the committee.) The chairman shall preside at all regular and special meetings, and shall vote upon all questions. Vacancies occurring in these offices may be filled at the next meeting. Two members of the committee present shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

Article 2.—All correspondence on committee business had during the intervals of committee meetings, shall be immediately reported to the chairman, with full copies or the originals of all letters received and the substance of the replies sent, and the chairman, at every regular meeting, shall place this correspondence before the committee for consideration.

Article 3.—The Secretary shall record in a book provided for that purpose a fair synopsis of the proceedings of the Committee which

shall be submitted at the next regular meeting, and when approved shall be signed by the Chairman and Secretary.

Article 4.—The Committee shall be governed by usual parliamentary rules in all the meetings for business.

SECTION FIVE.

Article 1.—At each regular meeting the Board shall carefully inspect the condition of the several wards of the asylum, with a view of noting the various points of inquiry falling within the scope and purview of their duties as above designated. If doubtful cases of commitment or detention present themselves to their observation, they shall call the attention of the superintendent, or his chief assistant, or both, to the condition of such patient or patients. Should the explanations and information afforded by them in the premises remove the doubts of the committee, and satisfy them all is right, then the matter shall pass for the present; but if such information should fail to compose the doubts of the committee, they may either pass the case for future development and observation, or at once subject the patient to a formal examination, by a resort to those tests and criteria which usually determine the mental or moral derangement of an individual. In addition to this they may avail themselves of the opinion of outside professional experts, and the testimony of the supervisor, the attendants, and others, touching the recent acts, conversation, and the general conduct of the patients; never losing sight of the testimony and opinions of the officers of the institution, whose superior opportunity and experience from daily contact with, and medical treatment of, such patient, entitle their observations and opinions to the greatest weight and consideration. From all these combined sources of information will the committee make up their final decision.

Article 2.—Whenever as the result of investigation, made as indicated in Article 1, it shall appear to the satisfaction of the committee that any patient is a proper case for dismissal or release from the hospital, and the superintendent does not concur in the opinion, the committee shall address a formal communication to the Board of Trustees of said hospital, requesting their special attention to the case in question; should the Board of Trustees directly, or indirectly refuse, or neglect, to act within a reasonable time, upon such communication, the committee shall then again consider and take such further action in the case as in their discretion they may deem expedient.

SECTION 6.

When a case has escaped the observation of the committee, and the same is brought to their attention by the patient, or his or her friends, to the effect that said patient has been wrongfully placed in the asylum, or improperly detained there after the right to his or her liberty has accrued, it shall receive attention at once, and, if upon investigation it is found to possess *prima facie*, any merit or foundation, then the same general course shall be pursued in ascertaining the truth thereof, which is pointed out in the last section.

SECTION 7.

In large institutions containing several hundreds, of insane patients, with a great number of attendants and employes to share in the ministrations of their necessities and general control, some friction, irregularities, mistakes, omissions and neglects, will unavoidably intervene, which it may be proper to overlook, unless perhaps simply to call attention thereto. But when the committee have good reasons to believe from information imparted, or from personal appearance, that unjustifiable harshness or cruelty, or any other inhuman treatment has been practiced upon or toward any patient, it shall become their duty to thoroughly sift and investigate the same; and in all such trials and investigations, it shall be the duty of the secretary of the visiting committee to reduce to writing all the evidence which may be taken and received, *pro* and *con*, and preserve the same.

SECTION 8.

It shall likewise be the duty of the secretary aforesaid, to reduce to writing the testimony taken, and the official explanations and opinions of the superintendent, and that of other professional experts, which may be given in the investigations contemplated by sections 5 and 6 of these rules.

SECTION 9.

In respect to the other subjects of inquiry set forth in the second class or division of duties above specified, they can only be ascertained by personal examination and inspection, coupled with information from others, and should engage the attention of the committee at each successive visitation.

SECTION 10.

Article 1.—Each hospital shall be visited every month by one of

the committee, as arranged at the last full committee meeting, and immediately after concluding such visit a full report thereof shall be sent to the chairman and a synopsis of the same, with special notice of the leading points, shall also be sent to the member who shall have been appointed to visit that hospital in the succeeding month.

Article 2.—All reports made to the chairman shall be by him produced at the next ensuing full committee meeting and submitted for comment and action if deemed necessary.

Article 3 —If, at any such monthly visits, any fact or facts should come to light demanding the action of the committee prior to the time of the next regular meeting thereof, the said circumstances shall be communicated to all the members, and if two concur therein, a special meeting shall be called by the chairman, for the due consideration of the same.

Article 4.—If, at any time, an emergency should arise making it necessary in the opinion of the chairman, he may at his discretion make a special visit to either hospital, or direct such visit to be made by either of the other members of the committee, and shall give such directions as he may deem necessary, as to the special points and subjects to be investigated at such special visit.

SECTION 11.

Article 1.—The reports to the Governor may include everything pertaining to the condition, management, care and treatment of the insane in the hospitals.

Article 2.—They may also include all that can be ascertained in reference to the condition and management of insane throughout the state, as to their number, where and how kept and treated; as to their confinement in poor-houses, jail, etc; and as to the detaining them in private families, thereby prejudicing their chances of cure from lack of early and judicious treatment and care; and generally upon all matters pertaining to the general welfare of the insane throughout the state, as shall in the opinion of the committee be of sufficient importance to justify official notice.

SECTION 12.

These by-laws, or any section or article, thereof may be altered, amended or revised at any regular meeting of the Committee, providing that notice in detail of such changes, have been given and placed on the minutes of the last preceding regular meeting.

THIRD BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD

OF

CAPITOL COMMISSIONERS

TO THE

Governor of Iowa.

NOVEMBER 30, 1875.

DES MOINES:
R. P. CLARKSON, STATE PRINTER.
1876.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

GOV. C. C. CARPENTERPresident, *ex-officio*.
GOV. S. J. KIRKWOOD...President, *ex-officio*, after Jan. 13, 1876.
MATURIN L. FISHER.....Farmersburg.
JOHN G. FOOTE.....Burlington.
PETER A. DEY.....Iowa City.
R. S. FINKBINEIowa City.
ED WRIGHT, Secretary.....Des Moines.

A. H. PIQUENARD, Architect.....Springfield, Ill.
R. S. FINKBINE.....Overseer of Construction.
JOHN G. FOOTE.....Superintendent of Finance.
ED WRIGHT.....Assistant Overseer of Construction.

REPORT OF BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, CYRUS C. CARPENTER, *Governor of Iowa*:

The Commissioners appointed by chapter thirty-five of the acts of the Fourteenth General Assembly, and charged with the execution of the provisions of law in respect to the erection of the Capitol, respectfully submit this, their biennial report:

In the former report of the Commissioners it was stated that Messrs. Munson & Turner, of Quincy, Illinois, had failed to furnish stone for the superstructure of the New Capitol either in sufficient quantity, or of a quality in accordance with the requirements of their contract, and that the Commissioners through their executive committee had "organized a force and procured the necessary machinery and proceeded to "quarry the stone" for the basement story from the old "capitol quarry" near Iowa City. Since that time all the stone for the basement story has been thus procured, a complete statement of which will be found in the report of the executive committee on the "Iowa City quarry operations" herewith submitted.

It was the object of the Commissioners in granting an extension to Munson & Turner, and in procuring elsewhere the stone for the basement story, to give to these contractors time to open up and further develop their quarry with the view of definitely ascertaining whether it would afford stone sufficient in quantity and equal in quality to that which they had contracted to furnish.

At their meeting in March, 1874, the Commissioners determined to examine the quarry of Munson & Turner, which they did in April. The result of the examination was to satisfy the Commissioners that the quarry would afford but a small amount of stone equal in quality to that required in the contract, and that if the quality were good, the stone could not be procured of the required dimensions, nor in sufficient quantities.

Influenced by these considerations, the Commissioners determined

to advertise anew for the stone necessary to complete the superstructure above the basement story. The Commissioners were not unmindful of the difficulties attending the selection of a quarry which would furnish stone in sufficient quantities, and of the dimensions required, and that would be of an even texture, have a uniform and pleasing color, and be durable in character; and in order to accomplish this, determined, before advertising again for proposals to furnish stone, "that no bid will be entertained from a quarry that has not been sufficiently worked to determine beyond a question that it will furnish all the stone required up to specifications, in quality, quantity, and every other particular, or from parties who have not reputation for skill, experience, and ability sufficient to guarantee the fulfillment of their obligations."

The advertisement for furnishing stone was made on the 12th day of May, and the proposals received in pursuance thereof were opened on the fifteenth of June. They were nine in number, four for limestone, and five for sandstone, and varying in price from ninety-two cents, to one dollar and fifty-five cents per cubic foot.

Before making an award, the Commissioners visited such of the quarries as in their judgment were entitled to consideration from the quality of the samples submitted, and the price proposed.

After making an examination of the quarries, and of buildings in which stone from the various quarries was used, and considering the report of the architect on the comparative cost of the stone represented by the proposals, and the cost of the stone-cutting, the Commissioners awarded the contract for furnishing the stone for the body of the building to the St. Genevieve Sandstone and Granite Company of St. Louis, from their quarry near St. Genevieve, Missouri, at one dollar and thirteen cents per cubic foot, and the contract for furnishing stone for the trimmings to Messrs. J. A. Gaines & Co., from the Carroll county quarries near Miami Station, Carroll county, Missouri, at ninety-five cents per cubic foot.

The character and quality of the St. Genevieve sandstone have been fully described in the former report of the Commissioners.

The Carroll county stone is a fine-grained, even textured blue sandstone, not stratified, and has been used in building for the past thirty-five years. The Carroll County Company has furnished something over thirty-four thousand cubic feet, and has yet to furnish, this season, about one thousand cubic feet of the amount required of them to complete the office story of the building.

The St. Genevieve Company has furnished a small amount over forty-five thousand cubic feet, and has yet to furnish about two thousand cubic feet, of the amount required of them this year.

After the Commissioners had visited the quarry of the Quincy company before referred to, and before re-advertising for stone, they requested Messrs. Munson & Turner to say whether they desired to be released from their contract to furnish stone, which they declined, and made a claim for damages sustained by them, assuming that after the refusal of the Commissioners to accept the stone furnished by them, and their failure to furnish other and better stone, the action of the Commissioners in procuring the stone for the basement story elsewhere released them from the obligations of their contract, and that their consenting to the cancellation of the contract would cut off any claim for damages which they might have.

Subsequently (on the 19th of May, 1875,) at their request, the commissioners canceled the contract and surrendered their bonds, after which they were paid at the contract price for all the stone furnished under their contract, amounting to three hundred and four dollars and fourteen cents.

The considerations which influenced the commissioners to cancel the contract with Munson & Turner, were that a mistake was made in awarding it to them, from the fact that their quarry though presenting an apparently good face, was practically undeveloped and it was imprudent for the commissioners to accept, and hazardous for the contractors to propose, from such a quarry; especially so, when taken in connection with the other fact, that the price at which the stone was offered was, in the opinion of the commissioners about the cost of quarrying, even if the quarry had proved as good as the contractors hoped it might.

The contractors claimed (and it was apparent to the commissioners that it was true) that they had sunk in their costly experiment from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars, and it was evident to the commissioners that no further expenditure of money would get from the quarry the stone of a quality, and of the dimensions, required in the Capitol building.

At the time the contract was let to Munson & Turner, the stone, which from the quality of the specimens submitted, were in direct competition, and between which the commissioners were compelled to choose, were: the Quincy stone at 75 cents per cubic foot, and the St. Genevieve stone at \$1.30 for the stone for the basement story, and

\$1.35 per cubic foot for the stone for the superstructure. The production of stone from the Quincy quarry, as has been stated, was impossible. The difference in cost between the acceptance of the original bid from the St. Genevieve Company, and the contracts since made with this company and the Carroll county company, together with the cost of the stone from the Iowa City quarries for the basement story, may be briefly stated as follows.

ORIGINAL BID OF THE ST. GENEVIEVE COMPANY.

44,308 cubic feet at \$1.30.....	\$ 57,600.40
217,820 cubic feet at \$1.35.....	294,057.00
Total.....	<u>\$351,657.40</u>

CONTRACTS AS MADE.

114,500 feet St. Genevieve at \$1.13.....	\$129,385 00
103,320 feet Carroll county at 95 cents.....	98,154.00
44,308 feet Iowa City at \$1.50.....	66,871.30
Total	<u>\$294,410.30</u>
Net saving.....	<u>\$ 57,247.10</u>

The Commissioners, after advertising as required by law, received proposals, and awarded at their meeting in December, 1873, the contract for furnishing iron beams for one floor of the capitol building, to the Union Foundry Company of Chicago, at 5 9-10th cents per pound; and at the same meeting awarded to Francis Geneser, of Des Moines, the contract for furnishing one million of brick, at \$10.45 per thousand; both of which contracts have been filled.

After due advertisement, the Commissioners awarded, at their meeting in April, 1874, a contract for furnishing two millions of brick to James N. Close, of Des Moines, at \$9.75 per thousand, said brick to be delivered as required, before November first, 1875; Mr. Close sublet most of his contract to other parties, and there is yet lacking to fulfill it one hundred and eighty-nine thousand brick.

On the 22d of October, 1875, the Commissioners awarded a contract for furnishing two millions of brick to S. A. Robertson, of Des Moines, at \$10.35 per thousand, and at the same time awarded a contract to Francis Geneser, of Des Moines, to furnish two millions of brick at \$10.45 per thousand, four hundred thousand of which are to be delivered on or before June 1st, 1876, and from brick already burned.

In their former report the Commissioners called your attention to changes in the plans and specifications, which they were compelled to make in order to bring the cost of the building within the requirements of the law fixing the limit of cost of the building at \$1,500,000. They now repeat that these changes ought not to be made, especially the change from stone to cast iron in the capitals, and from stone to galvanized iron in the cornice. The progress of the work on the building is such that unless authority is now given to restore these last mentioned items to the original design, the remedy will be too late. These changes will add to the cost of the building eighty-five thousand dollars.

Since the date of the last report of the commissioners, the basement story has been built, the iron beams for the office-story floor have been framed and put in place, the corridors arched over, and the greater portion of the office story put up. In addition thereto nearly all the stone to complete this story is on the ground and cut.

During the coming two years the building should be placed under roof, and to accomplish this a greater annual expenditure will be required. In a building of the character of the capitol, the interior finish should be mainly of hard wood, which requires time to season, and should be procured as soon as possible. There is a large amount of iron work, particularly in the framing of the roof, which requires time to prepare, and should be provided before it is needed to put in place. The same is true of most of the material needed in a building of this kind. It cannot be had in the market, but must be prepared and manufactured for future use. A supply of stone should be procured in the summer season sufficient to keep the workmen employed in the winter. When a force of skilled workmen is organized and kept in steady employment, work can be done in a more satisfactory manner, and at a less cost, than where the workmen are thrown out of employment in the early fall, and a new force is organized in the spring.

To place the building under roof and provide the lumber for the interior finish will require (if done within the next two years), in addition to the amount now provided for by annual appropriations, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. For the detailed estimates for which your attention is directed to the report of the architect herewith submitted.

Your attention is directed to a proposed change in the law providing for the disbursements of money on the capitol pay-rolls, suggested by the superintendent of finance, the working of, and the reasons for which are fully set forth in his report herewith submitted.

The commissioners call your attention to the following enumerated papers, which are herewith transmitted :

No. 1. Report of the executive committee on Iowa City quarry operations.

No. 2. Report of the visiting committee on the Quincy quarry of Munson & Turner.

No. 3. Report of the architect on the comparative cost of stone (proposed for) and the cost of cutting the same.

No. 4. Condensed report of the overseer of construction of the work for the years 1874 and 1875.

No. 5. Complete report of the superintendent of finance, of the expenditures in detail for the years 1874 and 1875.

No. 6. Report of the architect for the years 1874 and 1875.

JOHN G. FOOTE,
MATURIN L. FISHER,
PETER A. DEY,
R. S. FINKBINE.

NUMBER ONE.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON IOWA
CITY QUARRY.

To the Board of Capitol Commissioners :

The executive committee in pursuance of the following, adopted by your board July 22, 1873 : “*Resolved*, that the executive committee be directed to select and make arrangements to work some quarry that will furnish stone suitable for the basement story, and also be directed to organize a sufficient force and procure the necessary machinery to enable them to furnish stone for said basement, at the earliest time practicable,” hereby report that, on July 24 following the adoption of the above cited resolution, they negotiated a contract with the Penn Quarry Company to work the quarries owned and leased by said quarry company in Johnson county, known as the “old capitol quarries.” Said contract was made in writing, and signed by the proper officers of the company, and by the president and secretary of your board.

The terms of the contract were that the board of commissioners should have the right to enter upon the lands of the company and take out for use in the capitol building twelve hundred cubic yards of stone, free of cost for royalty, except such royalty as said company had to pay N. Zeller, Esq., the owner of a portion of the quarry lands, provided the commissioners quarried stone from the lands held by the company under lease from said Zeller. We have paid a royalty of twenty-five cents per cubic yard to said Zeller for all stone quarried after the first day of July, 1874, amounting to the sum of ninety-eight dollars and fifty cents.

After work had progressed for some time at the quarry your board determined to use one additional course of stone on the building from the same quarry, this increased the amount of stone to sixteen hundred and forty-one yards, and on this excess of four hundred and forty-one yards we have paid to the quarry company a royalty of twenty-five cents per cubic yard, amounting to one hundred and ten dollars, and twenty-five cents, making the total royalty paid for quarry right two hundred and eight dollars and seventy-five cents.

Immediately after making the contract for the use of the quarry we transferred from the capitol building two hand power derricks and

such other tools as could be spared from the work on the building to the quarry, purchased four hand power derricks and the necessary quarry tools to prosecute the work; we purchased also the necessary lumber, etc., and built a smith shop and boarding shanty to accommodate the men at work in the quarry and commenced quarrying stone with Mr. Thomas A. Lister an experienced quarryman in immediate charge, with such general supervision as members of your committee could give to the work. We opened the quarry in two places, one on the land owned and the other on that leased by the quarry company, but soon found it expedient to quit work on the land owned by the company on account of its not furnishing stone of sufficient thickness for our work.

We experienced great difficulty towards the close of the work in getting stone of the larger dimension required, as all the bills for the small stone had been filled, and we were obliged to quarry exclusively for large sized stone thereby greatly increasing the expense.

The work was prosecuted with a greater or less force of men until February 16, 1875, at which time a sufficient quantity of stone for the basement story with the additional course "G," before referred to, the portico and interior piers, skew backs and bond stone had been quarried amounting in all to forty-four thousand three hundred and eight and five twelfths cubic feet or 1,641 yards one foot five inches cutting measure.

The total amount expended in working the quarry, including the cost of machinery, tools and buildings, the repairs to machinery and tools, the royalty paid on stone, together with the per diem and expenses of the superintendent of finance in making the payments at the quarry, and of Mr. Finkbine, overseer of construction, whose whole compensation was charged to the quarry account for all the time spent thereat, amounts to the sum of \$68,321.62.

At the close of the work we transferred to the capitol building the tools and machinery taken to the quarry, together with two of the derricks purchased for the quarry, (which were needed at the building), with such other tools as we could not readily dispose of. We sold at auction the shops and boarding shanty and a portion of the quarry tools, and a portion at private sale. The amount received for the sales above named was \$660.95; the value of tools and machinery sent to the building is \$789.37, making the net expenditure at the quarry \$66,871.30, being one dollar and fifty cents per cubic foot for the stone. We append an itemized account of the expenditures, classified, together with an account of the sale of tools and machinery.

MATURIN L. FISHER,
R. S. FINKBINE,
PETER A. DEY.

Executive Committee.

Des Moines, April 22, 1875.

Lumber, Timber, Nails, and Hardware for Boarding House, Smith Shop and Office.

29,072 feet of lumber.....	\$ 589.27
Hauling lumber to quarry	41.00
Shingles	1.75
Sash and glass.....	37.40
10 bushels lime.....	5.00
1,800 brick.....	13.00
Building paper.....	19.38
Hardware	25.38
Hauling tools and material.....	125.20
2 stoves and pipes.....	15.75
Labor paid by voucher.....	45.75
801 pounds nails.....	44.06
	<hr/>
	\$ 960.94

Tools and Machinery.

2 hand power derricks.....	\$ 420.00
2 hand power derricks.....	280.00
1 bellows (smith).....	15.00
1 vise.....	10.08
1 anvil	24.16
1 grindstone.....	6.84
1 grab chain.....	3.68
1 axe and handle.....	1.60
1 tuyere iron.....	3.00
4 double 14-inch blocks.....	56.00
1 double 12-inch block.....	12.60
1 single 14-inch block	7.00
1 single 12-inch block.....	6.30
3 augers	2.25
1 brace and bits.....	2.20
1 hand saw.....	2.25
1 drawing knife	1.25
1 punch .....	.15
7 iron squares.....	2.45
45 shovels	58.33
33 picks.....	43.75
2 hammers	13.80
5 mattocks.....	9.05
29 barrows.....	79.75
4 sledges	7.96
29 crowbars.....	170.18
30 drills.....	72.80
1 wrench.....	2.25
15 files.....	9.85
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,324.53

Iron Purchased.

13½ lbs. at 12 cents.....	\$ 1.62
263½ lbs. at 11 cents.....	29.01
11½ lbs. at 10 cents.....	1.13
2½ lbs. at 8 cents.....	.20
141 lbs. at 7½ cents.....	11.00
141 lbs. at 7½ cents	10.57
5,897 lbs. at 7 cents	412.79
16½ lbs. at 6½ cents	10.50
58 lbs. at 6 cents	3.48
199½ lbs. at 5½ cents	10.98
74 lbs. at 5½ cents	3.89
426 lbs. at 5 cents	21.29
145 lbs. at 4½ cents	6.89
391 lbs. at 4½ cents	17.57
84 lbs. at 4½ cents	3.57
<hr/> 8,009 lbs.....	<hr/> \$ 544.49

Steel Purchased.

3 lbs. at 25 cents.....	\$.75
104 lbs. at 24 cents.....	24.96
342 lbs. at 22 cents.....	74.24
45 lbs. at 21 cents.....	9.48
13 lbs. at 16 cents.....	2.08
<hr/> 507 lbs.....	<hr/> \$111.48

Rope Purchased.

163 lbs. at 21 cents	\$ 34.23
517 lbs. at 20½ cents	105.99
220 lbs. at 20 cents	44.00
266 lbs. at 19 cents	50.54
75 lbs. at 18 cents	13.50
<hr/> 1,241 lbs.....	<hr/> \$248.26

Repairs on Tools.

Repairs to truck wagon.....	\$ 89.80
Repairs to road.....	13.12
Repairs to derricks	19.19
Bolts and washers.....	.80
	<hr/>
	\$ 123.01

Miscellaneous Expenses.

Telegraphing.....	\$ 4.37
Advertising.....	7.25
Express charges.....	6.35
Expense of Smith (Derrick).....	23.70
Railroad fare of men to quarry.....	64.25
	<hr/>
	\$ 105.92

Miscellaneous Supplies.

Paper, ink and envelopes.....	\$ 3.10
Postage stamps.....	1.50
36 lbs. borax (smith work).....	13.30
19 kegs powder.....	100.88
1,534 ft. fuse.....	12.70
Oil, cans and brushes.....	13.95
14 pails and dippers.....	4.15
1½ doz. brooms.....	3.25
1 barrel.....	1.75
1 box.....	.85
Lampblack.....	1.70
Wood for office.....	4.50
Twine.....	.55
400½ bushels Blossburg coal.....	256.55
1,251 pick and hammer handles.....	216.73
Copper wire.....	1.90
3 bars of lead.....	.35
	<hr/>
	\$ 637.71

Superintendent of Finance.

Per diem.....	\$ 285.00
Expenses.....	187.65
	<hr/>
	\$ 472.65

Overseer of Construction.

Per diem.....	\$ 456.76
Expenses.....	154.07
	<hr/>
	\$ 610.83

Railroad Freight.

On tools and machinery.....	\$ 325.76
On stone.....	9,216.28
	<hr/>
	\$ 9,542.04

Hauling stone to railroad.....	\$ 7,752.16
--------------------------------	-------------

Labor at Quarry, - Superintendent and Foreman.

559 days, at \$5.00.....	\$ 2,795.00
129 days, at 3.50.....	451.47
79½ days, at 3.00.....	237.75
	<hr/>
767½.....	\$ 3,484.22

Blacksmith and Helper.

389½ days, at \$3.25.....	\$ 1,265.87
69½ days, at 3.00.....	207.75
275½ days, at 2.00.....	551.50
28 days, at 2.25.....	63.00
<hr/>	<hr/>
762½.....	\$ 2,088.12

Drillers and Scabblers.

845 9-10 days, at \$2.50.....	\$ 2,114.67
1,680 2-10 days, at 2.25.....	3,780.42
5,448 3-20 days, at 2.00.....	10,896.30
5,269½ days, at 1.75.....	9,219.60
148½ days, at 1.62.....	240.97
246 days, at 1.50.....	368.99
<hr/>	<hr/>
13,683½.....	\$26,620.94

Carpenters.

2 days, at \$3.50.....	\$ 7.00
22 days, at 2.75.....	60.50
27½ days, at 2.50.....	68.75
1 day, at 2.25.....	2.25
175½ days, at 2.00.....	351.50
62½ days, at 1.75.....	109.37
<hr/>	<hr/>
290½ days.....	\$ 599.37

Teams in Quarry.

1 day.....	\$ 4.00
321½ days, at \$3.00.....	963.75
4 days, at 2.50.....	10.00
1½ days, at 1.50.....	2.63
<hr/>	<hr/>
328 days.....	\$ 980.38

Laborers.

2,930 3-20 days, at \$1.75.....	\$ 5,127.03
3,409 12-20 days, at 1.50.....	5,113.66
29 days, at 1.00.....	29.00
<hr/>	<hr/>
6,368½ days.....	\$10,269.69

Tool and water boys.

55 days at \$1.50.....	\$ 82.50
158½ days at 1.25.....	198.08
396½ days at 1.00.....	396.50
46½ days at .75.....	34.87
5 days at .50.....	2.50
<hr/>	<hr/>
661½.....	\$ 714.45

Labor, at loading derrick.

79	days at \$2.50	\$	197.50
249	days at 2.25		560.25
71	days at 2.00		142.00
1½	days at 1.75		2.62
<hr/>			
400½		\$	902.37

Riggers.

4	days at \$3.00	12 00
1½	days at 2.00	3.50
2 2-10	days at 1.75	3.80
<hr/>		
7 19-20		\$ 19.30

Recapitulation of labor.

Foreman	767½	days	\$	3,484.22
Blacksmiths	762½	days		2,088.12
Drillers and scabblers	13,638½	days		26,620.95
Carpenters	290½	days		599.37
Teams	328	days		980.38
Laborers	6,368½	days		10,269.69
Water and tool boys	661½	days		714.45
At loading derrick	400½	days		902.37
Riggers	7 19-20 days			19.30
<hr/>				\$ 45,678.85
		23,225½	days	

Recapitulation of cost.

Lumber and timber	\$	589.27
Hauling same		41.00
Building hardware, etc	\$	286.61
Nails	44.06	\$ 960.94
Machinery and tools		1,324.53
Iron		544.49
Steel		111.48
Rope		248.26
Miscellaneous supplies		637.71
Repairs on tools and machinery		123.01
Miscellaneous expenses		105.92
Superintendent of finance		472.65
Overseer of construction		610.83
Freight on tools and machinery	325.76	
Freight on stone	9,216.28	9,542.04
Hauling stone to railroad		7,752.16
Labor paid on pay rolls		45,678.85
Royalty paid on quarry		208.75
<hr/>		
Total		\$ 68,321.62

Account of sales of buildings and tools.

To Joseph Gregg, 4 crow-bars, at \$3.00.....	\$ 12 00	
1 crow-bar.....	6.00	
6 drills, at \$2.50.....	15.00	
1 hammer.....	5.00	
4 drills, at \$0.75.....	3.00	
2 hammers, at 1.00.....	2.00	
4 shovels, at .50.....	2.00	
1 hammer.....	1 00	
1 hammer.....	2.00	
2 picks.....	2.00	
1 lot of plugs and feathers.....	3.00 —	53.60
Lumber to Peter Hart.....	\$	10.05
Lumber to Jerry Bressingham.....		5 00
Wheelbarrow to B. Mason.....		1.00
Wheelbarrow to M. Doyle.....		.50
Lumber to Samuel Horne.....		2.50
Stove to Henry Theolus		5.00
At auction, 1 sash.....		.70
2 barrows.....		1.00
Fuse.....		.35
2 drills.....		3.50
1 crow-bar.....		3.00
1 mattock.....		.50
2 barrows.....		1.00
1 grindstone.....		1.50
Lot of lumber.....		2.25
Smith-shop.....		46.00
One section of boarding shanty.....		20.00
One section of boarding shanty.....		40.00
One section of boarding shanty.....		17.25
One section of boarding shanty.....		25.00
One section of boarding shanty.....		39.00
Two tables.....		2.25
One lot of benches.....		1.70
One section of shanty.....		9.50
One lot broken wheelbarrows.....		1.45
One shovel.....		.35
One lot scrap iron.....		5.50
One hand-saw		2.00
One lot of lumber.....		5.00
To Penn Quarry Co., 2 hand-power derricks.....		280.00
Time of men putting up same.....		36.20
One sash sold.....		.70
One wheelbarrow sold.....		1.50
Stone spawls sold at building.....		36.10
Total sales.....	\$	660.95

Machinery and Tools Bought for Quarry and Transferred to Capitol Building.

2 hand power derricks.....	\$ 420.00
Railroad freight from quarry.....	50.00
1 grab chain.....	3.68
1 smiths' bellows.....	15.00
1 smiths' vise	10.08
1 smiths' anvil	24.16
3 smiths' tongs.....	9.00
4 cold chisels.....	1.00
29 drills	58.00
11 crowbars.....	55.92
2 sledges.....	3.98
18 shovels	23.25
23 picks	34.50
45 lbs. of steel.....	9.45
285 lbs. of iron.....	19.95
Miscellaneous tools.....	25.00
3 lots rope.....	20.00
6 pieces of timber.....	6.40
Total	\$ 789.37

Summary.

Total amount expended at quarry	\$68,321 62
Amount received from sales.....	\$660.95
Value of tools transferred.....	789.37—\$ 1,450.32
Total net expenditure at quarry.....	\$66,871.30

NUMBER TWO.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MUNSON & TURNER'S QUARRY.

To the Board of Capitol Commissioners :

The committee appointed at the meeting of March 20th to visit the quarries of Munson & Turner for the purpose of examining and determining as to the probability of their being able to fulfill their contract to furnish stone for the superstructure of the new capitol building,

would report that they visited the quarry on the 21st of April; that the development of the quarry was little more than had been shown at previous visits of individual members of this board; that so far as worked there is no improvement in the quality of the stone; that the seams or veins in the stone are as prominent as they have been, and that the objection to the use of the stone for the superstructure is fully as great as it was for the basement story.

The committee do not believe that the quarry can furnish stone free from these objectionable features, no course as yet having been found without them, and it is questionable whether the expenditure of any amount of money would furnish stone as called for in the specifications.

C. C. CARPENTER,
R. S. FINKBINE,
PETER A. DEY,
JOHN G. FOOTE.

MINORITY REPORT.

The undersigned finding himself unable to concur in the report of his colleagues in relation to the contract of Munson & Turner, to furnish the stone for the construction of the new state capitol of Iowa, respectfully submits the reasons for his dissenting opinion.

The undersigned apprehends that there is a marked distinction between a seam and a vein in a stone quarry; a seam is an open crevice or fissure which entirely unfits a stone for use in a building; any stone with a seam in it ought to be rejected, and it is understood that the contractors do not propose to offer any such for the acceptance of the Commissioners. A vein is a crevice or fissure filled up and made solid by the infusion of some other stone, generally of a different chemical composition and frequently of a different color from the main body of the stone which encloses it, and does not diminish the strength or durability of the stone.

In case of the Quincy stone, it has been proved by actual experiment that the black veins which intersect it, do not impair its strength or increase its liability to fracture, and the results of the experiment are confirmed by the experience of cutters employed in cutting the stone. It seems to the undersigned that the only tenable objection to the Quincy stone is the black veins which intersect it, and in conformity with what appears to be the taste of his colleagues, would prefer if a sufficiency of such stone could be procured without an enormous cost to build the capitol of pure white statuary marble, but he is aware that according to the taste of many, that the dark veins of this stone interspersed throughout the walls would not impair their beauty, but on the contrary, would give an agreeable diversity to their color.

The Quincy stone is a crystalized carbonate of lime; very hard, susceptible, of a high polish, and belonging to the metamorphic class of rocks. This class abounds in veins; in the renowned Carrara quarry it is difficult to find a block of sufficient size free from veins for statuary purposes.

Marble, with black veins, and veins of other colors, is extensively

used for funeral monuments as well as in architecture. From the information the undersigned has been able to obtain, he is disposed to believe that there are very few marble buildings in Europe or America, in ancient or modern times, free from veins.

If the commissioners determine that they will use no other stone, except such stone as is free from veins, they will be obliged to reject the whole class of metamorphic rocks. A specimen of the Quincy stone was submitted to Professor Hinrichs, of the State University, for his examination; in his report he says: "The stone may be fairly called a coarse grained marble. I consider it the best limestone which I have seen from any part of the northwest; it is also one of the most beautiful building stones and will retain its light color indefinitely."

The undersigned concurs in this opinion and adopts it as his own. The undersigned regrets that he is unable to say that the development of the quarry has demonstrated that stone enough to build the capitol can be supplied from the quarry, but still he feels some degree of confidence that a sufficiency can be found there. It is therefore the opinion of the undersigned, that Munson & Turner should be required to execute their contract and deliver the stone according to its provisions.

MATURIN L. FISHER.

NUMBER THREE.

REPORT OF THE ARCHITECT ON THE COMPARATIVE COST OF SANDSTONE AND LIMESTONE, INCLUDING THE CUTTING.

To the Iowa State Capitol Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN: In answer to the resolutions of your board, I beg leave to report the following estimate of the relative value of the limestone and sandstone offered in the proposals received the 15th day of last June, with the difference of cost of cutting. I think it to be unnecessary to report particularly on the stone from the old capitol quarry of Iowa, as it is not sufficiently fine for the upper structure. The same may be said of the Thunder Creek stone, which has also the disadvantage of having the stone in too thin layers for our purposes. Leaving aside the conflicting reports as to the durability of the oolite limestone

of Orford, the difference of color and the doubt as to the capacity of the quarry to furnish a sufficient quantity for our building, rank it among the qualities of stone not acceptable for the building. All the other proposals include stone which in beauty or durability may figure in any building, and the quarries are such that any quantity may be obtained from them of an even color in any reasonable time, and for all of them the only matters for consideration are the color and the price, both of the material and of the cutting.

The value of the material is as follows; admitting 225,000 cubic feet of stone.

Sandstones—

Carroll county, Mo.....	\$213,750
Amherst, blue, Ohio.....	236,250
St. Genevieve, Mo.....	254,250
Amherst, buff, Ohio.....	258,750
Berea, Ohio.....	270,000
Buena Vista, Ohio.....	292,250

Limestone—

Lemont, Ill.....	241,875
------------------	---------

The difference of cutting the different sandstones is very slight, the Amherst and Berea being the cheapest to cut, and the St. Genevieve the most costly, the difference being, from what I can learn from parties who have worked them, about \$7,000 for our work, the Buena Vista and Carroll county being about half way between the St. Genevieve and the Ohio stone.

The limestone will cost considerably more to cut, and I cannot estimate the extra value at less than \$60,000 for our work, from which it would be fair to deduct a little on account of its hardness and easiness to handle for setting without danger of breaking the sharp corners and edges. I would estimate the value of cutting the different sandstones as varying from \$147,000 to \$155,000 and of the limestone at \$215,000.

Your Board will themselves judge of the color of the stone as fitted to our building, but I may say that, as has been already informally talked about in the Board meetings, I think that a proper division of two different colored stones—say buff and blue—would be an advantage instead of a detriment, provided each of the stones be of a well defined color and very even.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. H. PIQUENARD,
Architect Iowa State Capitol.

NUMBER FOUR.

CONDENSED REPORT OF THE OVERSEER OF CONSTRUCTION, FOR THE YEARS 1874 AND 1875.

To the Capitol Commissioners :

GENTLEMEN :—I herewith submit my report of the materials purchased and received and of the work done on the new capitol building in the years 1874 and 1875, condensed from my annual reports. During the above named time the basement story has been built, the iron beams for the office floor have been put in place, the corridors have been arched over and concreted up to the floor-line, the greater portion of the exterior and interior walls of the office story have been built, the pilasters and dome columns have been cut and set, and most of the stone to complete the office story are on hand and cut. I purchased at various times as directed by the commissioners, during 1874, the iron columns for the basement story, the castings for the plates and separators for the main floor-beams, the stone for the pilasters and piers in the basement story, the lime used in stone-setting, one ten-ton scale, the necessary lumber for scaffolding, centering, and miscellaneous purposes, the coal for the shops, office and engines, and such miscellaneous supplies as were needed in the progress of the work.

During the year 1875, I purchased, in pursuance of the same authority, the stone for the pilasters and columns in the main corridors of the office story, and two new engines—one a double engine to work two derricks for unloading and handling stone, the other a double-cylinder engine to work a derrick on the building for setting stone. I bought two lots of brick, one of S. A. Robertson, the other of Francis Geneser, of 100,000 each, together with the necessary sand, lime, lumber, coal, and miscellaneous supplies needed in the progress of the work. There has been built one new buggy-derrick for stone setting, and one new boom-derrick for handling stone, and one hand-power boom-derrick has been changed to a steam derrick. Three steps have also been built to raise the setting derricks high enough to set the office-story.

The organization of the working force on the capitol building, under the direction of the overseer of construction and his assistant, who by direction of the commissioners, have the general charge and supervision of the work, is as follows:

There are two general foremen, one of whom, Mr. James R. Crawshaw, has charge of the iron and wood work, centering, and patterns;

the other, Mr. N. W. Smith, has charge of the general labor, derricks, all derrick work, stone masonry, and concreting. The brick-work is under the supervision of Mr. John C. Lefler. All work done under the above named foremen is by the day. The stone-cutting is done by the superficial foot, at a price, in accordance with the work done, ranging from \$1.50 to \$0.07 per square foot. The workman is furnished with a ticket for each stone, on which is an isometrical drawing of the stone as it will be when cut, with all necessary written directions, the exact size of each dimension, and number of pattern, where a pattern is to be used. This work is under the charge of Messrs. William and Thomas Brunton.

I take pleasure in stating to the commissioners that the character of the work done, under the direction of the above named gentlemen, is ample evidence of their skill and ability in their departments. Statements are hereto attached showing the amount and kinds of material received, the amount and kinds of work done, and the cost of tools and machinery purchased.

Respectfully submitted,

R. S. FINKBINE,
Overseer of Construction.

STATEMENT.

Materials purchased and work done on the new capitol building from December 20, 1873, to November 30, 1875:

Materials Purchased.—Stone.

	FT.	IN.
Iowa City quarry.....	29,011	9
E. Walker, Lemont.....	3,936	2
J. B. Webb, Anamosa.....	453	4
M. Heisey, Anamosa.....	1,200	10
Barnum & Overman, granite.....	46	2
L. Robinson & Son, granite.....	147	8
Carroll County sandstone	34,563	8
St. Geneveive sandstone	45,564	8
Total.....	114,924	3

Brick.

Francis Geneser.....	1,002,725
Jas. N. Close.....	261,331
S. A. Robertson, (Close contract).....	100,000
J. C. Taylor, (Close contract).....	1,448,803
Francis Geneser, (purchase).....	100,000
S. A. Robertson, (purchase).....	100,000
Total.....	3,012,859

Cement.

Des Moines Coal Company, 7,970 bbls.....21,122,276 pounds.

Sand.

Scott & Bartlett..... 78,427 bushels.

Lime.

S. A. Robertson..... 447½ bushels.
Sundry parties 184 bushels.
Total..... 631½ bushels.

Water.

Des Moines Water Company..... 649,818 gallons.

Cast Iron.

Waldron Brothers..... 21,166 pounds.

Wrought Iron.

In floor-beams196,772 pounds.
In Angle irons..... 2,380 pounds.
In bolts and rivets..... 1,109 pounds.
In bar and rod..... 5,889½ pounds.
Total.....206,150½ pounds.
Cast Steel..... 258½ pounds.
Nails..... 2,903 pounds.
Sheet zinc for patterns . . .1,696½ pounds.
Lumber and timber.....139,566 feet.
Coal..... 8,616½ bushels.
Five loads of slack.....

Oil.

For derricks..... 61½ gallons.
For engines..... 142½ gallons.
Total..... 204 gallons.

Tallow. 82 pounds.

Car Repairs.

Iron work.....\$ 225.45
Wood work..... 21.90
Total..... \$ 247.35

Engine Repairs.

Valve	\$ 2.15
Valve-rod.....	2.85
Globe-valves	6.30
Gauge-cocks.....	2.65
Oil-cups	13.05
Steam-gauge	7.10
Hoisting spools.....	39.80
Smoke-stack	5.00
Rubber packing.....	16.50
Steam-chest repairs	5.70
Machine-work	16.70
Pipe.....	.45
Cotton-waste.....	10.50
<hr/>	
Total	\$ 128.75

Repairs to Derricks.

Paints	\$ 32.05
Iron	76.01
Rope.....	126.07
Bolts and guy-rods.....	21.60
Friction sheaves.....	44.20
<hr/>	
Total	\$ 299.94

New Tools and Machinery.

1 smith's vise.....	\$ 15.30
1 sand-screen.....	10.50
Pulley-blocks.....	16.79
Rope	170.83
Hose couplings and water-pipe.....	155.68
452 pounds cable-chain.....	43.66
1 10-t. n scale.....	200.00
1 portable forge.....	56.43
2 ratchet drills.....	41.65
1 hoisting engine	2,000.00
1 hoisting engine	1,250.00
Railroad freight on engines	116.00
2 stone jacks.....	207.40
Stone rubber castings.....	59.15
42 wire-rope sockets.....	94.50
29 lewis irons	96.75
6 clevises.....	5.00
3 pairs hooks.....	21.00
New truck cars.....	141.28
885 feet of $\frac{1}{4}$ steel wire rope.....	365.49
2,720 feet of galvanized iron wire rope.....	428.60
Miscellaneous tools	287.42
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$ 5,783.43

Cost of New Steam Buggy Derrick.

320 ft. steel wire rope.....	\$ 176.73
1,025 lbs. Galvanized iron wire rope.....	143.50
Freight on iron and steel wire rope.....	10.05
Brooks, Wilson & Stein, iron work.....	308.30
Bolton Bros., iron.....	114.42
Lumber for mast and boom.....	112.50
12 wire rope sockets.....	27 00
Labor, building derrick.....	68.25
Total cost.....	\$ 960.75

Cost of New Steam Boom Derrick.

Lumber.....	\$ 83.78
Iron.....	26.33
Iron and iron work.....	160.00
Steel wire rope.....	99.83
Galvanized iron wire rope.....	163.68
12 wire rope sockets.....	27.00
Iron work.....	16.94
Labor, building derrick.....	37.57
Total.....	\$ 615.13

Cost of changing Hand-power Boom Derrick to Steam Derrick (the iron work, guys, castings, and steel wire for which were on hand.)

Cost of new boom.....	\$ 14.33
Labor.....	50.94
Total.....	\$ 65.27

Cost of Step to set Derrick on.

Lumber.....	\$ 39.92
Iron.....	3.59
Iron work.....	4.93
Labor.....	29.37
Total each.....	\$ 77.81
3 of the above, total cost.....	\$ 233.43

Railroad Materials and Repairs.

Taxes on right of way ground.....	\$ 332.74
Rental on right of way ground.....	580.00
350 lbs. spikes.....	23.52
7,240 lbs. of T rail.....	296.02
Railroad ties.....	19.00
Iron for bridge over Court Avenue.....	87.52
Lumber.....	215.11
Labor, repairs to road and bridge.....	911.62
	\$ 2,465.53
Less old ties sold.....	5.40
Total expense of railroad.....	\$ 2,460.13

Cost of Shop for Stone Cutting.

Lumber.....	\$ 466.19
Nails and hardware	24.65
Labor.....	144.01
Total.....	\$ 634.85

Materials used.

Lime for stone setting.....	881 $\frac{12}{100}$ bushels.
Sand.....	71,761 bushels

Cement used.

In stone masonry.....	7,578 pounds.
In concrete work.....	117,225 pounds.
In brick work.....	1,963,992 pounds.
Total 7,882 barrels.....	2,088,795 pounds.
Water.....	649,818 gallons.

Coal used.

In office.....	472 bushels.
In shops.....	730 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels.
In blacksmith shop.....	466 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels.
In engines.....	6,948 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels.
Total coal.....	8,616 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels.

For engines, five loads of slack.

Lumber used.

Railroad.....	8,930 feet.
Scaffolding.....	56,096 feet.
Centering.....	23,694 feet.
Derricks	9,308 feet.
Stone-cutters, bankers.....	5,034 feet.
Patterns, gauges, drawing-boards, &c.....	5,402 feet.
Stone-cutters' shops	20,844 feet.
Engine and coal sheds.....	4,084 feet.
Blacksmith shops.....	1,109 feet.
Office for foreman of cutters.....	656 feet.
Cars and car repairs.....	724 feet.
Miscellaneous purposes.....	3,685 feet.
Total.....	139,566 feet.

Cast iron used.

In columns, plates and separators.....	21,166 pounds
----------------------------------------	---------------

Wrought iron used.

In floor-beams.....	196,772	pounds.
In angle irons.....	2,380	pounds.
In bolts and rivets.....	1,109	pounds.
In new derricks.....	1,734	pounds.
In old derricks.....	268½	pounds.
In tools and machinery.....	427½	pounds.
In railroad bridge.....	1,093	pounds.
For miscellaneous purposes.....	2,564½	pounds.
Cast steel in tools and machinery.....	258½	pounds.
<hr/>		
Total.....	206,606½	pounds.

The framing of the iron floor beams and the setting of the beams, plates, and columns cost 45⁹ cents per 100 pounds.

Nails used.....	2903	lbs.
Sheet zinc used for patterns.....	687½	lbs.

Brick Laid.

	ft.	in.
In backing to exterior walls.....	95,323	1
In interior walls.....	108,999	1
In cylindrical arches.....	5,285	3
In groined arches.....	5,549	0
<hr/>		
Total cubic feet.....	215,156	5

Brick (kiln count.)

In walls.....	3,677,657
In cylindrical arches.....	95,136
In groined arches.....	99,882
<hr/>	
Total bricks laid.....	3,872,675

Concrete on arches.....	14,349	ft. 4 in.
-------------------------	--------	-----------

Dimension Stone set.— Basement Story.

	ft.	in.
Granite base and sills	4,315	6
Dome and corridor piers.....	2,320	4
Interior piers.....	281	10
Bond stone.....	1,359	2
Arches and corbels.....	202	6
Portico, buttress, and piers.....	6,020	3
Exterior walls.....	30,174	7
<hr/>		
Total basement story.....	44,674	2

Office Story.

	ft.	in.
In walls and portico.....	58,148	1
Stone truss	31	1
Pilasters and columns.....	2,248	10
Granite sills.....	84	5
Bond stone.....	1,291	8
<hr/>		
Total office story.....	61,804	1
Total stone laid in 1874 and 1875.....	106,478	ft. 3 in.

CLASSIFICATION BY STORIES.

Setting apart those items which pertain to the cost of the whole building.
The following is a classification by stories.

Items of Expenditure which pertain to the cost of the whole building.

Expenditures for plans.....	\$ 4,023.71	
Expenditures for cistern.....	1,512.12	
Expenditures for railroad.....	12,637.90	
Expenditures for tools and machinery.....	18,807.33	
Expenditures for water pipe and meter.....	737.44	
Expenditures for main sewer	1,272.28	
Expenditures for printing and advertising....	2,048.15	
Expenditures for board of commissioners	12,317.37	
General and miscellaneous expenditures.....	1,642.35	
Expenditures for repairs on foundation.....	52,353.76	\$107,352.41
Expenditures for foundation to ground line.....		214,055.41
Expenditures for basement story.....		210,803.28
Expenditures for first story to November 30, 1875.		217,449.56
Cash unexpended.....		339.34
		<hr/>
Total expenditures to November 30, 1875.....		\$750,000.00

TABLE

*Consolidated statement, showing the number of days labor per-
30, 1875, by men and teams. Also the kind of labor performed
the superficial foot for cutting.*

	Foreman of stone-cutters.	Foremen of brick-masons and assistant foreman of stone-cutters.	General superintendent of carpenter work, iron work and patterns.	General superintendent of stone-setters, carpenter-work, iron-work and patterns, and general foreman of laborers, and superintendent of derricks.	Brick-Masons, stone-cutters and lewisers.	Brick-masons, stone-cutters, lewisers and stone-setters.	Blacksmiths, chief of derricks, brick-masons and lewisers.	Blacksmiths, stone-cutters, brick-masons, engineers and lewisers.
	\$6.00 per day.	\$5.00 per day.	\$4.50 per day.	\$4.00 per day.	\$3.75 per day.	\$3.50 per day.	\$3.25 per day.	\$3.00 per day.
Stone cutting,—foreman and cutters	153.50	332.75	.....	.....	80.25	75.80	.....	118.00
Stone cutting,—handling and tool sharpening.....	6.50	.....	.....	155.75	105.50
Rubbing stone.....
Extra handling stone.....	3.00
Sandstone setting	288.60	.....	10.00	.....	51.00
Limestone setting	36.50	.....	22.00	.....	.....
Brick-masonry, 1st story.....	162.50	.....	5.50	1,748.35	99.25	14.00	155.40
Brick-masonry, basement.....	24.50	.....	.....	118.25	.....	.....	9.00
Carpenter work	143.25	50.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wrought iron work	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and machinery.....	34.25	16.50	1.75	.....	56.75	25.75
Pattern making.....	4.50	18.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Railroad repairs.....	8.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Concreting
Water pipe and meter.....
General labor.....
Foreman of laborers and derricks	182.00	.....	.....	152.00	.....
Watchman.....
Brick inspector.....
Splitting stone, charged to contractor.....	24.00	.....	.....	.....
Lewisling sandstone.....	147.80	27.98	89.90	17.10
Total days labor for 1875.....	153.50	519.75	191.00	533.60	2,120.40	235.03	408.40	454.75
Total days labor for 1874 & 1875	153.50	1,069.75	191.00	772.60	4,119.20	428.68	704.40	758.45

NO. II

formed on the Capitol building from January 1, to November and wages paid, but not including stone cutters that were paid by

Teams and drivers.	Engineers.	Derrick foremen, engineers carpenters and riggers.	Cart horse and driver.	Derrick foremen, engineers, foremen of rubbers and carpenters.	Derrick foremen, foremen of rubbers, brick & mortar carriers, and carpenters.	Carpenters.	Drillers, blacksmith's hel'pr brick and mortar carriers, w'man & brick inspector.	Derrick laborers, brick in- spector, cement handling and rubbers.	Common laborers.	Water boys.	Total days from Jan. 1, to Nov. 30, 1875.
\$3.00 per day.	\$2.75 per day.	\$2.50 per day.	\$2.50 per day.	\$2.25 per day.	\$2.00 per day.	\$1.90 per day.	\$1.75 per day.	\$1.65 per day.	\$1.50 per day.	\$0.75 per day.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	760.30
.....	81.95	496.40	.....	812.05	414.20	.....	412.25	2,768.15	1.00	859.85	5,113.60
.....	.....	.....	.....	87.75	119.30	.....	1.75	8,318.75	.....	24.50	8,552.05
7.00	8.60	88.15	.....	4.00	81.30	.....	.....	806.45	.....	.....	893.50
3.25	11.85	613.80	14.25	108.70	258.10	.....	383.15	2,527.25	.....	42.50	4,267.45
5.50	26.15	6.75	1.75	.....	41.75	.....	73.75	124.50	5.25	1.00	344.90
.....	.....	.....	401.30	.....	2,603.75	.....	1,673.25	71.35	455.85	842.02	7,732.52
.....	.....	11.25	24.25	.....	.....	.....	193.80	.....	30.50	48.90	455.45
.....	.....	105.15	.....	42.50	147.85	10.25	.....	43.05	.....	.....	542.05
.....	.....	1.50	.....	.....	1.00	.....	.....	2.25	.....	.....	5.25
1.50	2.40	120.90	.....	8.40	50.10	3.00	2.00	14.50	.....	.....	337.80
.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.00
3.75	.....	28.80	.....	22.00	84.75	.....	15.00	260.05	8.00	.....	382.85
.....	.....	6.50	8.00	3.25	75	.....	40.50	115.00	.....	.....	169.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.20	.....	.....	7.20
.....	13.80	49.40	.....	.....	22.25	.....	.....	304.45	1.00	.....	360.90
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	284.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	378.00	.....	.....	.....	878.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88.40	81.25	.....	.....	119.65
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.00	.....	.....	.....	28.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	282.78
21.00	189.75	1,479.10	449.55	588.65	3,722.10	18.25	3,245.85	9,889.20	501.60	813.77	25,570.25
21.70	701.85	2,053.25	928.80	588.65	4,561.95	18.25	6,888.00	12,268.15	2302.85	1,481.42	40,001.45

TABLE NO. III

Consolidated Statement showing the number of superficial feet of stone-cutting done in the year 1874, and in the year 1875, to November 30th; the prices paid per foot for cutting, and the total amount paid for cutting by the foot, for each year, of the several kinds of stone; also the aggregate amount paid for cutting done by the foot.

PRICE PER CUBIC YARD	GRANITE-CUTTING.				LIMESTONE-CUTTING.				SANDSTONE-CUTTING.				TOTAL SUPER- FICIAL FT. CUT.		Tt'lam't paid for cut'g by the foot.			
	1874.		1875.		1874.		1875.		1874.		1875.		FEET.	IN. SEC.				
	FEET.	IN. SEC.	FEET.	IN. SEC.	FEET.	IN. SEC.	FEET.	IN. SEC.	FEET.	IN. SEC.	FEET.	IN. SEC.						
\$1.50	3	11	25	6	249	7	4	95	6	8	.....	.....	874	3	6 \$ 561.38	
1.30	283	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	283	0	0 307.90			
1.25	22	2	122	0	14	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	158	8	0 198.34
1.20	107	0	7	.....	.....	148	4	7 178.05			
1.05	744	1	6 781.80			
1.00	153	4	15	10	1,253	6	4	505	10	6	.....	.....	1,928	7	6 1,928.54	
.90	11	0	0	.....	.....	1,085	0	5 985.47			
.80	33	6	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	6	9 28.85			
.70	910	0	11 637.01			
.75	186	4	10	.....	6	5	0	989	4	8	.....	.....	1,182	2	6 886.58
.65	292	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	292	4	2 190.03			
.63	2,087	7	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,087	7	9 1,284.01			
.60	611	8	8	417	3	10	.....	.....	3,106	2	9 2,283.68			
.50	147	10	4	1,323	5	2	.....	.....	18,906	5	5 6,963.19			
.45	277	4	118	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,138	8	3 4,562.85
.43	17,511	7	9	1,565	9	9	.....	.....	19,077	5	6 8,203.20			
.42 1/2	1,898	9	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,803	9	0 766.86			
.40	1,603	11	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,441	9	11 976.71			
.35	4,105	4	1 1,486.87			
.34	294	1	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	294	1	0 99.97			
.30	204	0	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,624	3	0 8,287.27			
.25	1,404	1	8	.....	.....	6,712	10	8 1,678.18			
.21 1/4	254	9	0 54.14			
.21	254	9	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	313	10	0 65.87			
.20	313	10	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	801	4	10 1,373.60			
.17	741	11	2	625	3	2	.....	.....	8,494	0	7 6,738.88			
.15	37,376	6	0	2,261	11	7	.....	.....	4,779	11	2 2,379.27			
.12 1/2	2,598	2	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,972	5	7 7,235.55			
.10	11,173	8	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,940	10	3 4,650.80			
.8	2,969	8	6	285	11	0	.....	.....	1,408	8	6 156.86			
.7	1,960	10	6	.....	.....	7,005	7	0 490.87			
Total superficial feet cut.....															5 275.397	10	\$84,011.79	\$88,419.08
Total paid for cutting by the foot..															\$5,716.88			

TABLE NO. IV.

Classified Statement showing the amount paid for the several classes of work charged to stone cutting, from Jan. 1, 1874, to Nov. 30, 1875. Also a Classified Statement of the number of cubic feet cut.

	GRANITE CUT- TING.		LIME STONE CUT- TING.		SAND STONE CUT- TING.		Total Paid.
	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	
Amount paid cutters for cutting	\$ 451.52	\$ 280.07	\$ 21,767.92	\$ 4,212.55	\$ 6,715.38	\$ 94,011.79	\$ 993,412.06
Amount paid cutters for work	21.12	250.08	582.78	250.08	511.48	1,872.01	1,872.01
Amount allowed extra for chisels	20.25	23.50	603.05	128.45	157.67	1,220.04	2,147.96
Amount paid for cutting lewis						986.73	986.73
Amount paid for men of cutters			1,937.75	416.06	482.25	2,168.67	4,401.75
Amount paid for handling an	45.91		5,799.68	1,155.58	1,491.99	8,348.93	16,742.06
Amount allowed extra for bad stone and accidents			210.73		28.57	121.98	362.98
Amount paid for marking tools and materials, rubstones, etc			20.29		8.50	7.00	30.79
Total amount paid for cutting during 1874 and 1875	\$ 538.80	\$ 283.57	\$ 30,322.05	\$ 6,161.84	\$ 7,890.40	\$ 107,285.62	\$ 992,474.78

	Feet Inches.		Feet Inches.		Feet Inches.		Feet Inches.		Total Feet.
	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	
Cubic feet cut	239.10	86.4	686.2	2,248.10	9,449.8	64,083.0	73,837.10		73,837.10
Cubic feet cut			32,079.2	4,091.10			2,915.0		2,915.0
Cubic feet cut			1,654.2				86,174.0		86,174.0
Cubic feet cut							1,654.2		1,654.2
Cubic feet cut							183.8		183.8
Total cubic feet cut from January 1, 1874, to November 30, 1875	239.10	86.4	94,399.4	6,339.8	9,449.8	64,201.8	114,719.8		114,719.8

NOTE.—The cost of handling, and foreman for granite in the above table is charged to lime stone, as no division of time was made.

NUMBER FIVE

To the Board of Capitol Commissioners :

GENTLEMEN—I herewith present a report and exhibits of expenditures for the new capitol building, in detail, for the years 1874 and 1875, and in the aggregate, from the commencement of the work to November 30th, 1875, showing the disbursement of \$750,000.00, being the full amount thus far appropriated. The next annual appropriation of \$125,000.00 will become due January 1st, 1876.

In the year 1874, we received \$394.30 for damages for non-fulfillment of granite contract, and for sales of old machinery and spawls, as shown in exhibit C, which was disbursed as shown in the footings of exhibit B.

In the year 1875 we received \$339.34 for sales of machinery, spawls, etc., as shown in exhibit E, which we have retained for purposes that will be explained.

For convenience and system the board adopted the rule of monthly payments for labor and material purchased. About the first of each month a pay-roll is made, containing the names of all the operatives employed upon the capitol building during the preceding month, and the amount due each, which is signed individually,—upon which the Auditor's warrant upon the state treasury is issued for the aggregate amount.

For the prompt and just payment of labor or services that may cease, or be discharged during the interim between pay days, we have experienced great difficulty and inconvenience in getting the necessary money—as the law defining the powers and privileges of the board does not provide for any money to be in our possession. For this purpose, it was thought advisable to retain the money received from sales as a relief from our difficulties. The relief, however, has proved only partial and unsatisfactory, and will be more so in the future, as the kind and quality of labor increases in value.

To remedy the difficulties, and effect the desired change, I would suggest, that the legislature be requested, at its coming session, to pass a special law, authorizing the State Treasurer to pay the certificates of the overseer, issued for labor or service performed upon the new capitol building, during the interim between the pay rolls, and also declaring that said certificates shall be included and redeemed in the Auditor's warrant issued for the succeeding pay roll. Should this be effected, then the money, as received for sales, could be permanently disbursed.

The accompanying exhibits are in the following order:

A. Classified statement of the aggregate expenditures, in detail, from the commencement of the work to December 31, 1873.

B. General statement of expenditures from January 1, to December 31, 1874.

C. General statement of cash received in 1874, and to what class credited.

D. Classified statement of expenditures in detail from January 1st, to December 31st, 1874.

E. General statement of expenditures from January 1st, to November 30th, 1875.

F. General statement of cash received in 1875, and to what class credited.

G. Classified statement of expenditures in detail, from January 1st, to November 30th, 1875.

H. Classified statement of the aggregate expenditures from the commencement of the work to November 30th, 1875.

I. Consolidated classified statement of expenditures and apportionments to November 30th, 1875.

In our mode of classification, some of the material purchased has been entered directly to the class in which it was used—for instance, iron purchased for repairs, or for making new machinery has been entered directly to machinery and tools—and steel purchased for making stone cutting tools has been entered to stone cutting—and lumber purchased for machinery and tools, or for the railroad has been entered to each class—also, the wages of the general foreman and watchman, has been entered to salaries. Material purchased to be used in different classes, is classed by its own name.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN G. FOOTE,
Superintendent of Finance.

[EXHIBIT "A."]

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT

*Of the aggregate expenditures in detail from the commencement of the work to
December 31st, 1873.*

ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
Plans	\$ 3,943.11
Excavation and drainage.....	15,604.99
Stone	89,426.72
Cistern	1,512.12
Sand.....	2,723.69
Expenses and miscellaneous.....	1,437.24
Salaries	21,503.42
Repairs, removing foundation.....	52,353.76
Stone masonry.....	14,711.21
Brick masonry	7,835.23
Concrete	4,389.68
Printing and advertising.....	1,864.40
General labor.....	50.59
Patterns	74.86
Water	475.03
Rubble masonry	4,765.97
Iowa City quarry.....	24,080.77
Brick masonry in basement	2,323.51
Stone setting.....	863.35
Sandstone cutting	51,267.88
Railroad.....	10,177.77
Lumber and timber.....	2,939.16
Wrought iron work.....	488.08
Carpenter work	2,938.86
Cement	13,617.62
Board of commissioners.....	9,143.31
Fuel.....	957.28
Machinery and tools.....	9,352.63
Nails and hardware.....	458.32
Water pipe and meter.....	647.46
Brick.....	22,645.00
Iron and steel.....	252.86
Total expenditure to December 31, 1873.....	\$374,825.88

[EXHIBIT "B."]

GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

from January 1st to December 31st, 1874.

Date of Voucher.	Number of Voucher.	IN WHOSE FAVOR.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1874.				
Jan.	2	782 Barnum & Overman.....	Granite, final estimate.....	\$ 539.21
	9	783 John G. Foote.....	Pay roll, Iowa City	8,009.97
	10	784 Paine & Marshall	Blossburg coal, Iowa City.....	16.90
	10	785 R. Musser & Co	Lumber for quarry.....	20. 0
	10	786 G. W. Cowan.....	Hauling tools, pitch.....	2.25
	10	787 Dubuque Times	Advertising iron beams and brick	17.50
	10	788 Keokuk Gate City.....	Advertising iron beams and brick	13.00
	10	789 Des Moines Water Co....	Water furnished.....	8.75
	10	790 J. S. Clarkson P. M.	1000 stamped envelopes	84.20
	10	791 Ed Wright.....	Salary as secretary and expressage, Dec	101.40
	10	792 R. S. Finkbine.....	Salary as overseer, Dec	184.00
	10	793 A. H. Piquenard.....	Salary as architect	800.00
	10	794 John G. Foote	Pay roll, Des Moines.....	135.45
	10	795 John G. Foote	Per diem and expenses, Sup't Finance.....	64.95
	10	796 Iowa State Register	Advertising for cast iron and sand	15.00
	10	797 Shepard & Hess	Hardware and iron for quarry.....	99.12
	13	798 C., R. I. & P. R. R.....	Freight on stone from Iowa City.....	625.00
Feb.	4	799 John G. Foote.....	Pay roll, Iowa City.....	\$ 3,080.97
	5	800 Scott & Bartlett.....	Sand	227.85
	5	801 H. F. Getchell & Son....	Lumber.....	15.09
	5	802 Ed Wright.....	Salary as Secretary and expressage.....	103.00
	5	803 Des Moines Coal Co.....	Fuel.....	48.95
	5	804 Shepard & Hess.....	Iron and hardware for quarry.....	125.57
	5	805 R. S. Finkbine.....	Salary as overseer	250.00
	5	806 A. H. Piquenard.....	Salary as architect.....	800.00
	5	807 C., R. I. & P. Railroad....	Freight on stone from Iowa City.....	500.00
	6	808 John G. Foote.....	Pay roll, Des Moines	2,092.04
	6	809 John G. Foote.....	Per diem and expenses supt. of finance	82.15
Mar.	5	810 John G. Foote.....	Pay roll, Iowa City.....	3,361.97
	5	811 Ed Wright.....	{ Salary, freight on scale and expenses. { Taxes on lots leased for right of way..	113.85 150.42
	5	812 R. S. Finkbine.....	Salary as overseer.....	72.07
	5	813 R. S. Finkbine.....	Salary as overseer.....	177.98
	5	814 Waldron Brothers.....	Castings, base, and top, for columns	268.25
	5	815 Scott & Bartlett	Sand on contract	176.88
	6	816 John G. Foote.....	Per diem and expenses, supt of finance	64.85
	6	817 John G. Foote.....	Pay roll, Des Moines.....	2,363.07
	6	818 C., R. I. & P. Railroad....	Freight on stone from Iowa City.....	575 00
	7	819 Shepard & Hess.....	Hardware account for quarry.....	81.19
	7	820 Paine & Marshall.....	Blossburg coal for quarry.....	68.25
	19	821 Union Foundry Works..	Rolled iron beams and angle irons....	10,000.00
	19	822 C., R. I. & P. Railroad ...	Freight on stone and iron beams.....	1,312.73
	20	823 A. H. Piquenard	Salary as architect.....	800.00
	21	824 Board of Commissioners	Per diem and expenses.....	211.15
Apr.	3	825 Shepard & Hess.....	Hardware account for quarry.....	66.70
	3	826 Des Moines Coal Co.....	Coal.....	59.50
	3	827 J. D. Seeberger....	Hand clamps and wire	2.25
	3	828 Gilbert, Hubbard & Co...	Manilla rope.....	63.23
	3	829 Bolton Bros.....	Hardware account.....	9.53
	3	830 Ed Wright.....	Salary as secretary and expressage.....	101.65
	3	831 Scott & Bartlett.....	Sand on contract in full.....	83.16
	3	832 R. S. Finkbine	Salary as overseer & traveling expenses	260.55
	3	833 Koser & Clark	Lumber for quarry.....	19.68
	3	834 John G. Foote.....	Pay roll, Iowa City quarry.....	8,228.86
	4	835 John G. Foote.....	Pay roll, Des Moines.....	2,335.87

EXHIBIT "B."—CONTINUED.

Date of Voucher.	Number of Voucher	IN WHOSE FAVOR.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount
Apr. 1	836	John G. Foote.....	Per diem and expenses, supt of finance	67.50
2	837	A. W. Comstock.....	Jackson scale, ten ton.....	157.50
3	838	W. S. Dart.....	Right of way of railroad.....	25.00
4	839	H. F. Hetchell & Son.....	Lumber account.....	25.00
Apr. 20	840	Kimball Bros. & Co.....	Tools, bolts, rivets, and spikes.....	177.40
27	841	C. R. I. & P. R. R.....	Freight on stone and tools.....	1,120.00
27	842	A. H. Piquonard.....	Salary as architect.....	61.25
28	843	Board of Commissioners.....	Visiting quarries and examining buildings.....	47.50
May 23	844	Board of Commissioners.....	Per diem and expenses.....	157.50
May 7	845	Paine & Marshall.....	Blossburg coal for quarry.....	23.00
7	846	D. A. Shafer.....	Services at quarry.....	45.00
7	847	Shepard & Hess.....	Hardware, iron and powder.....	60.11
7	848	John P. Irish.....	Advertising for bricks.....	12.00
7	849	Kimball Bros. & Co.....	Norway iron.....	25.20
7	850	Des Moines Water Co.....	Water.....	7.00
7	851	Nonpareil Printing Co.....	Advertising for bricks.....	7.00
7	852	Iowa State Register.....	Advertising and printing.....	21.75
7	853	H. F. Hetchell and Sons.....	Lumber account.....	68.10
7	854	Bolton Bros.....	Hardware, nails, and tools.....	21.25
7	855	Gilbert, Hubbard & Co.....	Oil Manila rope.....	61.10
7	856	R. M. Pinkbino.....	Salary as overseer.....	750.00
7	857	Ed Wright.....	Salary as secretary, and expenses.....	120.00
7	858	John G. Foote.....	Pay roll, Iowa City.....	427.40
8	859	John G. Foote.....	Pay roll, Des Moines.....	4,200.00
8	860	Des Moines Coal Co.....	Cement and coal.....	61.25
9	861	John G. Foote.....	Per diem and expenses superintendent of finance.....	61.25
11	862	C. R. I. and P. R. R.....	Freight on stone.....	281.50
12	863	Board of Commissioners.....	Per diem and expenses.....	175.00
12	864	James Carr.....	Engleering.....	6.00
12	865	Union Foundry Works.....	Iron beams, and angle irons.....	60.00
June 6	866	Iron.....	Tools, nails, and iron.....	77.71
6	867	Is Gonsler.....	Brick on contract.....	60.00
6	868	City.....	Advertising.....	12.00
6	869	Robinson.....	Couplings and nipples.....	2.75
6	870	Des Moines Water Co.....	Water.....	11.00
6	871	Hetchell and Sons.....	Lumber.....	62.50
6	872	J. Foote.....	Pay roll, Iowa City.....	2,014.25
6	873	rd and Hess.....	Rope and iron for quarry.....	75.00
6	874	Paine and Marshall.....	Blacksmith coal.....	10.00
6	875	Ed Wright.....	Salary as secretary and expenses.....	120.00
6	876	R. M. Pinkbino.....	Salary as overseer and expenses.....	250.00
6	877	Des Moines Coal Co.....	Cement and fuel.....	200.00
6	878	John G. Foote.....	Pay roll, Des Moines.....	2,014.00
6	879	John G. Foote.....	Per diem and expenses superintendent of finance.....	61.25
10	880	C. R. I. and P. R. R.....	Freights.....	1,700.00
16	881	A. H. Piquonard.....	Salary as architect, and plans.....	62.50
16	882	F. Walker.....	Limestone.....	60.00
July 2	883	John G. Foote.....	Pay roll, Des Moines.....	7,200.50
2	884	John G. Foote.....	Pay roll, Iowa City.....	2,000.00
2	885	John G. Foote.....	Per diem and exp. supt. of finance.....	60.00
2	886	R. M. Pinkbino.....	Salary as overseer.....	250.00
2	887	Francis Gonsler.....	Brick on contract.....	1,700.75
2	888	Des Moines Coal Co.....	Cement and fuel.....	600.00
2	889	Kimball Bros. and Co.....	Rivets, bolts and T rail.....	26.27
2	890	G. W. McCall.....	Hand screen.....	10.00
2	891	Bolton Bros.....	Nail - tools, and hardware.....	21.11
2	892	J. D. Neuberger.....	Grindstone.....	7.50
2	893	McDonald & Mearns.....	Shopwork, and labor on iron beams.....	57.50
2	894	Shepard & Hess.....	Iron for quarry.....	10.00
2	895	J. M. Hedrick & Co.....	Advertising for brick.....	6.00
2	896	John P. Irish.....	Advertising for stone.....	12.00
2	897	Nonpareil Printing Co.....	Advertising for stone.....	12.00
2	898	Iowa State Register.....	Advertising for stone.....	12.00

EXHIBIT "B."—CONTINUED.

Date of Voucher.	Number of Voucher.	IN WHOSE FAVOR.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1874.				
	2	899 Redhead and Wellslager	Tracing cloth and wall paper.....	17.20
	2.	900 Des Moines Water Co....	Water for June.....	10.18
	7.	901 Gilbert, Hubbard & Co..	Cotton waste.....	5.00
	7.	902 Ed Wright	Salary as secretary, exp. to Anamosa...	149.50
	8.	903 C., R. I. and P. R. R.....	Freight bills.....	675.12
	9.	904 H. F. Getchell and Sons	Lumber and timber.....	88.08
	9.	905 } Borad of Comm'rs.....	Per diem and exp. board meeting.....	389.71
	9.	905 } Board of Comm'rs.....	Per diem and exp. visiting quarries ...	579.95
	9.	906 A. H. Piquenard.....	Salary as architect and exp. to quarries	397.00
Aug.	10.	907 Waldron Bro's	Cast iron on contract and shop work....	180.45
	6.	908 Des Moines Coal Co.....	Cement	1,008.80
	6.	909 William Marshall.....	Blossburg coal for quarry.....	16.90
	6.	910 Martin Helsey.....	Anamosa stone.....	600.41
	6.	911 Shephard and Hess	Rope and powder for quarry.....	24.17
	6.	912 Francis Geneser.....	Brick on contract	2,691.14
	6.	913 Ed Wright	Salary as secretary and office expenses	127.75
	6.	914 C. J. Hammer.....	Hauling from depot.....	3.75
	6.	915 J. K. & W. H. Gilcrest ..	Lumber.....	53.28
	6.	916 Bolton Bro's	Hardware	11.70
	6.	917 Des Moines Water Co....	Water for July.....	18.35
	6.	918 Gilbert, Hubbard & Co..	Two W. P. Blocks.....	14.40
	6.	919 C. H. Ward.....	Oil, paints &c	42.60
	6.	920 Hiram Robinson.....	Valve couplings	4.85
	7.	921 R. S. Finkbine.....	Salary as overseer and exp. to quarry..	185.80
Aug.	7.	922 H. F. Getchell & Sons...	Lumber.....	28.00
	7.	923 J. D. Seeberger	Hose and couplings.....	25.76
	7.	924 J. N. Close	Brick on contract.....	173.45
	7.	925 Waldron Bros.....	Cast-iron on contract.....	342.66
	7.	926 John G. Foote.....	Pay roll, Iowa City.....	1,778.83
	7.	927 John G. Foote.....	Per diem and expenses, supt. of finance	81.50
	7.	928 John B. Webb.....	Anamosa stone	107.83
	7.	929 A. H. Piquenard.....	Salary as architect.....	300.00
	8.	930 John G. Foote.....	Pay roll, Des Moines.....	7,858.39
	10.	931 J. C. Taylor.....	Brick on contract of J. N. Close.....	745.99
	10.	932 Watson Coal & Min'g Co	Engine coal.....	41.76
	10.	933 Union Foundry Works..	Balance on rolled iron beams.....	545.43
	21.	934 C., R. I. & P. Railroad..	Freight bills.....	627.49
Sep.	4.	935 Francis Geneser.....	Brick on contract.....	3,752.72
	4.	936 J. N. Close	Brick on contract.....	443.68
	4.	937 John G. Foote.....	Pay roll, Iowa City.....	1,765.23
	4.	938 R. S. Finkbine.....	Salary as overseer, expenses to quarry	257.95
	4.	939 Shepard & Hess.....	Iron and hardware for quarry	37.62
	4.	940 Marshal Talbot.....	Railroad ties.....	19.00
	4.	941 Des Moines Water Co....	Water for August.....	16.68
	4.	942 Roberts'n & Willoughby	Lime.....	19.91
	4.	943 H. F. Getchell & Sons....	Lumber.....	68.90
	4.	944 A. H. Piquenard.....	Salary as architect.....	300.00
	4.	945 Bolton Bros.....	Tools and hardware.....	15.95
	4.	946 J. K. & W. H. Gilcrest...	Lumber.....	26.04
	4.	947 Watson Coal & Min'g Co	Engine coal.....	37.20
	4.	948 Ed Wright.....	Salary as secretary, railroad tax.....	174.63
	4.	949 N. W. Smith.....	Expenses to quarry.....	18.80
	5.	950 Des Moines Coal Co.....	Cement and lime.....	1,228.83
	5.	951 John G. Foote.....	Pay roll, Des Moines.....	5,838.63
	7.	952 Brooks, Wilson & Stein	Car wheels and shop work.....	26.25
	7.	953 John G. Foote.....	Per diem and expenses, supt. of finance	85.00
	7.	954 John G. Foote.....	Per diem and expenses, supt of finance	89.55
	7.	955 C., R. I. & P. Railroad ...	Freight bills.....	464.08
	8.	956 Francis Geneser.....	Brick on contract, final settlement.....	1,613.31
	9.	957 Dawson & Gerry.....	Re cutting files.....	28.05
	12.	958 Board of Commissioners	Per diem and expenses.....	182.40
	12.	959 C., R. I. & P. Railroad....	Freight on Carroll county stone....	292.50
	23.	960 W. F. Hackney.....	On account of A. H. Piquenard.....	75.00
Oct.	5.	961 Ed Wright.....	Salary as secretary and expenses.....	181.50
	5.	962 John G. Foote.....	Pay roll, Iowa city.....	1,864.08
	5.	963 Carroll Co. Sandstone Co	Stone on contract.....	654.47

EXHIBIT "B."—CONTINUED.

Date of Voucher.	Number of Voucher.	IN WHOSE FAVOR.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1874.				
Oct. 5..	964	C., R. I. & P. Railroad	Freight bills.....	791.53
5..	965	Eugene Paine.....	Blossburg coal at quarry.....	15.00
5..	966	Shepard and Hess	Hardware for quarry.....	11.82
5..	967	Des Moines Water Co.....	Water for September	8.90
5..	968	J. D. Seeberger.....	Hose and couplings.....	8.90
5..	969	H. F. Getchell and Sons	Lumber	7.40
5..	970	Kimbark Bros. and Co.....	Machine bolts.....	4.79
5..	971	Bolton Bros.....	Nails, hardware, and steel.....	15.85
6..	972	J. S. Clarkson, P. M.....	Envelopes and stamps.....	15.34
6..	973	A. H. Piquenard.....	Salary as architect.....	25.00
6..	974	John B. Webb.....	Anamosa stone.....	118.83
6..	975	R. S. Finkbine.....	Salary as overseer and expenses to quarry	240.90
6..	976	John G. Foote.....	Per diem and expenses superintendent of finance	68.00
7..	977	Des Moines Coal Co.....	Cement and fuel.....	879.71
7..	978	John G. Foote.....	Pay roll, Des Moines	5,042.49
Nov. 4..	979	Ed Wright	Salary as secretary and expenses.....	128.85
4..	980	R. S. Finkbine.....	Iowa City pay roll.....	2,013.35
5..	981	R. S. Finkbine.....	Salary as overseer and expenses to quarry	257.95
5..	982	Carroll Co. Sandstone Co	Dimension stone on contract.....	1,745.04
5..	983	C., R. I. and P. Railroad	Freight bills for October.....	2,448.63
5..	984	St. Genevieve Sandstone Company	Dimension stone on contract	1,980.92
5..	985	A. H. Swan, attorney.....	Rental on railroad right-of-way.....	240.00
5..	986	Gilbert Hubbard and Co	Coil Manilla rope.....	71.96
5..	987	Shepard and Hess.....	Rope and powder for quarry.....	29.66
6..	988	J. N. Close.....	Brick on contract	85.65
6..	989	Des Moines Coal Co.....	Cement and coal	1,085.95
17..	990	J. C. Taylor.....	Brick on contract of J. N. Close.....	1,342.78
18..	991	A. H. Piquenard.....	Salary as architect	30.00
18..	992	C. A. Ryden.....	Carrying express and mail one year.....	18.25
18..	993	Waldron Bros.....	Cast plates and separator.....	10.83
18..	994	Koser and Clark.....	Lumber for quarry.....	2.00
18..	995	J. D. Seeberger	Cable chain and wire.....	25.84
18..	996	Bolton Bros.....	Hardware account for October.....	24.25
18..	997	Redhead & Wellslager.....	Roll tracing cloth	11.00
18..	998	Des Moines Water Co.....	Water for October.....	13.37
18..	999	Watson Coal and Mining Co.....	Coal.....	60.36
18..	1000	H. F. Getchell and Sons	Lumber and timber.....	69.98
19..	1001	John G. Foote.....	Per diem and expenses Finance Com.....	71.35
19..	1002	S. A. Robertson.....	Cement and lime.....	109.40
19..	1003	Drs. Rawson and Ward.....	Medical attendance, 1871.....	23.00
19..	1004	Brooks, Wilson & Stein	Work on wheels and axles.....	22.23
19..	1005	Frank Moran.....	From injuries received in May 1874.....	150.00
20..	1006	Board of Commissioners	Per diem and expenses.....	157.25
20..	1007	John G. Foote.....	Pay roll, Des Moines	9,634.47
Dec. 2..	1008	Ed Wright.....	Salary as secretary, for November.....	125.00
3..	1009	Ed Wright.....	Pay roll, Iowa City quarry.....	1,558.92
5..	1010	R. S. Finkbine.....	Salary as overseer, for November.....	250.00
5..	1011	St. Genevieve S. & G. Co	Stone on contract	1,205.53
5..	1012	C., R. I. & P. Railroad.....	Freights on stone	70.00
7..	1013	Carroll Co. Sandstone Co	Stone on contract.....	542.53
9..	1014	W. Marshall.....	Blossburg coal at quarry.....	15.00
15..	1015	John G. Foote.....	Per diem and expenses, supt. of finance	61.15
18..	1016	Loughran & Hillis.....	Repairing valve and tuyere iron.....	4.10
1875.				
Jan. 7..	1017	R. S. Finkbine.....	Salary as overseer in part for Dec.....	18.80
1874.				
Dec. 22..	1018	H. F. Getchell & Sons.....	Lumber and timber for stone sheds.....	494.51
30..	1019	J. C. Taylor.....	Brick on contract of J. N. Close.....	464.10
31..	1020	Bolton Bros.....	Tools, zinc, stoves and hardware.....	140.91
30..	1021	McDonnell & Meara	Shop work on iron beams.....	41.83
30..	1022	Blasher & Bringholf	Ice for the season.....	9.00

EXHIBIT "B."—CONTINUED.

Date of Voucher.	Number of Voucher.	IN WHOSE FAVOR.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1875.	80..1023	Watson Coal & Min'g Co	Coal and slack.....	56.64
Jan.	2..1024	Ed Wright.....	Salary as secretary and expenses in Dec	130.15
	5..1025	Scott & Bartlett.....	Sand on contract.....	258.75
	5..1026	F. D. Booth.....	Paint brush.....	3.00
	5..1027	L. Fisher.....	Tallow.....	4.20
	5..1028	Skinner & Brother.....	Grindstone.....	2.00
	5..1029	Carier, Hussey & Curl ..	Lukstands, blanks, etc.....	12.80
	5..1030	Hiram Robinson	Repairing meter and one union.....	3 40
	5..1031	Des Moines Coal Co.....	Blossburg coal.....	30.15
	5..1032	C. H. Ward.....	Paints and oils.....	63.03
	6..1033	Iowa City Quarry Co.....	Royalty on stone.....	50.81
	6..1034	John G. Foote.....	Pay roll, Iowa City quarry.....	123.55
	6..1035	A. H. Piquenard.....	Salary as architect, Nov. and Dec	600.00
	6..1036	D. C. Overman.....	Granite sill.....	13.95
	6..1037	L. Robinson & Sons.....	Granite sills and steps.....	139.71
	6..1038	John G. Foote.....	Pay roll, Des Moines.....	6,544.50
	6..1039	C., R. I. & P. Railroad....	Freight bills on stone.....	701.00
	6..1040	Carroll Co. Sandstone Co	Stone on contract.....	587.51
	7..1041	R. S. Finkbine.....	Salary as overseer, balance.....	217.10
	7..1042	John G. Foote.....	Per diem and expenses, supt. of finance	30.25
	7..1043	St. Genevieve S.S. & G. Co	Stone on contract.....	315.19
	7..1044	J. N. Close.....	Brick on contract.....	396.00
	7..1045	S. A. Robertson.....	Brick on contract.....	102.68
				\$161,918.60
Vouchers, Nos. 811, 812, 953, 1016, 1017. were paid with cash received as shown in exhibit C.....				394.84
Total expenditures for 1874, classified as shown in exhibit D.....				\$164,524.28

[EXHIBIT "C."]

GENERAL STATEMENT

Of Cash Received in 1874, and to what Class Credited.

CASH RECEIVED.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
For damages in full of sureties of D. } Armstrong for non-fulfilment of } granite contract.....	Credited to stone.....	\$336.84
For 2d hand steel wire and sand screen....	Credited to tools and machinery.....	33 00
Wheel barrow and spawls	Credited to Iowa City quarry	16.50
For blacksmith work.....	Credited to lime stone cutting	1.00
For spawls.....	Credited to Carroll county sand stone	5.00
For spawls.....	Credited to St. Genevieve	2.50
Disbursed as shown in the footings of Exhibit "B.".....		\$394.84

[EXAIBIT "B."]

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT

Of expenditures in detail from January 1st, to Dec. 31st, 1874.

ON WHAT ACCOUNT.		Amount.
Plans	\$	49.74
Lime stone		2,919.06
Sand		696.00
Expenses		105.99
Salaries		9,895.55
Brick-masonry		17.70
Concrete		648.30
Printing and advertising		154.25
General Labor		46.98
Patterns.....		803.51
Water		85.18
Iowa City quarry.....		40,125.72
Brick work, basement.....		13,677.46
Stone setting		4,526.94
Stone cutting.....		30,851.10
Railroad		939.63
Lumber and timber.....		1,021.86
Wrought iron work.....		12,810.36
Carpenter work		1,419.01
Cement.....		6,264.09
Board of commissioners		2,290.76
Fuel		511.56
Machinery and tools.....		1,004.56
Nails and hardware		76.33
Water pipe and meter.....		3.40
Brick.....		14,232.80
Iron and steel.....		38.03
Cast iron work.....		754.27
Lime		156.55
Carroll county sandstone.....		5,965.37
St. Genevieve sandstone.....		4,703.94
Sand-stone cutting.....		7,890.40
Rubbing sandstone.....		71.25
Accidents		173.00
Extra handling stone.....		85.06
Total expenditures for 1874.....		\$164,534.26

[EXHIBIT "E."]

GENERAL STATEMENT

Of Expenditures from January 1st, to November 30th, 1875.

Date of Voucher.	Number of Voucher.	IN WHOSE FAVOR.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1875.				
Jan. 30..	1046	Ed Wright.....	Partial pay roll, Des Moines.....	\$ 1,185.84
Feb. 10..	1047	Scott and Bartlett.....	Sand	465.98
10..	1048	St. Genevieve S. S. and G. Company.....	Sandstone on contract.....	48.00
10..	1049	C., R. I. and P. Railroad	Freights on stone.....	328.75
10..	1050	J. K. and W. H. Gilcrest	Lumber	12.65
10..	1051	H. F. Getchell and Sons	Lumber	27.43
10..	1052	Watson Coal and Mining Company.....	Coal and slack	55.50
10..	1053	Ed Wright.....	Salary as secretary and expenses.....	185.90
10..	1054	Carroll Co. Sandstone Co	Sandstone on contract.....	548.83
11..	1055	John G. Foote.....	Pay roll at Des Moines	2,514.81
11..	1056	A. H. Piquenard.....	Salary as architect.....	300.00
11..	1057	John G. Foote.....	Per diem and expenses superintendent of finance.....	58.10
11..	1058	R. S. Finkbine.....	Salary as overseer and traveling expenses	328.85
12..	1059	Board of Commissioners	Per diem and expenses.....	79.90
12..	1060	Treasurer of Polk Co.....	Taxes on Gaunt lots. Railroad right-of-way contract	135.24
Mar. 9..	1061	Ed Wright.....	Pay roll, Iowa City	3,192.51
9..	1062	D. S. Miller	Lumber for quarry.....	7.34
9..	1063	Shepard and Hess.....	Iron and powder	36.44
9..	1064	Smith and Gilmore.....	Repairs on wagon.....	8.25
10..	1065	William Marshall.....	Blossburg coal.....	12.80
10..	1066	R. S. Finkbine.....	Salary as overseer.....	280.00
10..	1067	Ed Wright.....	Salary as secretary and expenses.....	128.55
10..	1068	A. H. Piquenard.....	Salary as architect	300.00
10..	1069	H. F. Getchell and Sons	Lumber and timber.....	57.50
10..	1070	Hiram Robinson.....	Globe valve and pipe for engine.....	4.70
10..	1071	C., R. I. and P. Railroad	Freights on stone and machinery.....	150.00
10..	1072	Watson Coal and Mining Company.....	Fuel	21.72
10..	1073	John G. Foote.....	Per diem and expenses superintendent of finance.....	49.50
10..	1074	John G. Foote.....	Pay roll, Des Moines.....	985.03
11..	1075	Scott and Bartlett.....	Sand	203.53
11..	1076	James N. Close.....	Brick on contract.....	550.50
23..	1077	Ed Wright.....	Salary as secretary and stone jacks.....	838.95
23..	1078	W. S. Dart.....	Right-of-way rental as per contract ...	50.00
Apr. 14..	1079	R. S. Finkbine.....	Salary as overseer.....	250.00
20..	1080	Watson Coal and Mining Company.....	Fuel	25.50
20..	1081	A. H. Piquenard.....	Salary as architect.....	300.00
20..	1082	Hiram Robinson.....	Oil cups and hose.	21.05
20..	1083	Bolton Bros.....	Iron and hardware from Dec. to date...	83.03
20..	1084	E. Walker.....	Lemont stone.....	196.19
20..	1085	H. F. Getchell and Sons	Lumber and timber.....	469.89
21..	1086	Carroll County S. S. Co.	Dimension stone on contract.....	941.91
21..	1087	C., R. I. and P. Railroad	Freight bills.....	735.25
21..	1088	John G. Foote.....	Per diem and expenses, supt. of finance	37.50
21..	1089	John G. Foote.....	Pay roll—Des Moines.....	2,584.45
24..	1090	Board of Commissionr's	Per diem and expenses.....	283.49
24..	1091	C. C. Winchell & Co.....	Partial payment on engine contract...	1,500.00

[EXAIBIT "D."]

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT

Of expenditures in detail from January 1st, to Dec. 31st, 1874.

ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
Plans	\$ 49.74
Lime stone	2,919.08
Sand	696.69
Expenses	105.99
Salaries	9,895.36
Brick-masonry	17.70
Concrete	646.30
Printing and advertising	154.25
General Labor	46.93
Patterns	803.51
Water	85.18
Iowa City quarry	40,125.72
Brick work, basement	13,677.46
Stone setting	4,526.94
Stone cutting	30,851.10
Railroad	939.63
Lumber and timber	1,021.86
Wrought iron work	12,810.36
Carpenter work	1,419.01
Cement	6,264.09
Board of commissioners	2,290.76
Fuel	511.56
Machinery and tools	1,004.56
Nails and hardware	76.33
Water pipe and meter	3.40
Brick	14,232.80
Iron and steel	38.03
Cast iron work	754.27
Lime	156.55
Carroll county sandstone	5,965.37
St. Genevieve sandstone	4,703.99
Sand-stone cutting	7,880.40
Rubbing sandstone	71.25
Accidents	178.00
Extra handling stone	85.06
Total expenditures for 1874	\$164,524.26

[EXHIBIT "E."]

GENERAL STATEMENT

Of Expenditures from January 1st, to November 30th, 1875.

Date of Voucher.	Number of Voucher.	IN WHOSE FAVOR.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1875.				
Jan. 30..	1046	Ed Wright.....	Partial pay roll, Des Moines.....	\$ 1,195.84
Feb. 10..	1047	Scott and Bartlett.....	Sand	465.96
10..	1048	St. Genevieve S. S. and G. Company.....	Sandstone on contract.....	48.00
10..	1049	C., R. I. and P. Railroad	Freights on stone.....	326.75
10..	1050	J. K. and W. H. Gilcrest	Lumber	12.65
10..	1051	H. F. Getchell and Sons	Lumber	27.43
10..	1052	Watson Coal and Min- ing Company.....	Coal and slack.....	55.50
10..	1053	Ed Wright.....	Salary as secretary and expenses.....	185.90
10..	1054	Carroll Co. Sandstone Co	Sandstone on contract.....	543.33
11..	1055	John G. Foote.....	Pay roll at Des Moines	2,514.81
11..	1056	A. H. Piquenard.....	Salary as architect.....	300.00
11..	1057	John G. Foote.....	Per diem and expenses superintendent of finance.....	58.10
11..	1058	R. S. Finkbine.....	Salary as overseer and traveling ex- penses	326.85
12..	1059	Board of Commissioners	Per diem and expenses.....	79.90
12..	1060	Treasurer of Polk Co.....	Taxes on Gaunt lots. Railroad right-of- way contract.....	135.24
Mar. 9..	1061	Ed Wright.....	Pay roll, Iowa City	8,192.51
9..	1062	D. S. Miller	Lumber for quarry.....	7.84
9..	1063	Shepard and Hess.....	Iron and powder	36.44
9..	1064	Smith and Gilmore.....	Repairs on wagon.....	8.25
10..	1065	William Marshall.....	Blossburg coal.....	12.30
10..	1066	R. S. Finkbine.....	Salary as overseer.....	230.00
10..	1067	Ed Wright.....	Salary as secretary and expenses.....	126.55
10..	1068	A. H. Piquenard.....	Salary as architect	300.00
10..	1069	H. F. Getchell and Sons	Lumber and timber.....	57.50
10..	1070	Hiram Robinson.....	Globe valve and pipe for engine.....	4.70
10..	1071	C., R. I. and P. Railroad	Freights on stone and machinery.....	150.00
10..	1072	Watson Coal and Min- ing Company.....	Fuel	21.72
10..	1073	John G. Foote.....	Per diem and expenses superintendent of finance.....	49.50
10..	1074	John G. Foote.....	Pay roll, Des Moines.....	985.03
11..	1075	Scott and Bartlett.....	Sand	203.53
11..	1076	James N. Close.....	Brick on contract.....	550.50
23..	1077	Ed Wright.....	Salary as secretary and stone jacks.....	833.95
23..	1078	W. S. Dart.....	Right-of-way rental as per contract ...	50.00
Apr. 14..	1079	R. S. Finkbine.....	Salary as overseer.....	250.00
20..	1080	Watson Coal and Min- ing Company.....	Fuel	25.50
20..	1081	A. H. Piquenard.....	Salary as architect.....	300.00
20..	1082	Hiram Robinson.....	Oil cups and hose.	21.05
20..	1083	Bolton Bros	Iron and hardware from Dec. to date...	63.03
20..	1084	E. Walker.....	Lemont stone.....	196.19
20..	1085	H. F. Getchell and Sons	Lumber and timber.....	469.89
21..	1086	Carroll County S. S. Co.	Dimension stone on contract.....	941.91
21..	1087	C., R. I. and P. Railroad	Freight bills.....	735.25
21..	1088	John G. Foote.....	Per diem and expenses, supt. of finance	87.50
21..	1089	John G. Foote.....	Pay roll—Des Moines.....	2,584.45
24..	1090	Board of Commissionr's	Per diem and expenses.....	288.49
24..	1091	C. C. Winchell & Co.....	Partial payment on engine contract...	1,500.00

EXHIBIT "E."—CONTINUED.

Date of Voucher.	Number of Voucher.	IN WHOSE FAVOR.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1875.				
May	5..	1092 Ed Wright.....	Pay roll of workmen.....	3,728.51
	6..	1093 James Wagoner.....	Repairing wagon.....	52.65
	6..	1094 Des Moines Water Co...	Water from November 14, 1874.....	11.56
	6..	1095 A. H. Piquenard	Salary as architect.....	300.00
	6..	1096 R. S. Finkbine	Salary as overseer.....	237.00
	6..	1097 Ed Wright.....	Salary as secretary and expenses	125.25
	6..	1098 H. F. Getchell & Sons ...	Lumber and timber.....	71.62
	6..	1099 Brooks, Wilson & Stein	Iron work for derricks.....	425.00
	6..	1100 Bolton Bros	Iron, steel and hardware ...	176.41
	6..	1101 Hiram Robinson.....	Hose coupling and water pipe fixtures	17.50
	6..	1102 Carroll Co Sandstone Co	Dimension stone on contract.....	1,865.08
	6..	1103 Des Moines Coal Co.....	Fuel and Cement.....	208.00
	8..	1104 James N. Close.....	Brick on contract.....	45.58
	10..	1105 C., R. I. & P. Railroad...	Freight on stone.....	2,409.75
	10..	1106 St Geneveve S. S. Co...	Dimension stone on contract	3,134.28
	17..	1107 C. J. Hammer.....	Freight and drayage on oil & machin'y	22.05
	17..	1108 J. C. Canon & Co	Three bbls machine oil.....	82.08
	18..	1109 John G. Foote.....	Per diem and expenses, supt. of finance	28.50
	20..	1110 Board of Commission'rs	Per diem and expenses.....	129.50
	21..	1111 Gilbert, Hubbard & Co...	Iron and steel wire rope.....	516.31
	27..	1112 C. C. Winchell & Co.....	Part payment on engine.....	1,242.65
June	1..	1113 C., R. I. & P. Railroad ...	Freight bills	4,427.77
	1..	1114 John G. Foote.....	Per diem and expenses, supt. of finance	24.10
	1..	1115 Munson & Turner	Stone.....	304.14
	1..	1116 Des Moines Water Co....	Water for May.....	18.15
	1..	1117 A. Robertson	Bolts, sockets, etc.....	97.35
	1..	1118 S. A. Robertson	Lime.....	1.07
	1..	1119 H. Robinson.....	Hose, nipples and valves.....	9.30
	1..	1120 Gilbert, Hubbard & Co...	Cotton waste.....	9.00
	1..	1121 Ed Wright.....	Salary as secretary and expenses.....	127.00
	1..	1122 A. H. Piquenard	Salary as architect.....	300.00
	1..	1123 R. S. Finkbine	Salary as overseer.....	237.00
	2..	1124 Carroll Co. S. S. Co.....	Stone on contract... ..	2,645.07
	2..	1125 C., R. I. & P. Railroad...	Freight on stone.....	50.00
	3..	1127 Des Moines Coal Co.....	Cement and fuel.....	498.70
	3..	1127 Bolton Bros.....	Iron and hardware.....	114.03
	3..	1128 C. H. Ward	Paints and oil	45.20
	3..	1129 John G. Foote.....	Pay roll.....	8,716.62
June	4..	1130 St. Genevieve S. S. & G.		
		Company.....	Stone on contract	4,465.45
	4..	1131 H. F. Getchell and Sons	Lumber and timber.....	197.90
	14..	1132 St. Genevieve S. S. & G.		
		Company	Dimension stone on contract.....	1,544.12
	25..	1133 A. H. Piquenard.....	Salary as architect	300.00
	28..	1134 J. C. Taylor.....	Brick on contract.....	277.10
	29..	1135 Carroll county sand-		
		stone Company.....	Dimension stone on contract.....	1,793.18
	29..	1136 St. Genevieve S. S. & G.		
		Company	Dimension stone on contract.	1,778.98
	29..	1137 John G. Foote	Per diem and exp. supt. of finance	48.05
	29..	1138 R. S. Finkbine.....	Salary as overseer	250.00
	29..	1139 Ed Wright.....	Salary as secretary and expenses.....	126.50
	29..	1140 E. Walker.....	Lemont stone for corridor.....	608.50
	29..	1141 J. D. Seeberger.....	Iron and rope.....	38.30
	29..	1142 Gilbert, Hubbard & Co...	Iron and steel rope.....	254.32
	29..	1143 W. C. Street.....	Drain pipe.....	6.00
	29..	1144 C. J. Hammer.....	Drayage and teaming	6.25
	29..	1145 Hiram Robinson.....	Pipe, nipples, elbows and fitting.....	9.40
	29..	1146 Bolton Bro's.....	Iron, hardware, nails and tools.....	92.56
	29..	1147 H. F. Getchell and Sons	Lumber and timber	303.31
	29..	1148 C., R. I. and P. R. R	Freight bills.....	3,562.35
	29..	1149 John G. Foote.. ..	Pay roll.....	12,425.95
	29..	1150 Redhead & Wellslager...	Drawing and tracing paper.....	21.51
	29..	1151 Alex Robertson	Bolts, sockets, lewis, and clevises.....	72.44
	29..	1152 J. K. & W. H. Gilcrest....	Ash lumber	11.90
July	2..	1153 C., R. I. and P. R. R.....	Freight bills	686.75

EXHIBIT "C."—CONTINUED.

Date of Voucher.	Number of Voucher.	IN WHOSE FAVOR.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1875.				
July	2. 1154	Des Moines Water Co....	Water for June	\$ 20.85
	2. 1155	Brooks, Wilson & Stein.	Derrick-irons and tools.....	314.10
	2. 1156	S. A. Robertson	Lime.....	30.60
	7. 1157	J. S. Clarkson, P. M.	Stamps, envelopes and postage.....	44.87
	7. 1158	C. C. Winchell and Co....	Final payment on engine	402.80
	29. 1159	A. H. Piquenard.....	Salary as architect, July.....	300 0)
	29. 1160	R. S. Finkbine.....	Salary as overseer	250.00
	31. 1161	Gilbert, Hubbard & Co....	Blocks, sheaves and rope.....	107.85
	31. 1162	S. D. Kimbark.....	Railroad spikes.....	10.75
	31. 1163	National File Company.	Files	6.28
	31. 1164	Carter, Hussey & Curl...	Blanks, and blank books ...	4.70
	31. 1165	Ed Wright.....	Salary as secretary and expenses.....	128.00
	31. 1166	E. Walker.....	Lemont stone for corridors.....	882.78
	31. 1167	National File Company.	Files	7.75
Aug.	3. 1168	Des Moines Coal Co.	Cement and coal.....	1,786.80
	3. 1169	C., R. I. and P. R. R.....	Freight bills for July	2,129.10
	3. 1170	S. A. Robertson	Lime.....	48.49
	3. 1171	Hiram Robinson	Hose, pipe and couplings....	7.07
	3. 1172	Alex. Robertson.....	Lewis and books.....	81.00
	3. 1173	C. H. Ward	Paints and oil	21.80
	3. 1174	Brooks, Wilson & Stein.	Machine and shop work.....	158.80
	3. 1175	J. K. & W. H. Gilcrest...	Lumber and dressing.....	26.55
	4. 1176	Des Moines Water Co....	Water in July.....	23.87
	4. 1177	H. F. Getchell and Sons	Lumber and timber.....	267.41
	4. 1178	John G. Foote.....	Per diem and expenses sup't finance ...	64.90
	4. 1179	Bolton Bros.....	Tools, iron, nails and hardware.....	88.16
	4. 1180	St Genevieve S.S. & G. Co	Stone on contract	1,364.09
	4. 1181	J. D. Seeberger	Chain and rope.	54.32
	5. 1182	Carroll Co. S. S. Co.....	Stone on contract.....	1,209.28
	6. 1183	John G. Foote.....	Pay roll for July.....	17,252.54
	7. 1184	J. C. Taylor	Brick on J. N. Close contract.....	1,253.09
	7. 1185	S. A. Robertson	Brick on J. N. Close contract	280.89
	20. 1186	C., R. I. & P. R. R.....	Freight bills.....	1,991.50
	20. 1187	A. H. Piquenard.....	Models for caps furnished	103.85
	20. 1188	Board of Commissioners	Per diem and expenses.....	217.40
	31. 1189	J. C. Taylor	Plank for roadway.....	131.80
	31. 1190	Ed Wright.....	Salary as secretary.....	200.00
	31. 1191	R. S. Finkbine.....	Salary as overseer.....	230.00
	31. 1192	A. H. Piquenard.....	Salary as architect	300.00
	31. 1193	John G. Foote	Per diem and expenses as sup't finance	77.50
	31. 1194	Des Moines Water Co....	Water for August	82.37
	31. 1195	H. F. Getchell & Sons....	Lumber and timber.....	145.63
	31. 1196	J. D. Seeberger	Rubber packing	12.00
	31. 1197	Bolton Bros.....	Nails, iron and hardware	43.05
	31. 1198	Watson Coal Company..	Coal in August	67.98
Sept.	1. 1199	S. A. Robertson	Brick and Lime	858.18
	2. 1200	Hiram Robinson	Water pipe, hose and valves.....	52.66
	2. 1201	St. Genevieve S.S. & G. Co	Stone on contract.....	3,086.70
	2. 1202	Des Moines Coal Co.....	Cement in August	1,447.85
	4. 1203	Carroll Co. S. S. Co	Stone on contract.....	2,912.79
	4. 1204	C., R. I. and P. R. R.	Freight bills.....	2,108.00
	4. 1205	Brooks, Wilson & Stein.	Castings and shop work.....	9.55
	4. 1206	J. C. Taylor	Brick on J. N. Close contract	2,850.48
	4. 1207	John G. Foote	Pay roll	18,632.78
	16. 1208	St. Genevieve S. S. Co....	Stone on contract.....	935.64
	16. 1209	S. A. Robertson	Brick on contract	274.00
	22. 1210	Ed Wright	Partial pay roll in September.....	1,807.42
	28. 1211	John G. Foote.....	Pay roll in September.....	9,581.57
	28. 1212	Brooks, Wilson & Stein	Shop work and castings.....	97.98
	28. 1213	National File Co	Files	23.89
	28. 1214	John G. Foote.....	Per diem and expenses sup't finance...	57.90
	28. 1215	Francis Geneser.....	Brick estimate 112.....	270.00
	28. 1216	S. A. Robertson	Brick estimate 113 and lime	519.10
	28. 1217	Ed Wright.....	Salary as secretary and expenditures..	155.50
	28. 1218	A. H. Piquenard.	Salary as architect.....	300.00
	28. 1219	H. F. Getchell and Sons	Lumber and timber.....	81.85

EXHIBIT "E."—CONTINUED.

Date of Voucher.	Number of Voucher.	IN WHOSE FAVOR	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1872.				
Sept.	20.	12	Railroad iron and spikes	95.00
	21.	12	Freight paid, and drayage	1.50
	22.	12	Salary as overseer to September	250.00
	23.	12	Iron, nails and hardware	95.00
	24.	12	and Min-	
	25.	12	Coal for engines	65.00
Oct.	1.	12	Water Co. Water furnished in September	21.21
	2.	12	Coal Co. Cement and Blossburg coal	1,724.30
	3.	12	Railroad Freight bills	2,185.94
	4.	12	Stone on contract	612.00
	5.	12	Brick on contract	191.02
	6.	12	Brick on contract	1,417.77
	7.	12	Advertising brick wanted	5.00
	8.	12	and Co Advertising brick wanted	5.00
	9.	12	Commissioners Per diem and expenses	105.00
	10.	12	Stone, est. No. 117.	7,422.25
	11.	12	Brick, est. No. 118.	600.00
Nov.	12.	12	Salary as secretary and expenses	100.00
	13.	12	Advertising brick wanted	13.00
	14.	12	Salary as architect	200.00
	15.	12	Salary as overseer	200.00
	16.	12	Oak lumber	10.00
	17.	12	Coal furnished	114.00
	18.	12	Carrying mail and express one year	10.00
	19.	12	Valves, steam gauge and nipple	14.00
	20.	12	Lumber and timber	200.00
	21.	12	H. F. Gatchell and Sons Oils and brushes	20.15
	22.	12	Cement	1,000.00
	23.	12	Water furnished for October	25.00
	24.	12	Per diem and expenses as superintendent of finance	40.00
	25.	12	Brick, estimate No. 119	200.00
	26.	12	Brick, estimate No. 120, and lime	200.00
	27.	12	Iron, tools, nails, hardware, and wire	120.70
	28.	12	Freight bills on stone	2,351.25
	29.	12	Stone, estimate No. 121	1,241.24
	30.	12	Pay roll of workmen	12,422.00
	31.	12	Coatings and shop work	60.00
	32.	12	Brick on contract	651.15
	33.	12	Stone on contract	1,000.00
	34.	12	Water in November	17.00
	35.	12	Ice for office and shops for season	0.00
	36.	12	Drafting paper	7.00
	37.	12	Rental on right-of-way for railroad	200.00
	38.	12	Per diem and expenses as superintendent of finance	40.00
	39.	12	Salary as secretary for November	100.00
	40.	12	Salary as overseer	200.00
	41.	12	Salary as architect	200.00
	42.	12	Valves, couplings, pipe, etc	11.00
	43.	12	Iron, hardware and nails	15.01
	44.	12	Freight bills for November	2,772.75
	45.	12	Stone on contract	1,000.00
	46.	12	Stone on contract	60.00
	47.	12	Brick, final estimate	600.00
	48.	12	Brick on contract of J. N. Close	2,210.00
	49.	12	Brick on contract	270.00
	50.	12	Lumber and timber	101.00
	51.	12	Pay roll	7,570.00
	52.	12	Cement and coal	200.00

Total expenditures for 1872. Classified as shown in Exhibit "G." \$100,000.00

[EXHIBIT "F."]
GENERAL STATEMENT

Of Cash received in 1875, and to what Class credited.
CASH RECEIVED AS FOLLOWS.

ARTICLES SOLD.	TO WHOM CREDITED.	Amount
For spawls sold.....	Credited to Carroll county Sandstone.....	\$ 48.50
For spawls sold.....	Credited to Ste. Geneveve Sandstone....	39.20
For two derricks and spawls sold.....	Credited to Iowa City quarry.....	161.26
For pitch sold.....	Credited to brick masonry.....	63.18
For old castings sold.....	Credited to tools and machinery.....	2.50
For old ties.....	Credited to railroad	5.40
For sand.....	Credited to sand.	6.85
For tree tops.	Credited to expenses.....	4.00
For old lumber.....	Credited to lumber and timber.....	2.50
For brick bats.....	Credited to brick.....	11.00
	On hand	\$339.84

[EXHIBIT "G."]
CLASSIFIED STATEMENT

Of Expenditures in detail from January 1st to November 30th, 1875.

ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount
Plans.....	\$ 90.86
Excavation and drainage.....	8.00
Stone.....	4,456.06
Sand.....	662.66
Expenses.....	99.12
Salaries.....	9,671.20
Brick-masonry.....	—988 18
Concrete.....	297.88
Printing and advertising... ..	29.50
General labor	709.69
Patterns.....	321.15
Water.....	178.46
Quarry.....	2,664.81
Brick-masonry, basement.....	1,099.40
Limestone cutting.....	759.04
Cash.....	839.84
Limestone cutting.....	6,457.66
Railroad.....	1,520.50
Lumber and timber.....	2,054.18
Wrought iron-work	11.72
Carpenter work.....	1,589.29
Cement.....	7,491.60
Board of commissioners.....	888.80
Fuel.....	792.79
Machinery and tools.....	8,450.14
Nails and hardware.....	149.26
Water-pipe, meter.	88.58
Brick.....	13,568.81
Iron and steel.....	51.42
Cast iron work.....	.50
Lime.....	178.81
Carroll county sandstone.....	23,770.48
Ste. Geneveve standstone.....	41,511.20
Sandstone cutting.....	47,285.62
Rubbing sandstone.....	5,953.83
Accidents.....	.50
Extra handling stone.....	712.50
Brick-masonry, 1st story.....	18,445.60
Sandstone setting.....	8,462.58
	\$210,712.99
Brick-masonry material sold.....	63.18
Total expenditures for 1875.....	\$210,649.86

[EXHIBIT "H."
CLASSIFIED STATEMENT

Of the aggregate expenditures from the commencement of the work to November 30th, 1875.

ON WHAT ACCOUNT.		Amount.
Plans		4,023.71
Excavation and drainage.....		15,610.99
Stone		96,801.86
Cistern.....		1,512.12
Sand		4,063.04
Expenses and miscellaneous		1,642.35
Salaries		41,009.97
Repairs, foundation.....		52,353.78
Stone masonry		14,711.21
Brick masonry		7,789.80
Concrete ...		5,333.98
Printing and advertising.....		2,048.15
General labor		807.21
Patterns		690.52
Water		734.67
Rubble masonry.....		4,765.97
Iowa City quarry.....		66,871.30
Brick masonry, basement.....		17,100.87
Stone setting.....		6,149.57
Cash.....		880.34
Stone-cutting ..		88,576.64
Railroad.....		12,637.90
Lumber and timber.....		6,015.15
Wrought iron-work.....		13,310.16
Carpenter-work		5,947.16
Cement		27,378.31
Board of Commissioners.....		12,317.37
Fuel		2,281.63
Machinery and tools.....		18,807.33
Nails and hardware.....		643.91
Water-pipe and meter.....		787.44
Brick		50,446.61
Iron and steel.....		342.31
Cast iron-work		754.77
Lime		334.26
Carroll county stone.....		29,755.65
St. Genevieve stone.....		46,215.19
Sandstone cutting.....		55,166.02
Rubbing stone.....		6,025.08
Accidents		173.50
Extra handling stone.....		797.58
Brick-masonry, 1st story		18,445.60
Stone-setting, 1st story		8,462.58
Total expenditures to November 30th, 1875		\$750,000.00

[EXHIBIT "I."]

CONSOLIDATED CLASSIFIED STATEMENT

Of expenditures and appropriations to November 30th, 1875.

CLASSIFICATION OF ACCOUNTS..	Classified statement of the aggregate expenditures in detail from the commencement of the work to Dec. 31st, 1873.	Classified statement of expenditures in detail from January 1st to December 31st, 1874.	Classified statement of expenditures in detail from January 1st to November 30th, 1875.	Classified statement of the aggregate expenditures in detail from the commencement of the work to Nov. 30th, 1875.
Plans	\$ 3,943.11	\$ 49.74	\$ 30.56	\$ 4,023.71
Excavation and drainage	15,604.99	.....	6.00	15,610.99
Stone	89,428.72	2,919.08	4,456.06	96,801.86
Cistern	1,512.12	.....	.....	1,512.12
Sand	2,723.60	606.69	662.68	4,083.01
Expenses	1,875.11	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous expenses	62.13	105.99	99.12	1,642.85
Salaries.....	21,503.42	9,885.85	9,671.20	41,069.97
Repairs, foundation.....	52,353.76	.....	.....	52,353.76
Stone-masonry	14,711.21	.....	.....	14,711.21
Brick-masonry	7,835.23	17.70	—(63.13)	7,789.80
Concrete.....	4,349.68	646.30	297.38	5,333.36
Printing and advertising.....	1,864.40	154.25	29.50	2,048.15
General labor.....	50.59	46.93	709.69	807.21
Patterns	74.86	303.51	321.15	699.52
Water.....	475.03	85.18	178.46	738.67
Rubble-masonry.....	4,765.97	.....	.....	4,765.97
Iowa City quarry.....	24,080.77	40,125.72	2,664.81	66,871.30
Brick-masonry, basement.....	2,823.51	13,677.46	1,089.40	17,100.37
Stone-setting.....	863.35	4,528.38	759.04	6,149.37
Cash.....	.....	.....	339.34	339.34
Stone-cutting.....	51,267.88	30,851.10	6,457.66	88,576.64
Railroad	10,177.77	939.63	1,520.50	12,637.90
Lumber and timber.....	2,939.16	1,021.88	2,064.13	6,015.15
Wrought iron-work	488.08	12,810.36	11.72	13,310.16
Carpenter-work	2,938.86	1,419.01	1,589.29	5,947.16
Cement.....	13,617.62	6,264.09	7,491.60	27,373.31
Board of Commissioners.....	9,143.31	2,290.76	883.30	12,317.37
Fuel	957.28	511.56	792.79	2,261.63
Machinery and tools.....	9,352.63	1,001.56	8,450.14	18,807.33
Nails and hardware	458.32	76.33	109.26	643.91
Water pipe and meter	647.46	8.40	86.58	737.44
Brick	22,645.00	14,232.80	13,568.81	50,446.61
Iron and steel.....	252.86	38.03	51.42	342.31
Cast iron-work.....	.....	754.27	50	754.77
Lime.....	.....	156.55	178.31	334.86
Carroll county stone .....	.....	5,985.37	28,770.48	29,755.85
Ste. Genevieve stone.....	.....	4,703.99	41,511.20	46,215.19
Sandstone cutting.....	.....	7,880.40	47,285.62	55,166.02
Rubbing stone.....	.....	71.25	5,953.83	6,025.08
Accidents.....	.....	173.00	50	173.50
Extra handling stone.....	.....	85.06	712.50	797.56
Brick-masonry, 1st story .....	.....	.....	18,445.60	18,445.60
Stone-setting, 1st story .....	.....	.....	8,462.58	8,462.58
Total	\$ 874,825.88	\$ 164,524.26	\$ 210,712.99	\$ 750,000.00
Less brick-masonry materials sold .....	.....	.....	63.13	.....
.....	.....	.....	\$ 210,649.86	.....

APPROPRIATIONS.

Made by chapter 110, Laws of the Thirteenth General Assembly.....	\$150,000.00
Made by chapter 35, General Laws of the Thirteenth Gen'l. Assem'ly for 1872	100,000.00
Made by chapter 35, General Laws of the Fourteenth Gen'l. Assem'ly for 1873	125,000.00
Made by chapter 35, General Laws of the Fourteenth Gen'l. Assem'ly for 1874	125,000.00
Made by chapter 45, Local Laws of the Fifteenth General Assembly for 1874	75,000.00
Made by chapter 35, General Laws of the Fifteenth Gen'l Assembly for 1875	125,000.00
Made by chapter 48, Local Laws of the Fifteenth General Assembly for 1875	50,000.00
Total appropriations to December 31st, 1875.....	750,000.00
Aggregate expenditure classified as shown above to November 30th, 1875.....	\$750,000.00

[EXHIBIT "H."]

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT

Of the aggregate expenditures from the commencement of the work to November 30th, 1875.

ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
Plans	4,023.71
Excavation and drainage.....	15,610.99
Stone	96,801.86
Cistern.....	1,512.12
Sand	4,063.04
Expenses and miscellaneous.....	1,642.35
Salaries	41,009.97
Repairs, foundation.....	52,353.76
Stone masonry	14,711.21
Brick masonry	7,789.80
Concrete ..	5,333.96
Printing and advertising.....	2,043.15
General labor	807.21
Patterns	699.52
Water	732.67
Rubble masonry.....	4,765.97
Iowa City quarry.....	66,871.90
Brick masonry, basement.....	17,100.37
Stone setting.....	6,149.37
Cash.....	899.34
Stone-cutting ..	88,576.64
Railroad.....	12,637.90
Lumber and timber.....	6,015.15
Wrought iron-work.....	13,310.16
Carpenter-work	5,947.16
Cement	27,373.31
Board of Commissioners.....	12,317.37
Fuel	2,261.63
Machinery and tools.....	18,807.33
Nails and hardware.....	643.91
Water-pipe and meter.....	737.44
Brick	50,446.61
Iron and steel.....	842.31
Cast iron-work	754.77
Lime	334.86
Carroll county stone.....	29,755.85
St. Genevieve stone.....	46,215.19
Sandstone cutting.....	55,166.02
Rubbing stone.....	6,025.03
Accidents	173.50
Extra handling stone.....	797.56
Brick-masonry, 1st story	18,445.60
Stone-setting, 1st story	8,462.58
Total expenditures to November 30th, 1875.....	\$750,000.00

[EXHIBIT "I."]

CONSOLIDATED CLASSIFIED STATEMENT

Of expenditures and appropriations to November 30th, 1875.

CLASSIFICATION OF ACCOUNTS..	Classified statement of the aggregate expenditures in detail from the commencement of the work to Dec. 31st, 1873.	Classified statement of expenditures in detail from January 1st to December 31st, 1874.	Classified statement of expenditures in detail from January 1st to November 30th, 1875.	Classified statement of the aggregate expenditures in detail from the commencement of the work to Nov. 30th, 1875.
Plans	\$ 3,943.11	\$ 49.74	\$ 30.56	\$ 4,023.71
Excavation and drainage	15,604.99	.....	6.00	15,610.99
Stone	89,426.72	2,919.08	4,456.06	96,801.86
Cistern	1,512.12	.....	.....	1,512.12
Sand	2,723.60	696.69	662.66	4,083.04
Expenses	1,375.11	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous expenses	62.13	105.99	99.12	1,642.35
Salaries.....	21,503.42	9,895.85	9,671.20	41,069.97
Repairs, foundation.....	52,353.76	.....	.....	52,353.76
Stone-masonry	14,711.21	.....	.....	14,711.21
Brick-masonry	7,835.23	17.70	-(63.13)	7,789.80
Concrete.....	4,389.68	646.30	297.38	5,333.36
Printing and advertising.....	1,864.40	154.25	29.50	2,048.15
General labor.....	50.59	46.93	709.69	807.21
Patterns	74.86	303.51	321.15	699.52
Water.....	475.03	85.18	178.46	738.67
Rubble-masonry.....	4,765.97	.....	.....	4,765.97
Iowa City quarry.....	24,080.77	40,125.72	2,664.81	66,871.30
Brick-masonry, basement.....	2,323.51	13,677.46	1,099.40	17,100.37
Stone-setting.....	863.35	4,526.98	759.04	6,149.37
Cash.....	.....	.....	339.34	339.34
Stone-cutting.....	51,267.88	30,851.10	6,457.66	88,576.64
Railroad	10,177.77	939.63	1,520.50	12,637.90
Lumber and timber.....	2,939.16	1,021.86	2,064.13	6,015.15
Wrought iron-work	488.08	12,810.36	11.72	13,310.16
Carpenter-work	2,938.86	1,419.01	1,589.29	5,947.16
Cement.....	13,617.62	6,264.09	7,491.60	27,373.31
Board of Commissioners.....	9,143.31	2,290.76	883.30	12,317.37
Fuel	957.28	511.58	792.79	2,261.63
Machinery and tools.....	9,352.63	1,001.56	8,450.14	18,807.33
Nails and hardware	458.32	76.33	109.26	643.91
Water pipe and meter	647.46	3.40	86.58	737.44
Brick	22,645.00	14,282.80	13,568.81	50,446.61
Iron and steel.....	252.86	88.03	51.42	342.31
Cast iron-work.....	.....	754.27	50	754.77
Lime.....	.....	156.55	178.31	334.86
Carroll county stone .....	.....	5,985.37	23,770.48	29,755.85
Ste. Geneveive stone.....	.....	4,703.99	41,511.20	46,215.19
Sandstone cutting.....	.....	7,880.40	47,285.62	55,166.02
Rubbing stone.....	.....	71.25	5,953.83	6,025.08
Accidents.....	.....	173.00	50	173.50
Extra handling stone.....	.....	85.06	712.50	797.56
Brick-masonry, 1st story .....	.....	.....	18,445.60	18,445.60
Stone-setting, 1st story .....	.....	.....	8,462.58	8,462.58
Total	\$ 371,825.88	\$ 164,524.26	\$ 210,712.99	\$ 750,000.00
Less brick-masonry materials sold .....	.....	.....	63.13	.....
.....	.....	.....	\$ 210,649.86	.....

APPROPRIATIONS.

Made by chapter 110, Laws of the Thirteenth General Assembly.....	\$150,000.00
Made by chapter 35, General Laws of the Thirteenth Gen'l. Assem'ly for 1872	100,000.00
Made by chapter 35, General Laws of the Fourteenth Gen'l. Assem'ly for 1873	125,000.00
Made by chapter 35, General Laws of the Fourteenth Gen'l. Assem'ly for 1874	125,000.00
Made by chapter 43, Local Laws of the Fifteenth General Assembly for 1874	75,000.00
Made by chapter 35, General Laws of the Fifteenth Gen'l Assembly for 1875	125,000.00
Made by chapter 48, Local Laws of the Fifteenth General Assembly for 1875	50,000.00
Total appripriations to December 31st, 1875.....	750,000.00
Aggregate expenditure classified as shown above to November 30th, 1875.....	\$750,000.00

NUMBER SIX

REPORT OF THE ARCHITECT.

To the Honorable Board of New Capitol Commissioners, Des Moines, Iowa :

GENTLEMEN :—Please find herewith the report of your architect on the progress of the work on the new capitol for the last two years, and on the quality of labor and materials used, with such suggestions for the further prosecution of the said work as he believes to be advisable.

You will find in the report of the overseer of construction, Mr. R. S. Finkbine, a detail of the quantity and value of all the work performed and material bought, which I will not repeat. You will find, by a comparison of the cost of such work, done as we do it in the capitol, with the cost of the same quality of work done in other public buildings, either contracted or done by day labor, under the general government system, sufficient ground to be satisfied that we have taken the best system as regards cost as well as the quality of the work.

We have laid all our brickwork in cement mortar at a greater cost than lime mortar, but the plainest examination shows the superiority of such work. This mortar is in itself stronger than the bricks, and with care taken to have all joints, either vertical or horizontal, well and carefully filled with said mortar, the whole work is nearly as if made of one block. There was a necessity for the use of cement mortar instead of lime on account of its quick setting qualities which prevents any settlement in the brick backing to the interior walls, as by the construction of heavy stone masonry with bond courses at proper places, we could not allow the use of such a material as lime mortar, requiring months before setting, as it would endanger the safety of the bond stone, which would have to carry the upper weight without proper support underneath; the settling of the brick masonry lowering the rear support, when the face stone remain the same.

We have saved quite a large amount of iron in the floor already put in place, as the basement being principally used for store room, no objection could be made to iron columns, supporting the principal girders, and thus diminishing their weight. We could not, with the proper distribution of the rooms of the next story, do the same without destroying their convenience and general appearance so that the iron

floors of the upper stories will cost more than the floor already laid, but less, however, than the first estimate for the same.

The brickwork of the dome piers is subdivided at convenient heights by bond stone, spreading the weight over the whole pier, where the construction makes it uneven.

We have as much as possible done the work so as to distribute the weights equally on the foundations, and to prevent the unequal settlement of the different parts, so unhappily frequent in large buildings.

Since my last biennial report, the basement story has been completed at a cost of :

For stone, cutting and setting.....	\$144,215.60
For brick and laying.....	50,703.27
For iron floor.....	15,015.38
For concreting.....	869.03
Total.....	<hr/> \$210,803.38

The main story is completed except a part of the north side for which all stone, but about 3,000 feet is on the ground and mostly cut; we have also more than 3,000 feet of stone for the next story on the ground.

The stone work in the west and east corridors is made of the Magnesian lime stone, of Lemont, Illinois, as it will have in many places heavy weights to carry when the dome will be constructed, and that stone is of a crushing strength nearly double to that of the Ste. Genevieve sandstone. This stone costs us some what more, for stone and cutting, than the sandstone of the exterior, but is worth the whole cost by its special qualities of resistance to compression.

When your board found the impossibility of obtaining from the quarries of Messrs. Munson & Turner, stone in sufficient quantity, of the dimensions and quality required for the building, you decided to advertise anew for stone for the superstructure, and after visiting with your architect the different quarries represented in the proposals offered, your board have contracted all the stone required for the outside facing of the building with two different parties, one furnishing the light buff colored Ste. Genevieve sandstone, for the plain work of the building, at the price of one dollar and thirteen cents a cubic foot, and the other furnishing the light blue Carroll county sandstone, for the trimmings and moulded part at the price of ninety-five cents per cubic foot. Both of these prices are low considering the heavy freight necessary to bring stone from such a distance, and considerably cheaper than the lowest bid of acceptable stone given the preceding year, if we except Munson & Turner's proposal.

The Ste. Genevieve sandstone is a close, fine grained stone, the cement binding the sand being nearly pure silica; it is very strong for a sandstone, a little hard to cut, in fact I consider it the strongest and most durable sandstone I have ever seen used, and it is of a very uniform and pleasing color.

The Carroll county, Missouri, sandstone is also a very fine grained stone, the cement binding the sand being a carbonate of lime, it is not so strong as the St. Genevieve, but it is much easier to cut and in using it for mouldings, carving and other ornamental work, we have saved a large percentage in the cutting.

The stone of both these quarries have been proven by long actual experience to stand very well all the influences of the weather, the Carroll county stone being second only to the Ste. Genevieve stone.

The effect of the contrast between stone of different color in the building, in the manner we are doing it, is, I believe very pleasing in appearance and increases considerably the general effect of the design. You can judge of the truth of this remark by the work already set; the upper part will certainly appear better yet than the lower story.

It has also been a fortunate resolution to have the stone taken from two different quarries, on account of unforeseen high water, damage to railroads, etc., so that some times one or the other of these quarries have been, without any fault or neglect of the contractors, unable to furnish the stone at such time as was required for the stone-cutters, and it would often have delayed considerably our work if the stone had been taken from one quarry alone, or had both quarries been near one another so that the same causes of delay would have occurred at the same time.

In speaking of stone, permit me to call your earnest attention to the fact that in the estimate made to conform to the requirement of the law limiting the cost of the building to the sum of one and a half million of dollars, the corinthian caps over the stone columns had to be made of cast iron and the cornice of galvanized iron, all painted in imitation of stone. At the same time that such work may be advisable in ordinary buildings, made to bear a certain interest to their owners, and destined in the near future by the natural increase of value of the ground, to be replaced by other and better buildings, I may be permitted to say that for a building built to last centuries, it is a bad and at the end costly experiment. Besides the sham they represent, which ought not to exist in the construction of a public building, especially the most important and costly built by the great state of Iowa, and destined to represent to future generations the degree of culture, intelligence, wealth, and public spirit of our times, these materials are destined to decay and will require in a certain time to be removed and replaced. As they belong to the constructive part of the building, it will be next to impossible to replace them by stone, so that it will force the same error to be continued by every generation.

The iron, cast or galvanised, will, if not carefully painted and repainted every few years, certainly rust and the rust will run on the stone underneath and discolor it in such a way that it may be impossible to repair it. It will require special care not only to have said painting done in time, but also great care to have it well done, as a small part left exposed would be sufficient to discolor a large surface. Besides in regard to a public building where a special law has to be passed to make an appropriation for such repairs, the time intervening between the meeting of two legislative assemblies may be sufficient to spoil a large amount of cut stone work. Members of your Board may remember that twenty years ago much iron for sills and caps for doors and windows was used in private buildings, and though cheaper than stone, because of these reasons the practice has been totally abandoned in our time.

The cost of such Corinthian caps and cornice, if made of stone, will be \$85,000, including stone, cutting and setting, and I believe no money

can be better applied to make the building substantial in fact as well as in appearance.

I call more especially your attention at this time, on account of the necessity of having the change, if made at all, ordered by the legislature meeting this winter, as it will be too late at the meeting of the following legislative assembly two years hence.

It would be advisable, and even necessary for the good of the building, to have the same placed under roof in the next two years. It seems unnecessary to give many reasons for the same. The best of work needs protection from the weather, and ought not to be left many years exposed to the action of the winter. It is a matter of economy in construction, in the payment of annual salaries, as also in the cheapness of work done in large quantities; and I consider that the legislature will see the necessity of the use of the new capitol instead of the old building, and will from this cause alone find sufficient reason to push the work with all possible dispatch.

Before giving the cost of placing the building under roof, I will also call your attention to the necessity of having all the hard wood lumber for the inside finish on the grounds and drying. I know that none of it will be required for use for two years, and the most of it for three years, but it is next to impossible to find in the market the quantity of dry lumber required, and its value is double that of green lumber, hence it is necessary, both on account of economy and certainty to have it when required, to buy it a long time in advance. We bought most of the hard wood lumber for the state house of Illinois, three years in advance, and we found by actual experience, that no money could have been more judiciously expended by reason of economy and of the good work performed.

The iron work for the roof has to be ordered a long time before wanted, as it is quite complicated and slow in execution, as are many other items which require much labor, hence the necessity of having provision made for the same a long time in advance, so that no unnecessary delay can occur in the completion of the work, which in certain cases may force us to discharge our hands, and replace them afterwards to the great detriment of the work and to an increased cost in its execution.

I propose, with your approbation, to have the roof covered with sheet zinc, such as I used for the Illinois state-house roof. I consider this roofing material as good as copper, (many in Europe consider it equal to bronze), and its cost is only half. It requires no painting, as it practically paints itself by its oxidation, which protects the zinc underneath and which cannot be taken off except by acids. The only difficulty is to prevent the effect of expansion and contraction which is greater than in any other metal, but which has been well overcome in Illinois where it was done under my direction. In a few years, when the workmen of this country shall have learned how to use it, I have no doubt that it will be the roofing material of all good buildings. It has to be used quite heavy, no less than one pound and a quarter per foot for ordinary buildings, and one and a half pounds, or more, is advisable for public buildings.

It is used on the continent of Europe for all kinds of buildings, public or private, with perfect success, and I have used it in different small

buildings in this country and on the state house of Illinois, and it has proved just as good and lasting as in Europe, and more durable in the last named building, than any other roof, as in the construction of the dome there has not been any working day without from four to five men all the time on said roof, and for months before, it was often used as a common passage for all the workmen, and for carrying material, without any perceptible effect. I can say, also, that it is the best looking roof of all, as may be seen in the state house of Illinois, where all the sheets are twelve feet long and two feet wide.

I estimate the value of the work necessary to place the building under roof at \$600,000.00, divided as follows:

Stone for inside and outside.....	\$158,500.00
Cutting of same, except cornice and caps.....	89,500.00
Cutting of cornice and caps.....	45,500.00
Setting of stone.....	31,550.00
Brick work.....	71,500.00
Iron columns and plates—cast.....	4,700.00
Wrought iron of second story and gallery.....	43,300.00
Wrought iron framing of roof and ceiling.....	41,000.00
Roofing and sheeting.....	31,700.00
Hard wood lumber.....	16,000.00
Carpenter's work.....	3,500.00
Rough lumber.....	4,000.00
Patterns for stone carving and iron casting.....	1,500.00
General labor.....	1,500.00
Fuel.....	1,800.00
Salaries, railroad track, stationery, and miscellaneous expense....	26,000.00
Contingencies and materials to be prepared for the following year's work.....	28,150.00
	<hr/>
	\$600,000.00

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. H. PIQUENARD,
Architect Iowa State Capitol.

DES MOINES, IOWA, December 16, 1875.

[No. 23.]

FIRST REPORT

OF THE

STATE FISH COMMISSIONERS

OF IOWA,

FOR THE YEARS 1874 AND 1875.

DES MOINES:
R. P. CLARKSON, STATE PRINTER.
1876.

REPORT.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY HON. C. C. CARPENTER, *Governor of Iowa* :

The Commissioners appointed by you under the authority of an act providing for a Board of Commissioners and defining their duties, approved March 19th, 1874, beg leave to present the following report :

At the last session of the legislature an Act was passed, creating the present Board of Commissioners, and another one appropriating three thousand dollars to advance the interests of fish culture in the State of Iowa. With this authority the Commissioners set to work to restore what had been lost and to enrich the waters of Iowa with new species of fish.

It has been proven that fish will acclimate themselves to the waters in which they are placed and in time form an almost entirely new species. In this way it is believed the so-called "Land Locked Salmon" were brought into existence.

The subject of Fish culture is comparatively new in the United States, but as population increases, and the demand for food increases, public necessity will call forth that interest which the subject demands.

The following, from an address upon the subject by Prof. Agassiz is so well put, and from so high an authority, that we cannot refrain from giving it.

"If any one thing characterizes civilized society over the less cultivated, the savage, it is what we term brain activity ; in stirring and pushing head work. Of course there follows a continuous strain upon our brains, as a community, and the brain must be fed. Feeding the brain is unavoidable, if you would have it perform its functions regularly. It needs a certain amount of phosphates ; what you put on your grass land, corn, and other crops, the common manuring phosphates pass into our food in another form, and by elaborate processes are digested, enter into our structure, and develop our brain. Permit me then to state what is no new fact—any chemist will tell it you that no article of food contains these phosphates which we need, in greater proportion than fish, and it is for this reason that they are especially recommended as a frequent article of diet.

“What we most need is plenty of fish, easily accessible, abundant in market, at cheap prices and used as daily food for all classes of our people. This truth has been so frequently asserted and demonstrated that I need not dwell upon it. For thirty years and more I have made this subject of much research and careful study, and am free to assert that no article of food more completely and readily repairs the losses and wastes of our cerebral organs than fish, and I need say nothing further introductory to that important branch of industry—pisciculture; the breeding and raising of fish for our tables.”

In olden countries and in ancient times, fish were artificially raised, at a profit to the proprietors and to the great benefit of the people.

It is known that the Chinese have continued to artificially propagate fish for a period longer than the Christian era, and that one-tenth of the people of that densely populated empire now derive their subsistence from food gathered from the waters.

In ancient Egypt the revenues arising from Lake Moeris amounted to \$500,000 annually; and at one time were given to the queen for pin money.

In ancient Rome, Lucullus had fish ponds at Tusculum, which were connected by canals with the sea, and fed by streams of fresh water. Sergius Orata introduced the culture of oysters in the Lucrine Lake. In Lake Tuscaro, Italy, oyster culture has been carried on since the Roman Period.

The profit of the town of Commacchio, Italy, from a single pond now amounts from \$12,000 to \$15,000 annually. The modern art of fish culture, however, dates its commencement from the labors of Prof. J. J. C. Coste, of the College of France, in 1849.

Since that date all the European governments have given the matter the fullest attention, and have not hesitated to grant, at all times, all the money that could be profitably used in increasing the supply of food fishes. It is interesting to note the enormous value now attached to fishing rights on some of the Scotch salmon streams since the artificial propagation of that fish has been pushed to its legitimate capacities.

In the State of New York, where the results of an enlightened policy regarding fish culture are apparent to every one who has examined the subject, the people are delighted with it. To give an idea of what has been accomplished there already, we copy extracts from the reports of the Commissioners.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE NEW YORK COMMISSIONERS, 1872.

"Fish are wonderfully productive; with care, the waters can be made to supply the wants of mankind to as great an extent as the land, but the same common sense must be used in one case as in the other. Many kinds of fish have from ten thousand to a hundred thousand eggs to each pound of their weight; this food supply would be vastly useful to man were it economized and turned to the best account, and not be allowed to run to waste, be interfered with, or rendered inoperative, and practically cut off as a source of food for the world. Private individuals are everywhere assisting in the work, and fish-ponds are becoming almost as common as wheat-fields. A fish culturist's association has been formed; thousands of persons are making a business of breeding fish, but the public will not gain what it should, unless the Legislature is willing to carry into effect such rules as experience proves to be necessary. Migratory fish must be allowed to reach their appropriate spawning beds, and must be protected from disturbance when spawning; they must not be over-pursued until their ranks are once more replenished, and their artificial propagation must be conducted at general expense in rivers or lakes that are not private property, and which no single individuals own or can protect. We point with pride to what has been done during the few years past, with the small sum at our disposal, and we rely with confidence on a greater measure of success in the future. We are willing, gratuitously, to continue our labors, and ask the Legislature to extend the term of the commission, and to pass the act establishing a weekly close-time for shad that is submitted with this report.

"Very Respectfully,

HORATIO SEYMOUR,
GEORGE C. COOPER,
ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT,
Commissioners.

SETH GREEN, *Superintendent.*"

**EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE NEW YORK FISH COMMISSIONERS,
FOR 1873.**

"The commissioners are confident that in a short time the people of the country will rely upon restocking our waters, and not upon game laws, to keep up a full supply of fish for our markets. It is the cheapest and easiest way, and avoids the enforcement of laws which, in many cases, are deemed harsh and arbitrary. It is better and less expensive and troublesome to restock our streams frequently with minute fish, just hatched, than it is to enforce game laws, and then get but small and uncertain returns. A few spirited persons in each neighborhood can, in this way, keep their streams well filled, so that they will be sources of amusement for anglers, and of profit to the busy fisherman. The call for young fish at the hatching house is increasing very fast, and the whole subject of fish raising is better understood than it was, and is growing in public favor. It is now seen that if the principles we apply to the kindred subject of agriculture are used in this branch of food production, we shall soon have abundant and valuable returns."

Hon. Spencer F. Baird, United States Commissioner of fish and fisheries, in his reports, says: A few years ago the commissioner of fisheries of Connecticut undertook the business of hatching out shad, and has been turning out young fish year by year in increasing numbers.

The benefit of this action has been satisfactorily exhibited. Immense schools of shad were met at sea, bound for the Connecticut river, and the number of fine marketable fish actually taken in its vicinity was so great that they became a drug in the market, scarcely worth more than five or ten cents each. This condition of things was not of course very satisfactory to the fishermen nor the marketmen, who preferred larger profits with less trouble, but the boon to the people and consumers generally cannot be overestimated.

Premising with these statements, and being cognizant of the fact that the people of Iowa, through their newspapers, have been awakened to the importance of the subject, we propose to speak in detail of what has been accomplished.

Since the last session of the legislature, the laws enacted previous to 1874, and the laws enacted by the legislature in question, have been carried out and enforced to the full extent, or so far as the commissioners could influence their operation and use their power. The consequence is that in many of the fish streams of the State there has been a marked increase of food-fishes, and a general disposition on the part of the people to support the law. Fishways have been constructed, as will be shown hereafter; and many citizens have been so much interested as to start fish-ponds of their own under the advice of the Commissioners.

With the small appropriation of three thousand dollars, a hatching-house, 20x40 feet, two stories high, has been erected near Anamosa, in Jones county, under the supervision of Mr. Shaw, one of the commissioners. With that three thousand dollars the hatching-house has been erected, an assistant hired and paid, all the expenses have been paid, and a great number of fish have been distributed; and this day the property owned by the State is worth the amount of the appropriation expended.

The last General Assembly enacted a law requiring all dams erected after the passage of the act to have constructed fish-ways under the supervision of the Commissioners. So far, the law has been complied with, and fish-ways have been constructed according to the plans provided by the Commissioners.

Section 2, chapter 50, requires the Commissioners to examine and

report in regard to the comparative cost and value of the various improved fish-ways. This we have been doing, as far as we have been able, with the limited means at our command, and the difficulty of obtaining reliable practical information. So great a variety of opinion prevails in regard to the merits of the various fish-ways, even among the best authorities, and the matter is of so vital importance to the fish interests of Iowa, that we have been unable fully to determine in regard to the adoption of any one of them, until we have more fully investigated the subject. A favorable opportunity for this purpose is looked for at the meetings of the "International Association for the Protection of Game and Fish," this coming winter. This organization numbers several hundred persons, among whom are the most eminent fish-culturists, scientific persons, commissioners, and other gentlemen interested in the propagation of game and fish. It has the approval and support of the Smithsonian and other leading institutions of this country and will bring to the discussion of the subject an experience gathered from every state in the union. The cost of fish-ways in Iowa varies with the different kinds, the height of fall, amount of water, character of dam, and other circumstances from fifty to one thousand dollars.

In close connection with this branch of the subject, is the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, at the December term, 1872:

<p>"The Holyoke Water-Power Company, Plaintiff in Error, vs. Theodore Lyman and Edward A. Brackett, Commissioners on Inland Fisheries, etc,</p>	}	<p>In error to the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.</p>
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

"Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion of the Court.

"Rivers, though not navigable even for boats or rafts, and even smaller streams of water, may be and often are regarded as public rights, subject to legislative control, as the means for creating power for operating mills and machinery, or as the source for furnishing a valuable supply of fish, suitable for food and sustenance.

"Such water-power is everywhere regarded as a public right, and fisheries of the kind, even in waters not navigable, are also so far public rights that the legislature of the state may ordain and establish regulations to prevent obstructions to the passage of the fish, and to promote the usual and uninterrupted enjoyment of the right by the riparian owners.

"Proprietors of the kind, if they own both banks of the water-course and the whole soil over which the water of the stream flows, may erect dams extending from bank to bank to create power to operate mills and machinery, subject to certain limitations and conditions, and may also claim the exclusive right of fishery within their territorial

limits, subject to such regulations as the legislature may, from time to time, ordain and establish.

“Persons owning the whole of the soil constituting the bed and banks of the stream are entitled to the whole use and profits of the water opposite their land, whether the water is used as power to operate mills and machinery or as a fishery, subject to the implied condition that they shall so use their own right as not to injure the concomitant right of another riparian owner, and to such regulations as the legislature of the state shall prescribe.

“Where such a proprietor owns the land on one side only of the stream, his right to the land and to the use of the water, whether used as power to operate mills and machinery or merely as a fishery, extends only to the middle thread of the stream, as at common law, and is subject to the same conditions and regulations as when the ownership includes the whole soil over which the water of the stream flows.

“Authority to erect dams across such streams for mill purposes results from the ownership of the bed and the banks of the stream, or the right to construct the same may be acquired by legislative grant, in cases where the legislature is of the opinion that the benefit to the public will be of sufficient importance to render it expedient for them to exercise the right of eminent domain and to authorize such an interference with private rights for that purpose.

“Lands belonging to individuals have often been condemned for such purposes, in the exercise of the right of eminent domain, in cases where, from the nature of the country, mill-sites sufficient in number could not otherwise be obtained, and that right is even more frequently exercised to enable mill-owners to flow the water back beyond their own limits in order to create sufficient power or head and fall to operate their mills.

“Concomitant with the authority to erect such dams for such purposes over the beds of water courses, as resulting from the title to the banks and bed of the stream, is also the exclusive right of fishery, which also has its source in the same ownership of the soil, and the better opinion is that it is not divested or extinguished by any legislative act condemning the land to the use of another for mill purposes, unless the words of the grant conferring the authority to construct the dam plainly indicate that such was the intention of the legislature.

“Water-rights of the kind, whether the streams are used for mill purposes or merely as fisheries, are justly entitled to public protection, as they are in many cases of great value to the community where they exist, but they are the source of many conflicting interests which the state legislatures as well as the courts have found it difficult to adjust, as appears from the countless efforts which have been made in that behalf without complete success.”

The state courts where the same questions have been presented decide in accordance with the opinion held by the supreme court. Indeed there can be no legal ground for dispute in the premises.

LIABILITY OF OWNERS OF DAMS TO BUILD FISHWAYS.

Every owner of a water-mill or dam holds it under the condition

that a sufficient passageway shall be allowed for the fish, and the limitation, being for the public benefit, is not extinguished by any neglect to compel compliance. *Stoughton vs. Baker*, 4 Mass. 522.

In the case of *Cottrill vs. Myrick*, 3 Fairfield 222, the court held that although for forty years no alewives had been known to surmount Damariscotta falls, if it were shown that they were ever accustomed to do so in a state of nature, the legislature might provide for the erection of a fish-way, and the owner of the premises could not recover damages. Whether it is competent for the legislature to provide for the removal of natural obstructions or for the erection of artificial facilities in the bed of a stream for the ascent of fish and the creation of a fishery where they could not otherwise pass, *quaere*; but streams in which alewives and certain other fish have been *accustomed to ascend*, are subject to the regulation of the legislature. No individual can *prescribe* against this right which is held to belong to the public.

Compare also *Bearce vs. Fossett*, 34 Maine 575.

The liability of mill-owners to construct fish-ways having been settled by decisions of the supreme court of the United States, and those of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, it would seem advisable that regulations should be made for putting them in that will bear equally upon all and give us a uniform system, rather than to leave the matter to the uncertain and vexatious action of the common law, which will be the result of neglected action in this direction, already in some cases have the commissioners had to counsel the people to wait until this was done, and we are quite certain that a neglect to adopt some general plan will be the signal for a contest on their part, to compel the putting of them in under the common law decisions that must result disastrously to the mill-owners. Outside of the cost of putting them in, the damage to mill property need be but slight if properly adjusted, as fish pass up and down but very seldom, except when there is more than an ordinary stage of water.

It is evident that unless a general law is enacted, requiring fish ways on *all* the dams, the labors of the Commission will be of no avail. We would therefore suggest and strongly urge, that a law be enacted by the General Assembly requiring *all* owners of mill-dams to construct fish ways and thus make the requirement bear equally on all.

It is evident that unless fish-ways are made at each dam, the law will work injustice to some. It is impossible to carry out the object of a general improvement without the co-operation of all. Unless this

provision be carried out we will lose the benefit to some extent of what has already been begun. The right of the legislature being established to compel owners to erect fish-ways, and the necessity having already been set forth, there will be, we apprehend, no serious opposition to the carrying out of this great industrial scheme calculated to enhance the value of property in Iowa and to benefit the people. There may be some captious objections made but they will emanate from those who have not thoroughly studied the subject. The height and kind of the dam, exposure to floods, volume of water, character of bottom and banks, location of mill and race, &c., have all to be taken into consideration in making plans of an efficient fish-way; so much so that it would be necessary to see them before making plans, as these expenses would bear unequally upon mill-owners, and, as it is to the interests of all that the best and most efficient work possible should be done, we recommend that plans be furnished at the public expense.

The commissioners held their first meeting at Des Moines on the 8th day of May, 1874, and organized by electing S. B. Evans president, B. F. Shaw secretary and superintendent, and C. A. Haines treasurer. The superintendent was authorized to build a state hatching-house and attend to the practical work of the commission. The rules of the New York commission were adopted for the distribution of fish. For the purpose of superintending the erection of fish-ways and the laws regulating fishing, the state was divided into districts and assigned as follows:—north of Iowa Division of Illinois Central Railroad, C. A. Haines; south of said road, and north of C., R. I. & P. Railway, B. F. Shaw; and south of the C., R. I. & P. Railway, S. B. Evans.

After the examination of a large number of places for the purpose of establishing a hatching-house, a spring about two miles from Anamosa, up the Wapsie river, on a twenty-acre lot belonging to Col. Wm. T. Shaw, was selected. Having no authority to purchase land, or to take a title for the property in behalf of the state, agreement was made with him by the terms of which we are to pay him three hundred and sixty dollars in the fall of 1876, or to take a twenty-years' lease at a rental of thirty dollars per annum for the term of twenty years, as the legislature may deem best. We would recommend that suitable arrangements be made for the purchase of the property. Upon this property a hatching-house 20 by 40 feet square, two stories high, was erected. An excavation $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in depth, the full size of the building, was first made, and a good substantial stone wall put in this depth for a foundation. The building, a substantial frame, is high enough to

allow an eleven-foot story below, and an eight and a half one above. The outside is sided with good quality of stock boards, planed and battened. The inside below is lined with ship-lapped siding, and the interstices filled with saw-dust. The upper story is finished off, lathed and plastered, to accommodate the keeper's family. The whole building is lined with tarred paper, has floors of good matched flooring, and is covered with a number one shingled roof, and everything finished in the same way.

The spring, which affords about 450 barrels per day, was dug out and walled up ten feet in diameter to the hight of 4½ feet, with an eight-inch brick and cement wall. The water is carried directly from the spring by a conduit into the distributing troughs inside the hatching-house, where are eighteen 16-foot hatching-troughs, zinc-lined reservoirs, and all the best and most approved appliances for hatching and distributing fish. Total cost of house and fixtures, \$1,300; 1,185,000 spawn are in the house at this time, just about exhausting the capacity; but this can be doubled with a very small expense, should it be thought best. Mr. G. F. Slocum has had charge of the house ever since it commenced running, and has most efficiently performed his duties. The total amount of spawn handled and fish distributed in the State, and spawn and fish on hand for distribution at the time of making this report, is as follows :

Shad in Des Moines river, June, 1874.....	100,000
Iowa varieties, distributed 1874.....	20,000
California salmon, 1874.....	300,000
Penobscot salmon, 1875.....	80,000
Brook trout, 1875.....	1,000
Shad in Des Moines river, June, 1875.....	90,000
Iowa varieties distributed, 1875.....	5,000
California salmon on hand.....	300,000
Lake trout on hand.....	835,000
White fish on hand.....	25,000
Lake trout eggs sent to Decorah.....	100,000
	<hr/>
	1,856,000
White fish lost by accident to reservoir.....	450,000
Trout lost by accident to reservoir.....	8,000
Land-locked salmon lost by disease.....	5,000
	<hr/>
	2,319,000

Of the value of this work we leave future results to speak, but, as the United States commissioners have done much to assist us, we wish to speak of the value of what has been done by them. They have furnished us, during the fourteen months past, 600,000 California, 80,000 Penobscot, and 5,000 land locked salmon spawn, at the price fixed by the Canadian government, at their hatching-house, for salmon eggs—\$40 per thousand, at which they have furnished several States. These 685,000 would amount to \$27,400, this, however, being an exorbitant price. An estimate of the cost of collecting salmon eggs along the Atlantic coast, during the past three years, would bring them above \$5 per 1,000, or \$3,425; add to this 190,000 shad, at the same rate, \$950; or a total of \$4,375. The lower figures would probably be below the commercial value of the fish and spawn.

It was found impossible to hire a superintendent whose abilities and knowledge of fish-culture would warrant us in putting him in charge of the work for less than \$1,000 per annum, a salary which for two years, added to the cost of the hatching-house, would be in excess of the appropriation and leave nothing to pay current expenses. Mr. Shaw finally, upon consultation, consented to take charge of the entire work, provided he could be paid five hundred dollars for his labors and services the first year, which was all that could conveniently be spared from the fund, and such additional amount for the last year as the legislature or commissioners should afterwards think just and proper. This plan was submitted to members of the executive council, and upon their approval was adopted.

It was the intention of the commissioners to confine their expenses within the appropriation, but a few errors in their calculations have overrun their estimates.

The express charges upon 300,000 California Salmon eggs, in 1874, was \$97. This season the charges upon 300,000 were about \$190. Mr. Shaw's expenses of trip for salmon trout eggs, was estimated at \$45; but delay on account of stormy weather, ran them up to \$100. These, and a few other under estimates, will leave a deficit in the running expenses of the institution of nearly \$300, up to the time of the meeting of the legislature.

Immediately after the organization of the board the secretary wrote to the proper officers of the different railroads stating that we would soon have large numbers of young fish to distribute without sufficient means to accomplish the work, and that in our opinion the distribution of them along their lines of road would enhance the value of

property, induce settlement, fishing, and excursions along their lines to so great an extent that they would lose nothing by assisting us with transportation over their roads. The response was universally favorable, and to this intelligent and liberal policy on the part of the roads, a large measure of our success is due. In all our traveling with young fish and spawn, we have univervally met with the kindest attentions from officers and employes, assistance in changing the water, help in handling, and accomodations in getting on and off trains at the most convenient places, and best of all a hearty "God speed" to encourage us in our work.

To continue the work already commenced efficiently; and to introduce such varieties from the East as would require to be transported in aquariums, such as eels, smelt, alewives, etc; to save from loss and plant in our inland streams and in the Mississippi and utilize the millions of young fish that are annually destroyed; and to place Iowa in pisciculture, as she is in many other things, in the front ranks, would require an appropriation of \$15,000, the same as given by Michigan, New York, and other states, and the commissioners ask an appropriation of not less than \$10,000.

The first sum named \$15,000, or \$7,509 per annum, if made for the next decade would be at a nominal rate of less than five mills per capita per annum, and less than five cents per capita for the whole ten years; a sum so insignificant, in comparison with the results that would follow the economical and judicious use of such an appropriation for this length of that time, that there should be no hesitancy in making it.

And here it is but proper for the commissioners to say that this is no experiment, that fish-culture is an assured fact, that those states which moved earliest in the matter are already enjoying its benefits, and that the day is not far distant when you will justly remember with pride that you inaugurated the movement in this state by calling the attention of the legislature to its importance in one of your messages to that body.

FISH CULTURE

Is so little understood by the masses of our people that it is deemed advisable to give a brief description of the methods of culture in this report. The following from the very able and exhaustive report of Hon. Geo. H. Jerome, secretary and superintendent of the Michigan Fish Commission, is so well written as to need no comments from us :

"This being the first of our Reports, I deem it not only proper, but important to describe and explain in a brief and general way, the art or science by which fish-producing results are secured, and shall speak of it rather as an art than a science.

"Fish-culture or fish production is an industrial art, requiring labor, and practice and skill to produce sought for results. It is as distinctively an art as is glass or iron manufacture, or fruit production, or stock breeding, or farming, requiring certain appliances and adaptations to the obtainment of ends, the same in the one case as in the other. Not, perhaps, one of the "liberal" or "fine" arts, yet the century may not close ere the adjectives "liberal" and "fine," shall not inaptly qualify our rising and cherished art. It has already progressed far enough to have become the subject of innumerable patents and copyrights,—confirmation strong that it is no weakling in aspiration and promise.

"Its claim is an augmented food-production and supply—by means of which a valuable article of food, almost indispensable to a proper bone and brain developement, may be doubled, trebled, quadrupled, quintupled. This is fish culture in theory. In scientific practice it involves a study of the waters to know at what point reformation may begin and to what just limit it may be carried,—a study of the fishes, to know their worth, spawning seasons, peculiar habits and necessities,—an investigation of the causes of their decrease or increase, as the case may be,—a complete knowledge of one and all of those essentials that antedate birth, development, and the reproduction of valuable animal life. Then follows the manual work,—the preparation of ponds, races, hatching-houses, supply troughs, hatching boxes, egg-trays, partition screens, egg-nippers, pans, dippers, brushes, feathers, *et cetera*. The master workman, whatever his trade or occupation, will see to it that his chest of tools is full and in order. Next comes the procurement of the breeding fish, male and female, to be obtained if possible without any bodily injury, healthy, vigorous parents always preferred. The fish obtained, the fish-culturist, guided by observation and experience, will quite readily detect in the gravid fish those signs that precede and denote the mature spawner. Carefully noticing the premonition indications, the porcelain pan or tin pan is brought to the place of operation, containing but very little, if any water, the viscid fluid that accompanies the flow of the ova affording sufficient moisture. Formerly water was used but it is now generally discarded, it being thought to have the effect of drowning the spermatozoa or life principle of the milt. The spawner is then caught, gently seized and held (if small, one person is sufficient, but if very large two or more persons are required) in an oblique perpendicular position, the vent being directly over the pan. If ripe which means a mature condition of the ova, the eggs will often flow into the vessel by the mere force of gravity or muscular contraction, without any hand pressure or manipulation whatever; but if not so yielding up her spawn, a slight pressure with the thumb and fingers along the abdomen will cause the ova to be extruded. This process, once or twice repeated, in a majority of cases, will secure the entire yield. The fish is now returned to the water in almost as good condition as when taken from it, for the whole process has not occupied more than from twenty to forty seconds.

"The male fish—or milter, as he is termed by pisciculturists—is now taken from the tub or trough near at hand, held in a similar position, and the manipulator, by a gentle pressure along the lower portion of the abdomen, will discover, providing the fish is ripe, an extrusion into the vessel containing the ova of a few drops of a creamy, whitish substance, termed milt, spermatozoa, or fertilizing fluid. The fish is returned to the water, no pain or injury having resulted. A very little water is poured into the pan or porcelain vessel, and the contents gently stirred with a feather, or tremulously shaken in a manner to give the ova a rotary motion, and very soon all or nearly all the eggs will have become impregnated, vitalized. The pan is now allowed to stand a few minutes. The eggs meanwhile are undergoing great changes. Prior to the introduction of the milt, or zoosperms, the eggs were in a manner agglutinated and in a flaccid condition. Now they have become enlarged, are more translucent; each egg, no longer coherent, is an individuality, and by one of those mysterious processes, by which Nature works, are become hard to the touch, so that they will roll about like shot on a smooth surface. Here now we have the vivified germ, the embryo fish. In this state they are taken, cleansed in one or two waters, and carefully placed upon a bed of gravel or upon wire cloth trays, and with a feather evenly distributed over the surface, the object of such spreading being to allow the clear, living water to come continually in contact with all the eggs, well oxygenized water being as essential to a normal, healthy development of the embryo as it is material to the life and growth of the fish in its subsequent stages. Now, with pure and perpetually running water, filtered if necessary by one or more flannel screens, with clean tools, clean surroundings and with clean hands, we enter upon the work of incubation, labor lasting five, ten, twenty, forty, eighty, one hundred and twenty days or even longer, depending upon species and upon quality and temperature of water. Dead eggs, easily distinguished, whenever discovered, are to be at once removed, as they produce a byssus that sends out its clammy, fibrous arms, like Hugo's devil-fish, to destroy every living egg within their reach, and all sediment and substances of every sort foreign to the before-named conditions of their health and growth are to be sedulously guarded against. The eyes first appear, then a faint embryonic structure, and soon after a dim outline of the "coming" fish may be seen, growing more and more visible each day, until some morning you see the wreck of a habitation floating down the current, and a tiny creation, most unmistakably alive, settled down amid the interstices of the gravelly bed, or meshes of the wire tray, a third or a half or perhaps three-fourths of an inch in length. About the most perceivable thing of this new birth is a bag or sac attached to the belly of the fish. This sac with the *salmo quinnat* is of a rich pinkish color, resembling one or two drops of blood encased in a semi-transparent membranous bag. At birth it is larger than the fish itself, rendering all movements of the new comer exceedingly awkward and clumsy. This is the umbilical vesicle, or yolk sac,—Nature's storehouse for the supply and sustenance of the fish during its tender infancy. Until this sac is absorbed the fish will eat nothing—seems to desire nothing but to be "let alone," content with the pabulum stored in its little knapsack, from which it daily, hourly draws that nourish-

ment, the provision and pottage of birthright. Day by day the sac becomes smaller, till it can scarcely be perceived with the naked eye.

Then the fish begins to move about as if in quest of something to satisfy its hunger. This yolk sac with the salmon and trout and some other species lasts from thirty to forty days; with other varieties not so long. During the existence of the umbilical vesicle the fish are known as alevins, afterwards, up to certain periods of growth, minnows or fry. The sac being absorbed, the fry should be fed two or three times a day,—or oftener in limited quantities will do no hurt. Various kinds of food are given. Bonny clabber, the yolk of an egg boiled, calf's or beef's heart boiled hard and grated, liver of any kind except hog's liver, chopped or grated so fine as to become of the consistence of thick blood, mixed with a little sweet cream, is the practice at our State Fishery. Now, under proper care and feeding, the fish will come on rapidly, so that in a few days or weeks they are in a condition suitable to be removed from their hatching troughs and planted in those lakes and rivers, there to grow and to bear testimony that fish culture is neither a myth nor a phantasm, but an ocular, tangible and gustable reality.

“Such, in general outline, is practical fish culture. The limits of this report will not, of course, permit a statement of all the methods and processes of the art that obtain in the treatment of different species, differing as they do in different countries, and even with different establishments of our own county. They are, however, mainly differences of detail, and not of principle or essence. Nor can I enter upon a description, nor even an enumeration of the inventions, contrivances and appliances made and in use to secure what are thought to be more certain and better results, many of which have been and are used to great advantage, and to them fish culture is indebted largely for its advanced position among the arts and sciences.

“From the foregoing observations respecting fish culture will follow, not inappropriately, a statement of the labor and work performed. And from such statement it will be seen that much of the labor of the Commission has been devoted to the introduction of foreign varieties, such introduction being regarded both practicable and desirable. And in this view the older fish States and the United States Fishery Commission have not only concurred, but in furtherance of such object have lent a hearty aid and co-operation.”

CALIFORNIA SALMON.—(*Salmo quinnat.*)

This fish, which is a native of the west coast of North America, is being very largely introduced, through the efforts of the United States commission, into the waters of the Eastern, Southern, and Mississippi river States. Millions of their eggs are annually furnished the commissioners of the various states, and it is a generally received opinion among the fish-culturists, and those who have given the matter attention, that their habits peculiarly fit them for their new homes. They differ from the Penobscot salmon, (*Salmo Salar*), being much heavier for the same length of fish, flesh more highly colored—nearly a deep red, and in flavor fully equal if not superior.

We received 150,000 eggs of this fish from Deputy United States Commissioner Stone, of Redding, California, October 1st, 1874, and 150,000 October 12th, 1874, an account of our success with these, and when and where they were planted, will be found in another part of this report, in a report to Hon. Livingston Stone, Deputy United States Fish Commissioner, of April 7th, 1875. We also received from the United States Commission, on the 6th day of October, 1875, another lot of 300,000 eggs, which are now nearly all hatched, and will soon be ready for distribution. From this lot we have not lost, up to the making of this report, over 16,000 from all causes.

Of the welfare of the little California strangers planted last winter, we have reliable knowledge, having frequently seen and caught them, and almost daily hear from them, through individuals who have seen them, through newspaper articles, and by letter.

The following are some of the many things heard from them:

“CLERMONT, Oct. 30th, 1875.

The little salmon you put in the Turkey are growing finely,
WM. LARRABEE.”

A. C. Ferrin of Decorah writes that, out of 15,000 California salmon, planted in ponds in that vicinity, not over twenty-five have died, they are in a flourishing condition.

The Iowa Falls *Sentinel* says:

“Last winter the State fish commissioner sent several installments of California salmon for colonization in the Iowa river. Ad Wells put a lot of them into the large spring which flows into the river from his stone quarry. On Monday he brought a bucket containing several handsome specimens of the scaly foreigners. They have grown finely, and are apparently at home in Iowa waters.”

“MAQUOKETA, July 31st, 1875.

•*Dear Sir:*—While catching minnows to fish with at Williams' mill, one mile east of town, I took some twenty-five or thirty California salmon. They seemed to be doing well, and were very lively, and entirely at home. Mr. Britton, the miller, tells me he fed them all winter on bread crumbs, and could see them every day.

Yours,

L. C. WALTER.”

Of their success in Iowa, the commissioners have no doubt. One objection has been, the distance of Iowa from salt water. A correspondence writing from Eldo, Nevada, says: “This stream is one of the many that form the head waters of the Columbia river, and to this point, 1,800 miles from its mouth, the salt water salmon come

“in myriads to spawn.” In California, several years ago, the commissioners stocked Lake Merced, and several other inland lakes, with salmon; and this year they have been taken with hook and line in great abundance. They are reported to be more gamy, of equal flavor, about the same length, but not so heavy as those who have access to salt water.

Should they succeed as a migratory fish, their value to Iowa would be incalculable, inasmuch as after the first eighteen months of their existence, they derive all the material of their growth from the ocean, never, like other game fishes, destroying the other inhabitants of our rivers. They would, therefore, add very materially to their fish producing capacity.

BROOK TROUT.—(*Salmo Fontinalis*.)

This—“Fisherman’s Pride”—is too well known to need any comments from us. He is a native of the northeastern part of Iowa, originally found in the tributaries of the Upper Iowa river, and some other streams, in large numbers; but the perseverance of fishermen, and improved appliances of civilization used for destroying them, even during their spawning season, have so diminished their numbers that stories of large strings of trout are quite mythical. Some of the eastern states, where large appropriations for fish-culture have been made, are turning their attention to restocking their streams with trout, but most of the states are leaving this branch of fish-culture more to private enterprise.

A few spawn were procured from the private trout farm of H. Ruble, North McGregor, but owing to the severe cold weather of last winter, which cracked the walls of the reservoir at the hatching-house, cutting off our supply of water, only about 800 of them were saved. These were put into a stream near Anamosa, where in the future, should they thrive, by an arrangement with the owners of the land, we will be permitted to procure spawn from them. There are many good trout-streams in Iowa, and it is to be hoped that at no very distant day they will be filled with this luscious game fish. The requisites for a good trout-stream are good, pure, rapidly running water, that does not freeze too much in winter, and does not rise above 75 degrees Fahrenheit in summer.

PENOBSCOT OR ATLANTIC SALMON.—(*Salmo Salar.*)

Has only been found on this continent in the British Provinces and the New England states, and while in character and general habits, similar to the California salmon, is generally supposed to be unable to endure a more southern climate. For this reason it is thought not so likely to succeed as a migratory fish in Iowa waters; while the probabilities are that confined in our inland lakes it would soon assume the characteristics of the land locked salmon (*salmo sebago.*) We received from Deputy United States Commissioner Chas. G. Atkins, March 13th, 1875, of Bucksport, Maine, 80,000 eggs, which were successfully hatched and distributed, as will be seen by reference to report made to him, August 1st, 1875, a copy of which will be found in this report.

LAND-LOCKED SALMON.—(*Salmo sebago.*)

Are inhabitants of Scebec and Sebago lakes, the River St. Croix and its lakes, and some other waters of Maine and some of the British Provinces. In habits, except that they are not migratory, and general appearance, except that they are much smaller, weighing from two to fifteen pounds, they closely resemble the Atlantic salmon. This fish is thought, by reason of the similarity of the character of water in which it is found to those of Iowa, its gaminess and excellent flavor, to be peculiarly adapted to our wants. Five thousand eggs were received from the United States Commission March 28th, 1875. They were hatched with the loss of only 200, which, considering the long distance they were shipped, was a very decided success; but in two weeks after hatching they were attacked with dropsy of the food-sack, and in a few days were every one of them dead.

Instances of similar fatality with this disease have been known but are very rare, and among all of our works on fish-culture, and a very extensive correspondence upon this subject with the best authorities, no cause or remedy for the disease has been given. The commissioners, however, have a theory in regard to it, the correctness of which remains for the future to prove. We hope our next efforts in this direction, which we expect to be on a larger scale, will prove more successful.

LAKE OR SALMON TROUT.—(*Salmo namycush salmo siskawiti*)

Is an inhabitant of all the great lakes, is found in several of the smaller lakes of the northern states and British America, and is a very valuable food fish wherever found. The great numbers of them taken by the fishermen of the great lakes, gives the facility for taking their spawn in large quantities, and has induced several of the state commissioners to undertake their propagation. Our commission made an effort to procure spawn last year, which proved unavailing, as it was too late in the season before it was possible to make the effort. This season another effort proved more effective, and enabled the superintendent to lay down in the hatching-house at Anamosa, 835,000 eggs, and to send 100,000 eggs to the Northern Iowa Piscatorial Association, at Decorah, where they are to be hatched out and distributed.

WHITE FISH.—(*Coregonus albus*.)

Is a member of the salmonidae family, but, unlike all other members of the family, is in no sense of the word a game fish. It is seldom caught with a hook, and while undeniably one of the very best fish upon the continent, it has been thought advisable to do but little towards introducing it into Iowa waters until the question of the propriety of permitting seining in our inland waters had been more fully considered. We have about 50,000 spawn now in the hatching-house, far enough advanced so that their eyes can be plainly seen.

SHAD.—(*Alosa sapidissima*.)

As to the value of shad as a food fish, there is no argument needed, and the probabilities and possibilities of introducing them into Western waters have been so ably argued by Hon. Spencer F. Baird, United States Commissioner, in his report to Congress, that we give his statement entire.

“The Yangtze-kiang, in which the shad is most abundant, is the largest river in China, having a length, as estimated, of 3,314 miles; and the shad are said to ascend almost to its source. This is a fact of very great importance in connection with the enterprise of stocking the Mississippi river and its tributaries with shad, since the distance from its mouth to the attainable waters of all the tributaries, excepting the Upper Missouri, is much less than that traversed by the shad of China. Indeed, a distance of about 1,500 miles from the mouth of the Mississippi would probably cover the extreme limit which the shad could probably reach.”

"It was uncertain whether shad could be multiplied in the waters west of the Alleghanies ; but the cost of the experiment was so trifling, compared with the benefits to result from a satisfactory solution of the question, that it was deemed best to make the trial.

"I have already referred to the discovery of shad in the Alabama river, whether the result of Dr. Daniel's experiments already detailed or not ; and I am assured by reliable testimony that they are found at the present time in other streams of Alabama. Of this I am well satisfied, having actually received a specimen from W. Penn Yonge, of Spring Villa, Alabama, taken at Elba, Alabama, and preserved in alcohol, and distinguishable in not the slightest particular from the shad of the eastern coast. I have also the assurance of Dr. Lawrence of their capture at the Hot Springs of the Onachita ; of Dr. Middleton Goldsmith, at the falls of the Ohio, near Louisville, and of Dr. Turner, in the Wabash river of Indiana and Illinois, and in the Neosho river, of Kansas."

"Shad, in their ascent of the Mississippi river, would have no falls and no current of inconvenient strength to overcome, and it would seem no more difficult for them to swim up the river than to sweep along in schools from one part of the coast to the other. Although they do not feed in fresh water, the privation of food for several months would be no serious inconvenience, as fish are frequently longer than that without sustenance. Starting, as they could, full of fat, the moderate expenditure required for this period of time would still leave enough to supply the substance for the ripening of the eggs and the milt. For these reasons I am entirely satisfied, as are most persons who have given attention to the subject, that shad introduced into the upper waters of the Mississippi may be taken there again in the same vicinity as mature fish ; provided, of course, that they are not destroyed or intercepted. And, even should the entire range of the Mississippi and its main tributaries be too much for them, the uncertainty diminishes as we reduce the distance from the gulf ; and we may consider success assured in the shorter rivers, emptying directly into the gulf and in the lower waters of the Mississippi and Missouri, at least from the mouth to the Ohio.

"One great argument in favor of the attempt to introduce the shad, as well as species of salmon, into the Mississippi river and its main tributaries, is the general absence of dams as compared with the waters of the Atlantic coast. There is, even now, nothing to prevent fish from running up to a great distance, even to places where excellent opportunities for spawning can be had.

The question has been asked whether, admitting that the shad and salmon can live and propagate in the waters of the Mississippi valley, they will not find the Gulf of Mexico too shallow and hot for them. To this we have satisfactory reply that the recent researches of the coast survey show, directly outside the mouth of the Mississippi, an immense area where the depths range from 1,200 to 6,000 feet. The temperature below 600 feet ranges from 35° to 29°, even in summer, due, probably, to the intrusion of the cold water from the Atlantic region in passing along the floor of the Atlantic Ocean.

The question of food, of course, does not come into account, as we have already explained that the shad does not feed in the fresh water ;

the examination of, we might almost say, millions of stomachs of fish, taken above the mouths of rivers, revealing nothing whatever in the way of food, or in a very few instances only. Four cases only have come to my knowledge where any food was detected, and that only within a short distance of salt water. Once returned to the ocean the shad feed voraciously; and although extremely thin and emaciated when emerging from the rivers, they soon fatten up."

Nothing has been done by the Commission except to use our influence with the United States Commissioner for the introduction of shad into Iowa waters, but we have in this way succeeded in having put into the Des Moines river, in 1874, 100,000, and in 1875, 90,000 young shad. It was thought best to put them all into one stream, as owing to the well-known habits of all migratory fish to return to their original hatching grounds for the purpose of spawning, if the experiment proves successful, we would sooner have a source of supply for spawn in our own State.

Three years ago, 22,000 young shad were put into the Mississippi river at the falls of St. Anthony. A two-year old one was caught last season at Clinton, Iowa, and two others have been caught at different points in the Mississippi river this season; proving at least that some of them are still living, and it is confidently hoped that next year the season of their anticipated return, may prove the success of shad-culture in Western rivers.

GRAYLING.—(*Thymallus Tri-color.*)

Of the grayling but very little is known. In fact it is but a short time since it was known that this fish, so highly prized in European countries, had a home on this continent. Since his discovery in Michigan, it has been claimed that they are found in the tributaries of the Red River of the north, and also in Colorado. The following is from the Michigan Report, by Hon. Geo. H. Jerome, Superintendent:

"Eminent fish-culturists and naturalists have for some time been at work, and are still at work, to draw the Grayling forth from his long seclusion, in the hope of determining his position and value in ichthyic and aquacultural science. I think all will agree that this work is not yet satisfactorily completed. But as respects his gamyness and beauty there seems to be no dissenting opinion. All, fish-culturists and amateur sportsman, learned and unlearned, come away from his haunts praising with one accord his fine pluck and great personal attractions, the standard of comparison being generally the Speckled Trout, and all know that no such comparison is at all *apropos* except upon the assumption of real and demonstrable merit. In gamyness the equal of the Brook Trout, and in form, coloring, grace, motion, the peer of all the tribes, appears to be the well settled judgment of all who have made

his acquaintance. This is about the extent of their agreement. And since unanimity happily exists to that extent, whatever may be said outside the limit of such concord of views may be adjudged partial and partisan, I shall not, therefore, touch on any of those points or questions upon which there may be and doubtless is an honest difference of judgment. Thankful that so good a fish State is the possessor of so distinguished a member of the fin family, a brief general description will be in order.

“The markings of this fish are peculiar and unique, being as beautiful as rare. The large first dorsal, while giving character to the whole fish, is of itself a marvel of beauty. At its lower extremity are tints and colorings not unlike the plumage of the peacock. But perhaps the more wonderful attraction of the dorsal fin lies in the fish's habit of using it. When the fish is in repose the fin droops and rests on the back, having the appearance of being folded. But when commencing to move, especially if the movement be angular, almost instantaneously the dorsal becomes distended, the front part rigid, and the back part waving like a flag in a strong wind. At such times the fin is very beautiful, and is altogether the most noticeable thing about the fish. And from this resemblance, by no means a remote resemblance, to a flag, has come, most probably, that other name by which the fish is known, *thymallus signifer*, the flag-fish, or standard-bearer. The ventral fins, too, are strongly marked. Bars of different color and shadings run laterally, and cover the entire surface of the fins. Now add to the foregoing a delicately proportioned head, a handsome and a wonderfully expressive eye, dark brown spots or patches along the anterior sides and above the lateral line, a most symmetrical outline and figure, united with great grace and facility of motion, and you have a fish the most attractive and remarkable of the American fauna. As a beautiful and gamy species the amateur sportsman need go no farther to gratify his taste or his ambition. But as a food fish for the people,—a variety to be entered upon the catalogue of piscicultural industry, for the stocking of private or public waters, in the hope of an increased food supply, on this question there is a divided opinion,—one party inclining to the belief that in the Michigan Grayling we have the *ne plus ultra*, while another party, equally certain and zealous, think as a food-producing species but little reliance can be placed upon him.”

To this we wish to add that as they spawn in the spring, when but few of our more valuable fish spawn, it would give the fish-culturist an opportunity to propagate them during his leisure season, and the fisherman the advantage of having a fish in his prime condition during the spawning season of the trout.

THE SMELT.—(*Osmerus Mordax*.)

Has been successfully introduced into some of the eastern fresh-water lakes, and it is thought would be a valuable addition to ours—not only as a valuable food fish, but on account of its prolificness it would furnish food for our game-fishes, living upon a different class of food

from them, which they would utilize, to be again converted into larger fish.

WALL, OR GLASS-EYED PIKE, PIKE PERCH—(*Stezostedium Americanum*.)

Is erroneously called a salmon by a great majority of fishermen in this State, and pickerel by those of Michigan. There are two distinct varieties of them in our waters: one, called Jack Salmon, the most common and very abundant, especially in Spirit and other northwestern lakes, is never caught of more than four or five pounds weight; while the large yellow wall-eye has been caught weighing twenty pounds. They are fine flavored, predatory in their habits, multiply much more rapidly than the black bass, but are not so generally adapted to all character of waters; are worthy of attention for suitable waters; and can be had from the sloughs of the Mississippi, as suggested in regard to other varieties, at proper seasons of the year.

BLACK BASS.—(*Grystes Nigricaus*.)

Is a native of Iowa, and is found in almost every stream of any size, although of late years, owing to the want of protection laws, and the barbarous habit of catching these fish in large numbers just before and during their spawning season, they have been nearly exterminated in some of the smaller streams, and terribly thinned in many of the larger ones. This fish is, in the opinion of your commissioners, one of the noblest of the fresh water fishes, equaled by none except the salmon family, only half appreciated at home, but held in so high esteem in some parts of the country, that as high as five dollars has been paid for these for the purpose of stocking ponds, and to this work they are very peculiarly adapted, making nests in suitable places, and both parents vigilantly and patiently guarding the ova and the young fry until they are able to care for themselves. They are sometimes shamefully taken advantage of by the unprincipled fish pirates, who torment them while guarding their nests, with red flannel cloth, or anything that will attract their watchful care until they seize the hook; in this way destroying not only the parents but the whole colony. They are one of the most gamy fish known, scarcely if at all excelled by that prince of fish, the salmon; when of the same size, are free biters, and for courage and endurance are unequalled, fighting indomitably until the very last moment and coming from the water with a peculiarly defiant look of the eye that

seems to say "I will get away from you yet." Those of them caught in pure running water of our inland streams or lakes have but few if any superiors as a table fish, as is universally agreed by all authorities.

But little success has been achieved in artificial propagation of the black bass, or in fact with any of the spine-rayed fish. This, however, is of but little moment to us, as we have them in millions hatched, and ready for transportation to any waters which it is thought advisable to stock with them. The following letter from the superintendent to Governor Carpenter, tells how this work can very effectually be done with very little expense:

"*Governor Carpenter, Dear Sir:—*A matter of so grave import, relating to the preservation of our most valuable fish, has come so forcibly to my notice during the last year, and especially in the last few days, that I have thought best to call your attention to the facts.

"It is a well known fact to those who have studied the habits of fish, that all varieties of bass push out into our sloughs during the months of May and June to deposit their spawn. The parent fish guard their nests faithfully, keeping away all intruders until the young brood are hatched, thus insuring in most cases a large supply of their young. So far but little if any improvement could be made by the interference of the fish-culturist, but here the trouble commences, as the water begins to fall and get clear the parents leave the young in the shoal water where they are safer from the rapacity of large fish, and seek greater security for themselves in deeper water, the water falls, and communication with the river is cut off, and soon what was living water becomes a succession of small ponds, then mudholes, then dry land. I have long held the theory that a great many fish are in this way destroyed, and during the past year I have been testing the matter practically, and I will give you the result of my last effort, made on last Monday, in the sloughs of the Mississippi river at Clinton. I selected one out of a dozen mudholes that were in sight in the bed of a dry slough, that is, a slough that was all dry except three holes.

The one selected was about thirty feet long, twenty feet wide in its widest part, and about fourteen inches deep. With a minnow seine twenty feet long we made two hauls and took out over a thousand young black bass, yellow bass, striped bass, croppies, sunfish, catfish, and other valuable varieties. Other trials at this and also at other times resulted similarly, and I am certain that with a corps of men and proper appliances, millions of these valuable young fish could be taken from these sloughs and put into our now nearly depleted waters. They are from one to four inches long, and are abundantly able to take care of themselves wherever they might be put, so that they only have an abundant supply of water. It is sad to think that these millions of young fish that would soon make our waters abound with valuable food, are all doomed to almost certain destruction. The ponds are muddied by the efforts of turtles, muskrats, mink, snakes and other animals to catch them; they are the prey of cranes, pelicans, geese, ducks, snipe and other birds, and then what escape these dangers, are

killed by extreme heat and stagnation of the water, or by its entirely drying up. I have heard it objected that these fish, if put into the river, would again run into the sloughs and be subjected to the same dangers. I think it a sufficient answer, that but very few, if any, fish more than six months old, are caught from these sloughs, and it would be as impossible to run into them as it is for them to run out.

"Had the Commissioners money enough at their disposal to be able to do any efficient service, I should appeal to my colleagues to undertake this work at once, but as we have but limited means to carry out the work already undertaken, I will have to content myself with calling your attention, and through you the attention of the people, to a subject which I feel largely affects the interest of every citizen of the State.

"Yours very respectfully,

"B. F. SHAW."

ROCK BASS, WHITE BASS, CROPPIES, SUN FISH, ETC.

Are all natives, and are all valuable for the particular waters to which they are adapted. What has been said in regard to propagation and introduction of black bass applies to all these varieties.

In evidence that they may be successfully transplanted a few thousand were put in the Wapsie at Anamosa in the summer of 1874, and this season, 1875, several of the striped bass and croppies have been caught, and a great number of their young brood observed in the sloughs. They have never been known here before.

THE EEL.—(*Anguilla Bostonienses*.)

There is perhaps no fish in regard to the value of which there is so much difference of opinion as this one. Its warmest friends, however, are generally found among those who are the most intimate with it, and where it is found in the greatest abundance, while a great many objections may be traced to a prejudice against it on account of its general appearance. How they are reproduced, whether viviparous or oviparous, is a question that has never been answered. All that is known is that they come up into the streams from the large bodies of water in innumerable quantities, and are the most easily colonized by transplanting when young, of all fish known. Only a few years since 3,800 young eels were placed in the Fox river, and now Dr. Pratt, of Elgin, state commissioner of Illinois, reports that they abound in the Fox river to such an extent that water-wheels have been stopped by them, in their downward migration.

In the latter part of June or first of July, 1873, about 60 young eels were procured at Clinton from the aquarium car of Seth Green on

its way to California, by Mr. G. P. Dietz, and placed in the mouth of the Buffalo river at Anamosa. Last fall Mr. Cord, at Metcalf & Cord's Mill, found young eels in great numbers while making repairs upon the flume of the mill, about one-fourth of a mile below where planted; and this summer several eels 18 inches long have been taken here, evidently some of the same lot.

Leaving out of the question their value for food, they, together with catfish, are invaluable as scavengers, being to the water of the same benefit that the buzzard, crow, and other scavenger birds and animals are to the land. Living upon such food as is utterly refused by all other fish, they have been aptly called "hogs of the waters;" and not unlike the hog, they turn into valuable food very much that if left in the water would be not only valueless but absolutely injurious. Thus living upon a different class of food from other fish, their introduction into Iowa waters would just so much increase their food-producing power.

CAT-FISH.—(*Rinolodus Catus*.)

Are abundant in the Mississippi, Missouri, and other large rivers of the state. There are several varieties, known as Mud-Cat, Black Cat, Yellow Cat, Channel Cat,, Silver Cat, etc., and in the smaller streams, lakes, ponds, and even mud-holes, are found the Mud or Bull Pont, some times in quite large numbers. The large ones, as the Mud or Yellow Cat, when caught in foul or stagnant water, where a great proportion are caught, are not considered an excellent food fish, while the Silver or Channel Cat, more generally caught in purer running water, has a much better reputation, and when caught in good, pure spring water, has but very few superiors; accounting for the high esteem in which it is held by some, while it is almost abhorred as food by others. They are a hardy fish, able to endure great extremes of heat and cold, having been known to live in ponds after they had been frozen solid in winter, and in ponds that have been dried up during the heat of summer until barely enough thick, hot, muddy water was left to cover them. With these characteristics it is thought they may be of very great value for stocking the thousands of small shallow lakes and ponds in the interior of Iowa, that owing to the extreme temperatures to which their water is subjected, can never successfully be made the home of other fish. Should they succeed, they would be of excellent flavor during the latter part of winter and the spring months, and

would furnish a supply in sections where fish are now scarcely ever seen.

THE PICKEREL.—(*Esox Suscinus*.) and the MUSKENONGE, OR, LONGNOSE.
—(*Esox Nobilior*.)

Known in different sections as Muskillunge, Masquelonge, and Mas-kinonge, are both found in our waters; should properly be called fresh-water sharks, are much worse than worthless; and in our opinion destroy ten times the amount of better fish for every pound they furnish. The sooner they are annihilated the sooner can their places be filled with greater numbers and better varieties of fish.

ANAMOSA, IOWA, April 7th, 1875.

HON. LIVINGSTON STONE, *Deputy United States Fish Commissioner* :

DEAR SIR :—In the matter of the California salmon eggs furnished by the United States Commission to the Commissioners of Iowa, I have the honor to report as follows :

The first consignment of 150,000 eggs was received October 1st, 1874. From this lot we picked out 10,000 dead eggs up to the 12th day of October, at which date the second consignment of 150,000 eggs was received. From this lot were picked out 12,000 dead eggs up to October 19th. These losses of 22,000 eggs were caused by transportation. From this time until the eggs were completely hatched the loss was only 14,950, or less than five per cent. of the whole amount, and some of these from injuries in transportation, but principally from ordinary contingent causes. The eggs when received were placed in the hatching troughs at a temperature of 48 degrees Fahrenheit, as soon as the temperature of the eggs (which was much higher) could be sufficiently reduced. The temperature of the water during the extreme cold weather ran down to 44 degrees, and has varied from 44 to 48 degrees since the eggs were received. The main cause of loss in transportation, I think, was heating. I enclose with this a statement of the date, number, by whom distributed, destination, and water stocked.

Very respectfully yours,

B. F. SHAW,
Secretary Iowa Fish Commission.

DISTRIBUTION OF CALIFORNIA SALMON FROM ANAMOSA, IOWA.

DATE.	NO.	BY WHOM.	DESTINATION.	WATER STOCKED.
1874.				
Dec. 2	400	J. Russell...		Des Moines river.
" 5	3500	C. A. Haines		edar river.
" 8	7000	B. F. Shaw..		Maquoketa river.
" 11	7000	B. F. Shaw..		Maquoketa river.
" 12	3000	B. F. Shaw..		Indian creek.
" 12	12000	B. F. Shaw..		edar river.
" 15	2500	B. F. Shaw..		Little Maquoketa.
" 15	3500	B. F. Shaw..		Little Maquoketa.
" 15	300	Dr. Little		
" 15	5700	B. F. Shaw..		Loody run.
" 18	15000	C. A. Haines		Des Moines river.
" 18	10000	C. A. Haines		Iowa river.
" 18	100	M. Wilhelm		edar river.
" 27	5000	E. R. Shaw..		
" 28	5000	B. F. Shaw..		Big Rock creek.
" 28	4000	B. F. Shaw..		Big Rock creek.
" 28	4000	B. F. Shaw..		Wapsipinecon river.
1875.				
Jan. 4	2000	B. F. Shaw.....	Worthington	Maquoketa river.
" 4	700	B. F. Shaw.....	Waukon	
" 5	6000	T. West	Atlantic	Nishnabottany river.
" 6	400	B. F. Shaw.....	Delhi	Maquoketa river.
" 6	400	B. F. Shaw.....	Hopkinton	Maquoketa river.
" 6	4000	B. F. Shaw.....	Delaware	Spring creek.
" 6	600	B. F. Shaw.....	Greeley	Volga river.
" 6	14000	B. F. Shaw.....	Fayette	Volga river.
" 11	11000	B. F. Shaw.....	Ottumwa	Des Moines river.
" 12	10000	B. F. Shaw.....	Des Moines	Des Moines river.
" 12	500	B. F. Shaw.....		Brown's creek.
" 12	500	B. F. Shaw.....		Coon river.
" 18	7000	B. F. Shaw.....	Anamosa	Wapsipinecon river.
" 18	21000	B. F. Shaw.....	Oxford	Wapsipinecon river.
" 27	21000	B. F. Shaw.....	Wilton	Cedar river.
" 27	21000	B. F. Shaw.....	Iowa City	Iowa river.
" 27	21000	B. F. Shaw.....	Springville	
" 27	21000	B. F. Shaw.....	Walker	
" 27	21000	B. F. Shaw.....	Independence	Wapsipinecon river.
" 27	21000	B. F. Shaw.....	Maynard	Volga river.
" 27	21000	B. F. Shaw.....	Clermont	Turkey river.
Feb. 1	200	Shaw and Haines	Manchester	Maquoketa river.
" 1	9500	Shaw and Haines	Webster City	Boone river.
" 1	10000	Shaw and Haines	Pomeroy	Twin Lakes.
" 1	10000	Shaw and Haines	Storm Lake	Storm Lake.
" 1	10000	Shaw and Haines	Cherokee	Little Sioux river.
" 1	5000	Shaw and Haines	Lemars	Floyd river.
" 1	5000	Shaw and Haines	Sioux City	Floyd river.
" 13	8000	B. F. Shaw.....	Tipton	Rock creek.
Mar. 6	4000	G. F. Slocum	Linn county	Storm spring.
" 10	8000	A. C. Ferrin	Decorah	Upper Iowa river.
Apr. 7	5000	On hand at the Hatching House.		
	258700	Total number on hand and distributed.		
	10000	Dead eggs from 2d to 12th October.		
	12000	Dead eggs from 12th to 19th October.		
	14850	Dead eggs after 19th October.		
	5000	Dead fish lost at Hatching House and in transportation.		
	300650	Total eggs received as above.		

ANAMOSA, Iowa, August 15th, 1875.

HON. CHAS. G. ATKINS,
Deputy United States Fish Commissioner:

Dear Sir :—In regard to the Penobscot salmon eggs, furnished by the United States Commision to the Commissioners of Iowa, I have to report :

The 80,000 eggs received March 13th, 1875, and immediately laid down in ordinary hatching-troughs, we picked out dead eggs as follows :

March 14, 1875.....	2,500
March 16, 1875.....	2,000
March 19, 1875.....	750
March 25, 1875.....	800
March 26, 1875.....	700
April 1, 1875.....	500
April 8, 1875.....	450
Distributed up to July, 15, 1875.....	70,250
Fish on hand at this date, and dead fish	2,050
	<hr/> 80,000

I enclose with this final account of distribution of the fish, including date, number, by whom, destination and water stocked.

Very respectfully yours,
B. F. SHAW,
Secretary and Superintendent Iowa Fish Commission.

DISTRIBUTION OF PENOBSCOT SALMON FROM STATE HATCHING HOUSE.

DATE.	NO.	BY WHOM.	DESTINATION.	WATER STOCKED.
1875.				
May 14	400	B. F. Shaw .....	.....	Little Maquoketa river
" 11	2800	B. F. Shaw	Dubuque	Little Maquoketa river
" 26	250	Col. Peters.....	Delhi	Maquoketa river.
June 6	10000	D. W. Crawford.....	Council Bluffs.....	.....
" 6	4000	B. F. Shaw.....	Cedar Rapids.....	Cedar River.
" 10	25000	B. F. Shaw.....	Waverly, Nora & Clear Lake	Cedar River, Shell Rock and Clear Lake.
" 17	15000	B. F. Shaw.....	Decorah & West Union..	Upper Iowa and Turkey rivers.
" 22	5000	B. F. Shaw.....	Des Moines.....	Des Moines and 'Coon Rivers.
July 2	2000	B. F. Shaw.....	Worthington	North Maquoketa river
" 2	2000	B. F. Shaw.....	Manchester	South Maquoketa river
" 8	1000	L. W. Stuart.....	Mill pond 2 miles north Monmouth.....	Bear creek.
" 8	1000	L. W. Stuart.....	Wm. Preston's spring.....	Bear creek branch.
" 8	1000	L. W. Stuart.....	Dr. Hubbard's spring.....	Bear creek branch.
" 8	500	L. W. Stuart.....	Mr. Straddard's spring..	Bear creek branch.
" 8	500	L. W. Stuart.....	S. J. Perces' spring.....	Bear creek branch.
	70250	Total number distributed.		
	7700	Lost in hatching.		
	2050	Young fish died and on hands August 15th, 1875.		
	80000	Total eggs received from United States Commissioners.		

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF APPROPRIATION FOR FISH COMMISSIONERS.

VOUCHER.		IN WHOSE FAVOR.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AM'T.
Date.	No.			
1874				
Mar. 24..	1	T. S. Barnard.....	Hatching boxes.....	\$ 8.35
June 3..	2	H. Wicher.....	Live boxes.....	1.50
10..	3	Karaket & Turpening.....	Printing and lettering bbls.....	2.50
July 2..	4	S. Brown.....	Drayage on fish.....	2.00
6..	5	John Amos.....	Fish-barrel.....	2.25
13..	6	T. S. Smith.....	Teaming.....	22.00
14..	7	W. C. Merrin.....	Furnishing fish.....	15.00
27..	8	Hale, Adams & Co.	Ironing fish-barrel.....	2.00
Aug. 1..	9	B. F. Shaw.....	Expenses from May 5th to August 5th....	48.85
4..	10	T. P. Collins.....	Writing-desk.....	5.15
5..	11	W. S. Beuton.....	Lumber for hatching-boxes.....	12.97
6..	12	A. Hitchen.....	Hardware and fish-cans.....	18.57
Sep. 8..	13	R. O. Peters.....	Surveying.....	2.00
6..	14	William Cook.....	Laborer.....	6.12
11..	15	R. McDaniels.....	Abstract of title.....	2.00
15..	16	James Caffrey.....	Laborer.....	19.75
22..	17	H. Newberger.....	Carpenter.....	16.00
23..	18	Needham & Burritt.....	Teaming.....	2.00
27..	19	W. Rosenkrans.....	Laborer.....	8.50
28..	20	John Althen.....	Mason.....	10.50
29..	21	R. Northey.....	Lime.....	6.00
30..	22	L. L. Burlingame.....	Mason.....	18.50
Oct. 1..	23	W. S. Benton.....	Lumber.....	426.31
1..	24	Chatfield & Smith.....	Hardware and cement.....	12.75
1..	25	C. H. Bingham.....	Carpenter.....	27.50
1..	26	G. F. Slocum.....	Carpenter.....	79.68
1..	27	Samuel Chamberlain.....	Teaming.....	81.05
1..	28	E. Brown.....	Mason.....	21.50
1..	29	E. Clark.....	Lathing.....	7.00
1..	30	Pat. McKeon.....	Laborer.....	18.50
1..	31	A. Hutchen.....	Hardware.....	34.28
1..	32	B. F. Shaw.....	Cash expenses.....	12.40
1..	33	H. Wicher.....	Door and window frames.....	12.00
14..	34	American Express Co.....	Express on cat salmon spawn.....	97.45
14..	35	Pat. McKeon.....	Tending mason.....	12.00
24..	36	M. Crane and 5 other boys	Picking fish eggs.....	4.55
Nov. 1..	37	Fred Curry.....	Picking fish eggs.....	5.25
1..	38	A. Rose.....	Laborer.....	5.80
1..	39	A. Curry.....	Picking fish eggs.....	3.13
22..	40	Emma Ross & M Richards	Picking fish eggs.....	1.00
24..	41	L. L. Burlingame.....	Mason.....	38.40
25..	42	Cash expenditures.....	Procuring spawn.....	163.60
30..	43	Charles Hutchen.....	Picking eggs.....	.75
30..	44	W. M. Skinner.....	Sundries.....	18.40
Dec. 1..	45	A. Hutchen.....	Hardware, labor, etc.....	169.73
1..	46	C. H. Bingham.....	Carpenter.....	17.50
1..	47	G. F. Slocum.....	Carpenter and foreman.....	85.25
1..	48	Samuel Chamberlain.....	Teaming.....	11.75
1..	49	Mrs. G. F. Slocum.....	Picking fish eggs.....	5.25
1..	50	W. S. Benton.....	Lumber, windows, etc.....	24.07
1..	51	Needham & Burritt.....	Teaming and livery.....	24.00
1..	52	Kendall Parker.....	Teaming.....	1.50
Dec. 1..	53	Carter & Son.....	Curtains and fixtures.....	3.25
1..	54	J. G. McGuire.....	Syringe bulbs.....	1.25
4..	55	A. Curry.....	Picking eggs.....	1.25
5..	56	Smith & Hull.....	Four hundred brick.....	3.20
7..	57	Kendall Parker.....	Use of team.....	1.50
1875.				
Jan. 5..	58	A. Ross.....	Work on spring.....	3.00
16..	59	Cash expenses.....	Distributing fish, &c.....	45.85
16..	60	James Cleveland.....	Work getting ice.....	3.15
16..	61	G. F. Slocum.....	Work at hatching, &c.....	56.50
Feb. 26..	62	B. F. Shaw.....	Services and labor, May 5th to Feb. 5th...	375.00
Jan. 25..	63	Chatfield & Smith.....	Hardware.....	3.80
Feb. 8..	64	C. A. Haines.....	Expenses.....	5.00

STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

VOUCHERS.		IN WHOSE FAVOR.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AM'T.
DATE.	No.			
1874.				
Mar. 13.		Express Co.....	Express.....	15.00
16.		U. Telegraph Co.....	Tel. to Bangor, Maine.....	2.00
21.		Needham & Burritt.....	Livery and teaming.....	24.00
21.		Hitchen.....	Hardware and labor.....	27.50
21.		F. Slocum.....	Labor.....	69.85
21.		F. Shaw.....	Cash expenses.....	50.30
21.		Express Co.....	Express.....	1.00
21.		Jerber.....	Teaming.....	2.25
21.		Van Ness.....	Ice tonga.....	2.00
Apr. 15.		Leulin.....	Brush-hook.....	2.00
20.		W. Jenny.....	Ironing fish barrel.....	1.25
May 5.		Try Griffin.....	Boat.....	5.00
29.		Booth & Son.....	Printing.....	1.50
29.		Needham & Burritt.....	Teaming and livery.....	9.00
29.		F. Slocum.....	Labor and fish-food.....	51.00
29.		Cash expenses.....	Cash expenses.....	13.00
29.		Courtwright.....	Teaming.....	3.00
June 1.		F. Shaw.....	Services and labor Feb. 15, to May 15.....	125.00
8.		Booth & Son.....	Printing.....	.75
28.	84	J. I. Van Ness.....	Iron for boat.....	1.85
30.	85	B. F. Shaw.....	Cash expenses.....	44.95
30.	86	G. F. Slocum.....	Labor.....	25.00
30.	87	Needham & Burritt.....	Teams.....	5.00
30.	88	Shaw & Son.....	Cash expended.....	10.30
July 2.	89	Needham & Burritt.....	Teaming and livery.....	9.50
2.	90	B. F. Shaw.....	Cash expenses.....	9.30
2.	91	G. F. Slocum.....	Labor.....	33.00
2.	92	Huggins & Belknap.....	Teaming.....	2.00
Aug. 15.	93	W. M. Skinner.....	Supplies.....	7.15
Sep. 15.	94	G. F. Slocum.....	Labor.....	57.85
15.	95	Needham & Burritt.....	Teaming and livery.....	14.05
15.	96	B. F. Shaw.....	Cash expenses.....	32.85
Oct. 27.	97	Eugene E. Carr.....	Labor.....	5.50
27.	98	American Express Co.....	Express.....	190.30
		Total amount expended.....		2,000.15

Statement of amounts received by the Fish Commissioners on account of Appropriation for Fish Culture:

1874.				
Aug. 6.	By requisition on auditor of state.....			\$ 138.24
Oct. 1.	By requisition on auditor of state.....			819.22
Oct. 15.	By requisition on auditor of state.....			97.45
Oct. 15.	By requisition on auditor of state.....			200.00
Dec. 1.	By requisition on auditor of state.....			295.95
1875.				
Jan. 16.	By requisition on auditor of state.....			118.45
Feb. 23.	By requisition on auditor of state.....			275.00
Apr. 1.	By requisition on auditor of state.....			205.90
May 31.	By requisition on auditor of state.....			85.75
June 23.	By requisition on auditor of state.....			125.00
July 1.	By requisition on auditor of state.....			87.81
Aug. 3.	By requisition on auditor of state.....			52.70
Sept. 15.	By requisition on auditor of state.....			111.90
Oct. 27.	By requisition on auditor of state.....			195.00
	Total amount received.....			\$ 2,000.15

Total amount of appropriation.....	\$ 2,000.00
Total amount as expended above.....	2,000.15
Balance in treasury of state.....	.15

FISH LAWS OF IOWA.

Private, Local and Temporary Acts.

CHAPTER 74.

AN ACT to provide for furnishing the rivers and lakes of the State with fish and fish swawn.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

SEC. 1. There is hereby appropriated the sum of three thousand dollars, which amount shall be under the control of the Executive Council, to be used by the Fish Commissioners of the State, in such amounts as in the judgment of said Executive Council, and upon the representation of said Fish Commissioners, may be deemed necessary to place in the lakes and rivers of Iowa, in such manner as the interests of the States may require, any fishes or impregnated fish spawn that may be furnished said Fish Commissioners by the United States, or in any other way free of expense to the State.

Approved March 18th, 1874.

General and Public Acts.

CHAPTER 50.

AN ACT to provide for the appointment of a board of Fish Commissioners for the construction of fish-ways, for the protection and propagation of fish; and to repeal sections 4052 and 4053, and to amend section 4054.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa,* That the Governor of the State is hereby authorized and required to appoint three competent persons who shall be known as the State Fish Commissioners, who shall hold their positions for the period of two years, and any vacancies occurring in said commission by death, resignation or otherwise, shall for the unexpired term, be filled by the appointment and commission of the Governor. The general duties of the said commissioners in addition to other duties prescribed by this act, shall be to forward the restoration of fish to the rivers and waters of this State, and to stock the same with fish as they may be supplied with means for that purpose by the United States Fish Commissioners and by societies and individuals interested in the propagation of fish in the waters of the State.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the fish commissioners to make an examination of the various improved fish ladders, fish ways, and of

the methods necessary to be used to secure the passage of migratory fish up through or over the dams now constructed in the State, and to report at the next General Assembly, through the Governor, the cost of construction of the various improved methods with the applicability thereof to the streams of the State, with such other information as in their judgment may be proper, with the cause or causes of the decrease of fish in the streams of the State, and the means that must be used to secure fish in abundance therein; and to report also, what arrangements it will be necessary to make with the owners of mill dams now constructed, to secure the construction of fish ways in such dams without doing injustice to the owners of such dams, and to report generally such facts in connection with the construction of fish ways and the stocking of the streams of the State with fish as in their opinion may be needed for the information of the General Assembly.

SEC. 3. Said fish commissioners shall receive in full compensation for their services, two hundred dollars each per year, and no more, which salary shall be paid out of the State Treasury from any money therein not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 4. It shall also be the duty of said fish commissioners to see that the provisions of this act are enforced, and for that purpose they shall have the right to call to their assistance any prosecuting attorney to prosecute all violations of this act in the judicial district where such violation occurs.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of any person or persons, or corporations hereafter erecting or constructing any dam in any of the rivers within the State, or their tributaries accessible to migratory fishes, to put in or upon the same, fish-ways, under the direction and approval of said fish commissioner, without which every such dam shall be deemed a public nuisance, and liable to be abated upon the information of any one complaining; and the person or persons constructing a dam in violation of this section, shall be liable to a fine of ten dollars for each day such dam shall be continued without a fish-way, such as shall be required by the commissioners under this act.

SEC. 6. No person shall place, erect or cause to be placed or erected across any of the rivers, creeks, ponds or lakes within the State, any dam, seine, net, weir fish dam or other obstruction in such manner as shall hinder or obstruct the free passage of fish up or down through such water or water courses; and from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person to use any seine or net for the purpose of catching fish, except minnows, in any of the waters of the State, the meshes of which seine are less than two inches; and no person shall be permitted to seine any fish except during the months of July, August and September, except minnows.

SEC. 7. Any person found guilty of the violation of the provisions of section six of this act, shall, on conviction before a justice of the peace of the township in which he resides, or where the offense be committed if arrested therein, be fined not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars for the first offense, and for the second or any subsequent offense, not less than twenty dollars, and shall stand committed till such fine be paid.

SEC. 8. No person shall place in any of the waters of the State any lime, ashes, drug or medicated bait, with intent thereby to injure, poi-

son or catch fish. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be punished as provided in section seven of this act.

SEC. 9. It shall not be lawful to fish with nets or any other method of entrapping fish, except with hook and line, or spear in the ordinary manner of fishing, within half a mile of any dam in which there is or may be constructed a fish-way, for the purpose of the passage of fish up and down any stream in the State. Any person found guilty of the violation of the provisions of this section shall, on conviction, be fined as provided in section 7 of this act.

SEC. 10. Sections 4052, 4053, and all after the word dollars in the eighth line of section 4054, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 11. This act being deemed of immediate importance shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication according to law, in *The Daily State Register*, and *Daily Iowa State Leader*, newspapers published in Des Moines, Iowa.

Approved March 19, 1874.

The above is a full, true and complete copy of the enrolled act on file in my office.

JOSIAH T. YOUNG,
Secretary of State.

SECTION 4054, Code.—Any person who shall go upon the premises of any person or corporation, whether enclosed or not, and shall be found seeking to take, by any means whatsoever, except a hook and line, any fish, shall be deemed guilty of trespass and may be prosecuted in the name of the State of Iowa, by any person in possession of said premises before any Justice of the Peace, or other court of competent jurisdiction, and fined in any sum not less than Five nor more than Fifty Dollars.

The foregoing are all the laws of Iowa now in force, in regard to fish and fishing.

We suggest that Section 6, Chapter 50, be amended by adding after the words "Such waters or water courses," "Unless otherwise ordered by the Commissioners."

The necessity for this will be fully shown by the following letter from Col. Vestal. Other similar cases have come under our notice:

"STORM LAKE, Iowa, May 12, 1875.

B. F. SHAW Esq., *Anamosa, Iowa:*

DEAR SIR:—I have a peculiar fish question to submit for your consideration. Our lake is now quite high; the water is running out, and with it thousands of fish. The citizens made up a purse and we put a screen across the outlet to prevent the escape of fish. A few nights ago it was torn out by certain parties interested in the capture and sale of fish, and we are threatened with prosecution under sections 6 and 7, of Chapter 50 of the laws of the Fifteenth General Assembly, if we

replace it. The fish are running out by the thousands, and are captured with pitch-forks while floundering in the grass and weeds. It seems that our legislators never entertained the idea that fish would run out of the lakes by the ton and never return or make efforts to get back. Come and see us or write what to do in the present emergency. The fish are going, and if we threaten to stop them we are threatened with prosecution under the very law intended to protect fish, and encourage fish culture.

Very truly,

W. L. VESTAL."

We would also strike out from Section 7, Chapter 50, the words "of the township in which he resides, or where the offense be committed if arrested therein."

Allow the Commissioners to take fish in any public waters, at any time and by any method, for purposes of propagation, or for transportation to other public waters.

Protection for the young fish planted by the Commissioners against willful destruction for a term of years.

Persons propagating and raising fish entirely upon their own premises, should own them as absolutely as they do fruit or stock, and should be as well protected against trespassers.

The deep interest awakened in the subject of fish-culture, and the anxiety of the people to gain information, as evidenced by the very extensive correspondence with the secretary, and the difficulty of obtaining such information, must be our excuse for the length of this report.

Respectfully submitted,

S. B. EVANS,
B. F. SHAW,
C. A. HAINES,
Commissioners.

DIRECTIONS.

In delivering spawn and living fish from the State hatching-house the following rules have to be obeyed exactly:

Only public waters, and no private ponds, can be supplied.

The impregnated spawn of Salmon trout and White Fish can be sent only in October to such places as have conveniences for hatching it. Living Salmon Trout and White Fish can only be delivered at Anamosa; and all persons wanting living fish of any kind must send a man for them, as there are numerous lakes and rivers to stock, and the means at the disposal of the commissioners are too small to justify the attempt to deliver fish at the expense of the State. To avoid jealousy and dissatisfaction, no exception will be made to this rule. The expenses of the person coming for the fish will be express charges and traveling expenses.

Young White Fish are in condition to transport from the 1st to the 10th of February; Salmon Trout from the 10th of February to the 1st of March. Bass, Pike, Perch, Mullett, Buffalo, Catfish, Bullheads and other fish can be delivered at Anamosa at any time when they are on hand.

Milk cans are used for carrying white Fish and Salmon Trout; cans, clean barrels and tubs are suitable for carrying other kinds of fish. A five-gallon milk can will carry two thousand White Fish, or one thousand Salmon Trout; or from ten to fifty of the other fish above named, according to their size.

All communications must be addressed to the Superintendent, B. F. Shaw, Anamosa, and must describe particularly the waters to be stocked, giving their names, locations and sizes, and stating whether the ponds have rocky, sandy or muddy bottoms, or have eel-grass, flags and pond-lilies. It should also be stated what kinds of fish are found in the lake or river.

The Wall-Eyed Pike, Rock Bass, White Bass, Black Bass, White Fish and Salmon Trout are suited to clear waters with rocky bottoms, where the crawfish and similar food is found; and Yellow Bass, Perch, Mullett, Buffalo, Catfish, Bullheads and Eels are better adapted to muddy bottoms, where flags and pond-lilies abound.

All fish should be deposited as near the head of the lake as possible, so they will not go into the outlet before they become familiar with the waters. The young fish should be deposited during the night, when most large fish do not feed, and will find hiding places before morning.

B. F. SHAW, *Superintendent.*

COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES FOR THE DIFFERENT STATES.

United States.

Prof Spencer F. Baird.....Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C.

Dominion of Canada.

W. F. Whitcher.....Ottawa.

Alabama.

Charles S. G. Doster.....Montgomery.

Robert Tyler.....Montgomery.

D. R. Hundley.....Courtland.

California.

B. B. Redding.....Sacramento.

S. R. Throckmorton.....San Francisco.

J. D. Farwell.....San Francisco.

Connecticut.

William M. Hudson.....Hartford.

Robert G. Pike.....Middletown.

James A. Bill.....Lyme.

Illinois.

Dr. Pratt.....Elgin.

Iowa.

B. F. Shaw.....Anamosa.

Sam. B. Evans.....Ottumwa.

Chas. A. Haines.....Waterloo.

Maine.

E. M. Stillwell.....Bangor.

Henry O. Stanley.....Dixfield.

Maryland.

T. B. Ferguson.....Baltimore.

P. W. Downes.....Denton.

Massachusetts.

Theodore Lyman.....Brookline.
E. A. Brackett.....Winchester.
Asa French.....South Braintree.

Michigan.

John J. Bagley.....Detroit.
Andrew J. Kellogg.....Allegan.
George Clark.....Ecorse.

Minnesota.

David Day.....St. Paul.
A. W. Latham.....Excelsior.
Horace Austin.....St. Paul.

New Hampshire.

Oliver H. Noyes.....Henniker.
John S. Wadleigh.....Laconia.
A. C. Fifield.....Enfield.

New Jersey.

J. R. Shotwell.....Rahway.
G. A. Anderson.....Trenton

New York.

Horatio Seymour.....Utica.
Robert B. Roosevelt.....New York City.
Edward M. Smith.....Rochester.

Ohio.

John H. Klippart.....Columbus.
John Hussey.....Lockland.
E. T. Sterling.....Cleveland.

Pennsylvania.

H. J. Reeder.....Easton.
B. L. Hewitt.....Holidaysburgh.
J. Duffy.....Marietta.

Rhode Island.

Newton Dexter.....Providence.
Alfred A. Reed, Jr.....Providence.
John H. Barden.....Scituate.

Vermont.

M. C. Edmunds.....Weston.
M. Goldsmith.....Rutland.

Virginia.

William B. Ball.....Mid Lothian.
Asa Wall.....Winchester.

Wisconsin.

A. Palmer.....Boscobel.
William Welch.....Madison.
P. R. Hoy.....Racine.

A REQUEST.

As it is of very great importance that the Commission keep pace with their work, and be informed as early as possible of the success or non-success of all efforts to stock the waters of the state, it is specially requested that any person who has information concerning the fish planted in either the rivers or lakes, will forward the same to the undersigned, or what will be still better, publish the item or information in the home newspaper, and send a marked copy to the Superintendent.

B. F. SHAW,
Secretary and Supt., Anamosa, Iowa.

REPORT

To the Sixteenth General Assembly of the State of Iowa.

Your committee, appointed to visit the State Fish Hatching House at Anamosa, respectfully report as follows :

On the day of January, 1876, we visited the hatching house, which is situated about three miles from Anamosa, in a northwesterly direction, on a twenty-acre tract of land, well protected by hills and a thick growth of young timber. The house is a substantial frame building, forty feet in length by twenty in width, and supplied with water from a large spring of clear, cold water, which is conducted through pipes into the hatching-troughs in the basement of the building.

As far as your committee are able to judge, the supply of water now sufficient to hatch and support, till ready for distribution, about two millions of fishes annually, and that the capacity can be greatly increased by additional excavation, so as to place the hatching-troughs in the base of the building nearer on a level with the natural outlet of the spring, and that this improvement can be made at an expense not exceeding three hundred dollars.

The commissioners, as shown by their report, distributed in the public waters of the State during the years 1874-5, over a quarter of a million of the different varieties of fish that are supposed to be best adapted to our climate and water courses, and from the best evidence that your committee have been able to obtain from various persons representing different portions of the State where the different varieties have been sent, they seem to be as thrifty and doing as well as in the waters from which they were originally taken.

There are now on hand and ready for distribution, about five hundred thousand, consisting mostly of the California salmon and lake trout varieties ; these should at once be distributed througout the several counties in the State, so as to enable the commissioners to secure a like number of other and different varieties for distribution in the fall months of the present year.

The twenty-acre tract on which the hatching house and spring are situated can now be purchased for the nominal sum of \$360. Your committee would therefore recommend that a law be passed by this general assembly authorizing the fish commissioners to purchase the same in the name of the State.

Your committee are unanimous in the opinion that the small appropriation of \$3,000, made by the fifteenth general assembly, has been so carefully and judiciously managed and expended by the executive council and the fish commissioners, as to insure in the near future, to all the people of the State, a larger profit than has ever been realized from a like sum appropriated for any other purpose whatever.

That the State cannot well afford, at this time, to dispense with the industry, skill and experience of the present fish commissioners, and therefore earnestly recommend that they be retained in office for the next ensuing two years, and that not less than ten thousand dollars be appropriated and placed at their disposal, under the direction of the executive council, to aid them in carrying out the work of replenishing and supplying the public waters of the State with the best varieties of fish, including eels; thereby securing to the rich and poor alike an abundance of cheap and nutritious diet within the borders of our own State, and obviating the necessity of purchasing largely in foreign markets, as we now do, and at so high a price that only the few can afford to buy.

Owing to the small appropriation made by the last general assembly, the commissioners were compelled to apply nearly the whole of the sum appropriated in the erection of the building and fixtures necessary to commence the work before them. They have therefore served the State for the past two years, devoting nearly their whole time to the work, without compensation. Your committee would therefore recommend that not less than seven hundred dollars of the ten thousand asked to be appropriated be paid to the commissioners for their past services rendered the State, and that one thousand dollars of said sum be set apart for the use and benefit of the commissioners as compensation for their time and labor in the discharge of their duties as fish commissioners for the next ensuing two years, the same to be under the control of the executive council, and paid to the commissioners in such sums and at such times as said council may direct.

LOUIS CASE,
J. H. MURPHY,
L. R. BOLTER.

Items of the Appropriation, as Recommended by the Committee.

To purchase land.....	\$360.00
To pay indebtedness.....	500.00
One year's back salary.....	500.00
G. F. Slocum, eight months at \$25.....	200.00
For native fish.....	1000.00
For eels.....	1000.00
Two years' salary secretary and superintendent.....	2000.00
Two years' salary G. F. Slocum.....	1200.00
Improvements and painting house.....	500.00
Traveling expenses, for utilizing U. S. donations, and other general expenses.....	2740.00
	<hr/>
	\$10,000.00

TENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF CURATORS :

OF

HISTORICAL SOCIETY

OF THE

STATE OF IOWA,

TO THE GOVERNOR.

NOVEMBER 15, 1875.

DES MOINES:
E. P. CLARKSON, STATE PRINTER.
1875.

REPORT.

IOWA CITY, NOVEMBER 15, 1875.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, C. C. CARPENTER:

SIR:—The tenth biennial report of the trustees of the State Historical Society being now due, the Board of Curators approach the task of making it, seized of diverse and opposite feelings.

Considering the insufficient means afforded them for carrying out the work intrusted to their hands, they must congratulate themselves on having maintained the Society in a position, at least, not retrogressive, and ready for advancement when opportunity presents. If they revert to the deafness and silence with which the last several legislatures have met their urgent appeals for increased means to prosecute their labors, their regrets must, perforce, be colored by feelings of indignation. If they contemplate the attitude of competition and contrast with sister historical organizations in which they find our Society about to be publicly forced by the statistical publications soon to be issued from Washington, for exhibition at the approaching Centennial Exposition, your respondents are affected by alternating emotion—pride, regret and shame.

The collection and preservation for transmission to posterity of the record of past or passing events—the *epitasis* of human transactions which we call history—has in all ages been considered as second in importance only to the performance of the transactions themselves. Thus the statue, the painting, the poem, is accounted transcendently great, only in proportion as it delineates history or depicts the great actors therein. What were antiquity to us now, without its monuments, towers, pyramids, mounds and columns, its statues, pictures, hieroglyphics, its medals and coins, many of which, by fortuitous earthquake or friendly volcano, have been preserved by burial through medieval ages, to be unearthed by modern hands and interpreted by modern tongues, in reparation of the broken chain of history which stretches across and beyond the medieval ages?

Even astronomy, the grandest study that can engage men's thoughts, is, after all, but the sacred history of the celestial bodies within the reach of our vision. Galileo, Kepler, Newton, and Laplace, by the force of their intellects, laid the foundation for portraying the history, past and future, of a section of the material universe. From their achievements have flowed the greatest benefits to mankind by the practical application of their beautiful discoveries to the uses of commerce, science, and, even, religion, for, thanks to them, the ship is no longer afraid of losing her path at sea, and superstition can no longer intrench itself behind the train of a comet.

As astronomy is but a history of the progression of the Solar system, so may geology—that science to which men look for reconciliation of conflicting religious creeds and a confirmation of the divine word—be defined as a history in detail of the construction of the earth.

To pass from physical nature to the products of human intellect as crystalized in the sciences, we may say that modern jurisprudence is the compendium of the history of arbitrary laws, imposed at first by barbarous conquerors for their own vantage, now blended through codes, commentaries, and digests, into a benign system of equities. Medicine, as we have it, is a history of discovery and invention of means for the relief of physical pain, the restoration of health, and the protraction of life. A history which, followed back by its devious course through the middle and dark ages, leads us to its source, a slender streamlet, traced into the wilds of antiquity beyond the Christian Era, and polluted by the foul waters of sorcery, superstition and astrology. And, finally, our theology consists chiefly in the history of man's transactions in obedience to or in conflict with God's commands, and in the details of the life on earth of the Savior of man.

It thus appears that religion, law and science, and indeed every knowledge useful to man, depend for their illustration and preservation on the uses of history, whose promotion must therefore be of great moment to the State.

In the work of collecting and preserving materials for the early as well as present and future history of Iowa, we, the executive officers of your Historical Society, have been long and diligently engaged, without much encouragement from the State itself. As we have attempted briefly to direct attention to the importance of encouraging this kind of labor, which, in a young community like ours, (where individual wealth and leisure are exceptional,) can only be carried on through assistance from the commonwealth, we respectfully ask the

general assembly, through you, to make more liberal provision than now prevails for the advancement and usefulness of the Society.

Should the Sixteenth General Assembly reject our petition, our Society archives may soon share the fate of some of the Roman and Pompeian relics. The ancient edifice we occupy is rickety and crumbling and no first class earthquake or Vesuvian eruption would be necessary to entomb it. Should such a calamity befall us, the future antiquarian who should unearth them might mistake our thousands of unbound newspapers for Egyptian papyrus, and our brazen Mexican armor for a relic of the age of brass.

To put this society on a footing of average respectability as compared with similar societies of the Western States, say Wisconsin or Minnesota, an immediate appropriation of eleven thousand dollars is necessary, to be expended as follows:

The sum of at least five thousand dollars to provide a building as a permanent place of deposit and exhibition of the collections and archives of the Society.

Two thousand dollars for the binding of the large accumulation of Iowa newspapers, some of them dating back eighteen years or longer.

Two thousand dollars for the purchase of historical works, necessary for the usefulness and completeness of such a library, but which cannot be procured without money.

And two thousand dollars for two years' salary of librarian, to catalogue and put in order these documents and take general supervision of the same.

The value of the files of newshapers mentioned above cannot be overestimated, and it is a duty the State owes to those who deposited them for safe keeping in the Library, for the benefit of the State, to put them by binding in durable form for preservation, and in accessible shape for reference.

On the 29th of June, 1874, on the occasion of the seventeenth birthday of the Society, Henry Clay Dean, the distinguished orator and publicist, by invitation, delivered the annual oration before the Society in the chapel of the State University. This able address, on "The Philosophy of the History of the Louisiana Purchase," was received with applauding satisfaction by a large assemblage of the beauty and intellect of Iowa, then gathered at Iowa City from all counties of the State, in attendance on the Commencement ceremonies of the University. It was shortly afterwards published in the Annals of Iowa, and is hereto appended as a part of this report, as worthy, for its value as

a historical composition and the interest of the subject treated of, especially to Iowa readers, of a wider diffusion than it has yet received.

For want of means to continue it, at the end of last year the Board were obliged to suspend the publication of the *Annals of Iowa*. This quarterly had become a favorite with many, especially among the old settlers, who looked upon it in a manner as their peculiar organ, and it was with the greatest reluctance, and only by the compulsion of circumstances, that its suspension, which the Board hope the legislature will not allow to be more than temporary, was permitted, after its continuous and regular issue as a quarterly serial for a period of twelve years. Besides its general usefulness as a historical periodical, and particularly as a permanent depository of the record of early pioneer life in Iowa, it served as a valuable means of exchange with the press of our State, and with Historical Societies in all parts of the country. At the time of its suspension, some valuable historical manuscripts were in process of serial appearance in its pages, and its suspension has involved an abrupt interruption to their publication, discouraging and provoking to the authors, annoying to the Board, and discreditable to the State. As an indication of the interest taken in the work it may be mentioned that the contributions of money advanced by individuals to enhance its attractiveness amount to a sum, since the beginning of 1870, equal to the entire cost of its publication for two years. The Board therefore hope the means will be afforded them of speedily resuming its publication.

In pursuance of law an election of officers of the Society was held at the last Annual Meeting, June 28, 1875. The Board of curators and other chief officers of the Society, as at present constituted are as follows:

PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY AND OF THE BOARD OF CURATORS.

Hon. Wm. G. Hammond.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD BY APPOINTMENT OF THE GOVERNOR.

- 1st *Congressional District*—Hon. C. W. Slagle, Fairfield.
- 2nd *Congressional District*—Hon. John McKean, Anamosa.
- 3rd *Congressional District*—Hon. Austin Adams, Dubuque.
- 4th *Congressional District*—Col. Archer T. Reeve, Hampton.
- 5th *Congressional District*—Hon. J. W. Henderson, Cedar Rapids.
- 6th *Congressional District*—A. K. Campbell, Newton.
- 7th *Congressional District*—Hon. P. M. Casady, Des Moines.
- 8th *Congressional District*—Hon. Lewis W. Ross, Council Bluffs.
- 9th *Congressional District*—Hon. John F. Duncombe, Ft. Dodge.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD BY ELECTION OF THE SOCIETY.

Capt. Thos. M. Banbury, M. W. Davis, Esq., Rev. Wm. Emonds, Hon. Wm. G. Hammond, Hon. Thomas Hughes, Robert Hutchinson, Esq., Rev. S. M. Osmond, Hon. S. E. Paine, and Col. S. C. Towbridge, all of Iowa City.

Treasurer—Prof. H. S. Welton, Iowa City.

Acting Librarian—S. C. Towbridge, Iowa City.

Corresponding and Recording Secretary—F. Lloyd.

A list of the names of the active, corresponding, and honorary members of the Society, arranged in alphabetical order, with their residences, is hereto appended as a part of this Report. Also, the names of the officers for each year from the organization of the Society to the present time, of those who have contributed manuscripts which have been published in the Annals of Iowa, of those who have donated books, pamphlets, maps, charts, flags, relics, and mineralogical and other specimens to the Library or Cabinet, and of those who have delivered historical addresses before the Society.

The report of the treasurer for the biennial period ending with the date hereof, together with his vouchers, is also appended as a part of this Report.

In conclusion, the Board would suggest that some provision be made for representing this Society like those of sister States at the Centennial.

All of which is respectfully submitted by order of the Board of Curators.

FREDERICK LLOYD.

Corresponding Secretary.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

To the Curators of Iowa State Historical Society:

GENTLEMEN: The following is an exhibit of the receipts and disbursements of the Historical Society for the last two years, which shows for what general object money has been expended:

RECEIPTS.

From balance of November 14th, 1873.....	\$ 25.40
From State appropriation of two years.....	1,000.00
From all other sources.....	40.00
Total.....	<u>\$1,065.40</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

For rent of building, per four warrants	\$ 400.00
For care of building and library, per four warrants.....	231.00
For postage, freight and drayage, per ten warrants.....	54.65
For services of corresponding secretary, per one warrant.....	125.00
For printing and address, per five warrants.....	87.35
For binding and stationery, per one warrant	44.80
For repairs, per three warrants.....	24.50
For fuel, per four warrants	28.35
For other contingent expenses, per six warrants.....	24.55
Total.....	<u>\$1,020.30</u>
Balance in treasury.....	\$ 45.10

All of which, with thirty-eight vouchers, covering the entire disbursements of the two years, is most respectfully submitted.

H. S. WELTON, *Treasurer.*

Iowa City, November 13, 1875.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

ACTIVE MEMBERS.

Adams, Austin, Dubuque.
Alder, Ira J., Iowa City.
Allin, Richard, Iowa City.
Allison, Wm. B., Dubuque.

Anderson, D., Albia.
Arnold, Delos, Marshalltown.
Atkins, J. T., Winneshiek county
Ayers, Squire, Bonaparte.

Bailey, Morrison.
Baker, Charles.
Baker, Charles B., Iowa City.
Baldwin, H. W., Chicago, Ills.
Ballard, F. W., New York.
Banbury, Thos. M., Iowa City.
Barker, H. G., Scott county.
Barris, W. H., Davenport.
Bell, John, Davenport.
Benton, Thos. H., Jr., Cedar Rapids.
Bigelow, Lafayette, Clayton Co.
Bixby, A. S., Wisconsin
Bixby, Rufus, M., Iowa City.

Black, James, Pittsburg, Pa.
Blackwell, J. Y., New Jersey.
Bloom, Moses, Iowa City.
Boal, George J., Iowa City.
Bottorf, Morrison.
Bowen, Thos. M.
Bowman, James.
Bradley, P. B., Jackson county.
Brainerd, N. H., Iowa City.
Brigham, D. T.
Brown, Aaron, Fayette.
Bryson, James, Allamakee county.
Bunker, David, Richmond.

Casady, P. M., Des Moines.
Campbell, A. K., Newton.
Carter, Henry B., Clayton county.
Carson, T. C., Iowa City.
Cattell, J. W., Des Moines.
Cavanaugh, Mathew, Iowa City.
Chase, H. S., St. Louis, Mo.
Choate, Greene, Michigan.
Clark, C. F., Iowa City.
Clark, Ezekiel, Iowa City.
Clark, Green T., Pella.
Clark, John T., Decorah.
Clark, Rufus L. B., Mt. Pleasant.
Clark, Rush, Iowa City.
Clark, J. Norwood, Iowa City.
Clarke, W. Penn, Davenport.
Cleaver, H. T., Keokuk.
Close, C. D., Iowa City.
Close, M. T., Iowa City.
Cloud, D. C., Muscatine.

Coast, Wm. P., Iowa City.
Cobban, John, Wisconsin.
Cochran, M. B., Davenport.
Coldren, John M., Iowa City.
Coldren, Solomon, Iowa City.
Collins, G. W., Iowa City.
Conard, Willis J., California.
Cook, Lyman, Burlington.
Coolbaugh, Wm. F., Chicago, Ills.
Copeland, W. H., Jefferson county.
Cornell, A. B., Iowa City.
Cornell, George G., Iowa City.
Cornell, S. S., Iowa City.
Corlett, J. K., Iowa City.
Cowden, J. G., Bellevue.
Cort, Daniel, Dubuque county.
Cotton, A. R., Lyons.
Coxe, T. J., Iowa City.
Crum, William, Iowa City.

Dale, Samuel,
 Davenport, Geo. L., Davenport.
 Davis, M. W., Iowa City.
 Davis, Theodore M., New York.
 Day, Timothy, Winchester.
 Dey, Peter A., Iowa City.

Eastman, E. W., Eldora.
 Emonds, William, Iowa City.

Fairall, S. H., Iowa City,
 Fairbault, G. B., Quebec, Canada.
 Fellows, S. N., Iowa City.
 Finkbine, R. S., Iowa City.
 Foster, Silas, Colorado Springs, Col.
 Foster, Suel, Muscatine.

Galbraith, James, Appanoose Co.
 Ganter, R. L., Akron, O.
 Gearkee, Henry, Iowa City.
 Gibson, H. D., Knoxville.
 Gilbert, F. A. W., Iowa City.
 Gillet, E. B.
 Goodrich, Hermon, Davenport.
 Gossage, Samuel, Des Moines Co.
 Graham, Harvey, Iowa City.

Haas, F. J., Iowa City.
 Hamilton, Wm. F., Nebraska.
 Hammond, Wm. G., Iowa City.
 Harris, Amos, Centerville.
 Hardy, W., Van Buren county.
 Hart, Anson, Iowa City.
 Hartsock, J. R., Iowa City.
 Hawley, G. A., Decatur county.
 Heald, S. W.
 Henderson, J. W., Cedar Rapids.
 Hepburn, W. P., Clarinda.
 Hershberger, Jacob, Jackson Co.
 Hershire, A. J., Iowa City.

Inskip, Phineas, Jones county.
 Irish, C. W., Iowa City.

Jackson, Lewis H., Iowa City.
 Jenkins, J. W., Jackson county.
 Jerome, George H., Niles, Mich.
 Johnston, Edward, Fort Madison.

Kimball, George E., Iowa City.
 Kirkwood, S. J., Iowa City.

Dodder, George W., Iowa City.
 Donaldson, O. C., Webster county.
 Doud, David, Van Buren county.
 Duncan, L. A., Niles, Michigan.
 Duncombe, J. F., Fort Dodge.

Edwards, John, Arkansas.
 Ells, G. W., Davenport.

Fracker, E. G., Iowa City.
 Fracker, George, Iowa City.
 Franklin, Cyrus, Wapello county.
 Frost, L. P., Cass county.
 Fry, John H., Mahaska county.
 Fulton, A. R., Des Moines.

Gray, Hosea, Marion.
 Gray, H. W., Linn county.
 Greeley, D. P., Fort Scott, Kan.
 Griffin, E. M., Iowa City.
 Griffith, John H., Iowa City.
 Griffith, Joseph E., Iowa City.
 Griffiths, David, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Grinnell, J. B., Grinnell.

Hess, S. J., Iowa City.
 Higbee, D. W., Chicago, Ill.
 Hobart, C. W., Iowa City.
 Hogan, J. L., Keokuk county.
 Hollingsworth, Jeremiah, Richmond.
 Holmes, W. H., Jones county.
 Howe, Samuel Storrs, Iowa City.
 Hubbard, W. H., Iowa City.
 Huff, Sanford W., Sigourney.
 Hughes, Thomas, Iowa City.
 Hutchinson, Robert, Iowa City.

Irish, John P., Iowa City.

Jones, C. B.
 Jordan, James.
 Jordan, Miles, Pleasantville, Marion county.

Koontz, George W., Iowa City.
 Kurtz, J. E., Linn county.

- Larimer, A. V., Pottawattamie Co.
Lathrop, H. W., Iowa City.
Lee, F. H., Iowa City.
Lee, James, Iowa City.
Leonard, N. R., Iowa City.
Lewis, Charles, Iowa City.
Lewis, George, Iowa City.
Lewis, Wm. B., Washington Co.
- Mahan, Thomas S., Iowa City.
Marquardt, Geo. W., Iowa City.
Marshall, Wm., Iowa City.
Matthews, J. J., Lyons.
Marvin, A. H., Monticello.
Merritt, W. W., Red Oak.
Mills, J. A., Muscatine.
Mordan, Wm.
Morsman, M. J., Iowa City.
- Neal, James E., Marion county.
Negus, Charles, Fairfield.
- Osmond, S. M., Iowa City.
- Paddock, R. H., Decatur, Ill.
Paine, S. E., Iowa City.
Palmer, D. P., Bloomfield.
Palmer, G. W., Winterset.
Parks, W. H.
Parvin, John A., Muscatine.
Parvin, Theodore S., Iowa City.
Patterson, L. B., Iowa City.
- Rand, E. D., Des Moines county.
Ransom, Chas. T., Iowa City.
Reed, Wm.
Reeder, Lewis, Jefferson county.
Remley, Howard, Iowa City.
Reeve, A. T., Hampton.
- Said, Wm., Valley, Washington county.
Sale, Wm., Iowa City.
Sauxay, Theodore, Iowa City.
Saunders, T. J., Washington, D.C.
Sawyer, Thos., Lee county.
Scott Alpheus, Strawberry Point.
Sedgwick, H. B., Iowa City.
Seeley, Thos., Guthrie Center.
Skiff, Harvey J., Newton.
Slagle, C. W., Fairfield.
Smith, Dexter P., Iowa City.
- Lloyd, F., Iowa City.
Lodge, Joseph S., Iowa City.
Logan, J. W., Waterloo.
Lord, W. Blair, Baltimore, Md.
Lathian, D., Linn county.
Loughridge, Wm., Oskaloosa.
Lovelace, C. F., Iowa City.
Luce, Z. C., Iowa City.
- Morsman, W. W., Clarinda.
Murray, Henry, Iowa City.
McChesney, R. A., Iowa City.
McCoy, George.
McCrary, A. H., Oskaloosa.
McCulloch, E. T., Primrose.
McDow, R. H.
McKay, H. D., Kansas.
McKean, John, Anamosa.
- Noble, James M., Delaware county.
- Patterson, John A.
Patterson, Wm., Keokuk.
Paul, George, Johnson county.
Pease, J. B., Big Mound, Van Buren county.
Perkins, H. S., Chicago, Ill.
Perry, G. J. R., Des Moines county.
Peters, John H., Delhi.
- Rice, A. C., Keokuk county.
Richardson, Robt. A., Fayette Co.
Robinson, Levi, Iowa City.
Robinson, M. W., Des Moines.
Rodman, Francis, Missouri.
Ross, L. W., Council Bluffs.
- Smith, Julius A., Iowa City.
Smith, C., Billings, Iowa City.
Solomon, Daniel H., Glenwood.
Sperry, J. G., Iowa City.
Springer, Francis, Columbus City.
Stanton, Chas. O., Jefferson county.
Startsman, O., Iowa City.
Sterling, J. W., Iowa City.
Stewart, W. G., Dubuque.
Stewart, David, North Liberty.
Sylvester, Richard H., St. Louis.

Talbot, Benjamin, Council Bluffs.
 Thompson, W. G., Marion.
 Thurston, Wm. A., Keokuk.
 Todhunter, Lewis, Indianola.
 Toll, Chas. H., Clinton.

Traer, J. C., Vinton.
 Trowbridge, S. C., Iowa City.
 Tulloss, N. H., Iowa City.
 Turner, J. T., Iowa City.

Van Valkenburg, John, Ft. Madison.

Walker, A. B., Council Bluffs.
 Walker, T. O., Bloomfield.
 Walker, A.
 Warren, Wm. A., Bellevue.
 Welton, H. S., Iowa City.
 White, C. A., Washington, D. C.
 Wilde, John, Iowa City.
 Wilkinson, G. W., Muscatine.
 Williams, J. Wilson, Des Moines.
 Williams, J. Madison, Illinois.
 Wilson, James, Buckingham.

Wilson, James F., Fairfield.
 Wilson, Walter C., Webster City.
 Wilson, W. Duane, Des Moines.
 Wilson, R. M., Mahaska county.
 Wilson, Thos. W., Johnson county.
 Winchester, S. G., Eldora.
 Wing, E. S., Scott county.
 Woodin, George D., Sigourney.
 Wright, Ed, Des Moines.
 Wright, George G., Des Moines.
 Wyatt, N. G.

Young, E. K., Cedar Rapids.

Younkin, Archibald C., Iowa City.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Brayton, J. M., Delhi.
 Briggs, Ansel, Andrew.

Bryan, P. Gad, Des Moines.
 Burns, L. D., Adel.

Call, A. C., Algona.
 Cooley, E. E., Decorah.
 Cowles, Giles, Sidney.

Crippen, H. C., Corning.
 Crosby, James O., Garnavillo.

Davis, S. T., Sioux City.
 Dawson, Henry B., Morrisania, N. Y.
 Dean, Nathaniel, Glenwood.

Dillon, J. F., Davenport.
 Dosh, J. R., Stuart.

Fellows, L. E., Lansing.

French, Lucius, Davenport.

Horner, H. L., Toledo.

Hawke, Edwin, Bedford.

Jones, C. S. D., Dubuque.

Kilburn, G. F., Fontanelle.
 Kretchmer, E., Red Oak.

Kridelbaugh, S. H., Clarinda.

Laughlin, W. T., Mt. Ayer.

Loomis, John Q., Independence.

Marietta, J. A., Exira.
 Morgan, J. C., Winterset.
 McClanahan, John N., Chariton.

McClintock, Frank, West Union.
 McKinley, L. D., Missouri Valley.
 McNutt, Samuel, Muscatine.

Osmond, M., Osceola.

Palmer, O. L., Chariton.

Sales, L. H., Leon.

Sargent, Thomas, Fort Dodge.

Soobey, L. D., Fayette.

Seeley, Ira, Afton.

Shea, John G., New York.

Smith, W. R., Mineral Point, Wis.

Thompson, O. B., Atlantic.

Tidrick, R. L., Des Moines.

Turner, O., Buffalo, New York.

Weymouth, Albert, Boston, Mass.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Baker, John W. H., Davenport.

Dean, Henry Clay, Rebel's Cove, Mo.

Fremont, John C., New York.

Grant, James, Davenport.

Hawks, Francis, New York.

Hays, Isaac, Philadelphia, Pa.

Hecker, Frederick, Illinois.

Henry, Joseph, Washington, D. C.

Howard, Joseph Jackson, London,
England.

Howe, Orlando C., Newton.

Hughes, J. C., Keokuk.

Love, James Madison, Keokuk.

Mason, Timothy, Dubuque.

Robbins, A. B., Muscatine.

Salter, Wm., Burlington.

Sargent, Epes, Boston, Mass.

Smith, J. Spear, Baltimore, Md.

Stone, J. C., Burlington.

Watson, Wm., Dubuque.

Wilson, Marcus, Canandaigua,
New York.

Wiltse, H. A., Dubuque.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY FROM ITS ORGANIZATION,
FEBRUARY 7, 1857.

PRESIDENTS.

1857. —James W. Grimes, Des Moines county.
1857-58.—James W. Grimes, Des Moines county.
1858-59.—R. P. Lowe, Lee county.
1859-60.—S. J. Kirkwood, Johnson county.
1860-61.—S. J. Kirkwood, Johnson county.
1861-62.—S. J. Kirkwood, Johnson county.
1862-63.—S. J. Kirkwood, Johnson county.
1863-64.—S. J. Kirkwood, Johnson county.
1864-65.—S. J. Kirkwood, Johnson county.
1865-66.—F. H. Lee, Johnson county.
1866-67.—Wm. Penn Clarke, Johnson county.
1867-68.—Robert Hutchinson, Johnson county.
1868-69.—M. J. Morsman, Johnson county.
1869-70.—William G. Hammond, Johnson county.
1870-71.—William G. Hammond, Johnson county.
1871-72.—George G. Wright, Polk county.
1872-74.—William G. Hammond, Johnson county.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

- 1857-58.—H. W. Gray, Linn county.
Geo. G. Wright, Van Buren county.
C. F. Clarkson, Grundy county.
S. J. Kirkwood, Johnson county.
F. H. Lee, Johnson county.
E. Price, Clayton county.
1858-59.—James Harlan, Henry county.
F. H. Lee, Johnson, county.
C. F. Crookham, Mahaska county.
Willard Barrows, Scott county.
H. W. Gray, Linn county.
E. Price, Clayton county.
1859-60.—Chas. Mason, Des Moines county.
James Harlan, Henry county.
J. M. Griffiths, Polk county.
T. S. Wilson, Dubuque county.
Oran Faville, Mitchell county.
W. Barrows, Scott county.
1860-61.—James Harlan, Henry county.
Chas. Mason, Des Moines county.
Wm. Vandever, Dubuque county.
Willard Barrows, Scott county.
E. Sells, Polk county.

- 1861-62.—Kimball Porter, Johnson county.
Silas Totten, Johnson county.
James Harlan, Henry county.
Wm. Vandever, Dubuque county.
Willard Barrows, Scott county.
E. Sells, Polk county.
- 1862-63.—T. S. Parvin, Johnson county.
Willard Barrows, Scott county.
E. Sells, Polk county.
James W. Grimes, Des Moines county.
Marturin L. Fisher, Clayton county.
Kimball Porter, Johnson county.
- 1863-64.—Geo. W. McCleary, Johnson county.
O. M. Spencer, Johnson county.
F. H. Lee, Johnson county.
Willard Barrows, Scott county.
H. B. Horn, Davis county.
Wm. M. Stone, Marion county.
- 1864-65.—F. H. Lee, Johnson county.
N. H. Brainerd, Johnson county.
J. F. Dillon, Scott county.
Geo. G. Wright, Van Buren county.
W. Duane Wilson, Polk county.
L. H. Langworthy, Dubuque county.
- 1865-66.—R. S. Finkbine, Johnson county.
E. Price, Clayton county.
H. A. Wiltse, Dubuque county.
Jno. F. Dillon, Scott county.
L. W. Ross, Pottawattamie county.
S. M. Osmond, Johnson county.
- 1866-67.—Robert Hutchinson, Johnson county.
E. Price, Clayton county.
W. E. Miller, Johnson county.
Z. C. Luse, Johnson county.
John L. Davies, Scott county.
T. S. Parvin, Johnson county.
- 1867-68.—T. N. Fellows, Johnson county.
Anson Hart, Johnson county.
Wm. Emonds, Johnson county.
Solomon Shepperd, Johnson county.
E. Price, Clayton county.
Jno. F. Dillon, Scott county.
- 1868-69.—Wm. Emonds, Johnson county.
Wm. G. Hammond, Johnson county.
Richard L. Ganter, Johnson county.
Geo. G. Wright, Polk county.
James Black, Johnson county.
E. Clark, Johnson county.
- 1869-70.—Richard L. Ganter, Johnson county.
Geo. G. Wright, Polk county.
Ezekiel Clark, Johnson county.
Wm. Emonds, Johnson county.
James Black, Johnson county.

- 1870-71.—William Emonds, Johnson county.
 William Vogt, Johnson county.
 George G. Wright, Polk county.
 J. A. L. Tice, Johnson county.
 Jno. P. Irish, Johnson county.
 N. H. Brainerd, Johnson county.
 1871-72.—Wm. Emonds, Johnson county.
 Wm. B. Allison, Dubuque, county.
 Wm. G. Hammond, Johnson county.
 Jno. P. Irish, Johnson county.
 Levi Robinson, Johnson county.
 Charles Negus, Jefferson county.

LIBRARIANS.

1857. —John Pattee, Johnson county.
 1857-58.— —Humphrey, Johnson county.
 1858-59.—D. Franklin Wells, Johnson county.
 1859-60.—D. Franklin Wells, Johnson county.
 1860-61.—Wm. Reynolds, Johnson county.
 1861-62.—Wm. Reynolds, Johnson county.
 1862-63.—N. R. Leonard, Johnson county.
 1863-64.—T. S. Parvin, Johnson county.
 1865. —Chas. E. Borland, Johnson county.
 1865-66.—C. F. Clark, Johnson county.
 1866-67.—C. F. Clark, Johnson county.
 1867-68.—C. F. Clark, Johnson county.
 1868-69.—C. F. Clark, Johnson county.
 1869-70.—Silas Foster, Johnson county.
 1870-71.—Silas Foster, Johnson county.
 1871-72.—Silas Foster, Johnson county.
 1872. —George Fracker, Johnson county.
 1873-75.—S. C. Trowbridge, (Acting,) Johnson county.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES.

- 1857-58.—C. Billings Smith, Johnson county.
 1858-60.—M. B. Cochran, Johnson county.
 1860-62.—Wm. Reynolds, Johnson county.
 1862-63.—N. R. Leonard, Johnson county.
 1863-65.—T. S. Parvin, Johnson county.
 1865-66.—F. Lloyd, Johnson county.
 1866-69.—Sanford W. Huff, Johnson county.
 1869-75.—F. Lloyd, Johnson county.

RECORDING SECRETARIES.

- 1857-58.—Thomas Hughes, Johnson county.
 1858-59.—C. W. Hobart, Johnson county.
 1859-64.—J. W. Morrison, Johnson county.
 1864-68.—S. E. Paine, Johnson county.
 1868-72.—William Cullen Gaston, Johnson county.
 1872-75.—F. Lloyd, Johnson county.

TREASURERS.

1857 to the time of his death, 1865—J. P. Wood.
1865 to 1875.—H. S. Welton.

CURATORS.

1857. —John Shane, Benton county.
D. P. Palmer, Davis county.
D. W. Price, Pottawattamie county.
Chas. Negus, Jefferson county.
W. F. Coolbaugh, Des Moines county.
L. H. Langworthy, Dubuque county.
T. S. Parvin, Muscatine county.
S. G. Winchester, Hardin county.
F. W. Ballard, Johnson county.
M. B. Cochran, Johnson county.
H. D. Downey, Johnson county.
J. C. Culbertson, Johnson county.
Wm. Penn Clarke, Johnson county.
G. D. Woodin, Johnson county.
G. W. McHenry, Johnson county.
E. K. Rugg, Johnson county.
Wm. Vogt, Johnson county.
Le Grand Byington, Johnson county.
- 1857-58.—John Shane, Benton county.
D. P. Palmer, Davis county.
D. W. Price, Pottawattamie county.
Chas. Negus, Jefferson county.
David Rorer, Des Moines county.
L. H. Langworthy, Dubuque county.
T. S. Parvin, Muscatine county.
S. G. Winchester, Hardin county.
F. W. Ballard, Johnson county.
M. B. Cochran, Johnson county.
D. Franklin Wells, Johnson county.
Prof. Humphrey, Johnson county.
Prof. Stone, Johnson county.
John Clark, Johnson county.
J. Warren Clark, Johnson county.
Geo. W. McCleary, Johnson county.
F. A. Shearer, Johnson county.
Thos. Morong, Johnson county.
- 1858-59.—James W. Grimes, Des Moines county.
Thos. H. Benton, jr., Pottawattamie county.
T. S. Parvin, Muscatine county.
D. P. Palmer, Davis county.
J. C. Traer, Benton county.
C. Childs, Dubuque county.
E. W. Eastman, Hardin county.
G. W. McCleary, Johnson county.

- 1858-59.—Morgan Reno, Johnson county.
C. Billings Smith, Johnson county.
W. H. Barris, Johnson county.
George H. Jerome, Johnson county.
K. Porter, Johnson county.
D. F. Wells, Johnson county.
S. W. Huff, Johnson county.
Wm. Reynolds, Johnson county.
Wm. A. Sale, Johnson county.
- 1859-60.—J. W. Grimes, Des Moines county.
M. L. Fisher, Clayton county.
Geo. G. Wright, Van Buren county.
Wm. Dewey, Fremont county.
W. H. Tuthill, Cedar county.
H. B. Horn, Davis county.
W. H. Bigelow, Woodbury county.
L. Summers, Scott county.
G. W. McCleary, Johnson county.
R. H. Sylvester, Johnson county.
T. S. Parvin, Johnson county.
C. W. Hobart, Johnson county.
G. H. Jerome, Johnson county.
Silas Totten, Johnson county.
D. F. Wells, Johnson county.
S. W. Huff, Johnson county.
N. H. Brainerd, Johnson county.
K. Porter, Johnson county.
- 1860-61.—T. S. Parvin, Johnson county.
O. M. Spencer, Johnson county.
M. L. Fisher, Clayton county.
W. H. Tuthill, Cedar county.
H. B. Horn, Davis county.
H. D. Downey, Johnson county.
James Grant, Scott county.
John King, Dubuque county.
F. H. Lee, Johnson county.
G. W. McCleary, Johnson county.
M. B. Cochran, Johnson county.
S. Totten, Johnson county.
Wm. Crum, Johnson county.
D. F. Wells, Johnson county.
S. W. Huff, Johnson county.
G. H. Jerome, Johnson county.
R. H. Sylvester, Johnson county.
N. H. Brainerd, Johnson county.
- 1861-62.—T. S. Parvin, Johnson county.
O. M. Spencer, Johnson county.
M. L. Fisher, Clayton county.
J. P. Wood, Johnson county.
F. H. Lee, Johnson county.
J. R. Hartsock, Johnson county.
Wm. Crum, Johnson county.

- 1861-62.—S. W. Huff, Johnson county.
R. H. Sylvester, Johnson county.
H. B. Horn, Davis county.
G. W. McCleary, Johnson county.
W. H. Sale, Johnson county.
S. Totten, Johnson county.
James Grant, Scott county.
John King, Dubuque county.
D. F. Wells, Johnson county.
G. H. Jerome, Johnson county.
N. H. Brainerd, Johnson county.
- 1862-63.—T. S. Parvin, Johnson county.
O. M. Spencer, Johnson county.
F. H. Lee, Johnson county.
J. P. Wood, Johnson county.
Wm. Crum, Johnson county.
R. H. Sylvester, Johnson county.
G. W. McCleary, Johnson county.
G. H. Jerome, Johnson county.
D. F. Wells, Johnson county.
N. H. Brainerd, Johnson county.
James Lillie, Johnson county.
S. S. Howe, Johnson county.
Wm. Reynolds, Johnson county.
I. N. Jerome, Johnson county.
C. O. Waters, Johnson county.
F. Springer, Johnson county.
H. J. Wiltse, Dubuque county.
Nicholas J. Rusch, Scott county.
- 1863-64.—O. M. Spencer, Johnson county.
S. M. Osmond, Johnson county.
F. H. Lee, Johnson county.
G. H. Jerome, Johnson county.
I. N. Jerome, Johnson county.
N. R. Leonard, Johnson county.
J. P. Wood, Johnson county.
G. W. McCleary, Johnson county.
Jas. T. Robert, Johnson county.
Wm. Crum, Johnson county.
S. S. Howe, Johnson county.
J. R. Hartsock, Johnson county.
F. M. Gray, Johnson county.
W. H. Barris, Des Moines county.
Wm. H. Tuthill, Cedar county.
H. A. Wiltse, Dubuque county.
J. B. Grinnell, Poweshiek county.
E. Price, Clayton county.
- 1864-65.—J. R. Hartsock, Johnson county.
S. M. Osmond, Johnson county.
S. C. Trowbridge, Johnson county.
G. H. Jerome, Johnson county.
N. H. Brainerd, Johnson county.

- 1864-65.—G. W. McCleary, Johnson county.
Benj. Talbot, Johnson county.
N. R. Leonard, Johnson county.
J. T. Robert, Johnson county.
Wm. Vogt, Johnson county.
W. A. Sale, Johnson county.
J. B. Grinnell, Poweshiek county.
James F. Wilson, Jefferson county.
John A. Kasson, Polk county.
W. B. Allison, Dubuque county.
Hiram Price, Scott county.
W. H. Hubbard, Johnson county.
- 1865-66.—S. C. Trowbridge, Johnson county.
N. H. Brainerd, Johnson county.
N. H. Brainerd, Johnson county.
G. W. McCleary, Johnson county.
Benj. Talbot, Johnson county.
N. R. Leonard, Johnson county.
T. S. Parvin, Johnson county.
Henry Murray, Johnson county.
Wm. Vogt, Johnson county.
J. T. Robert, Johnson county.
M. W. Davis, Johnson county.
Wm. Crum, Johnson county.
C. W. Hobart, Johnson county.
David Rorer, Des Moines county.
Wm. H. Tuthill, Cedar county.
Willard Barrows, Scott county.
G. G. Wright, Polk county.
S. M. Durham, Linn county.
Jno. H. Garrett, Jasper county.
- 1866-67.—S. C. Trowbridge, Johnson county.
N. H. Brainerd, Johnson county.
J. P. Irish, Johnson county.
G. W. McCleary, Johnson county.
N. R. Leonard, Johnson county.
Henry Murray, Johnson county.
Wm. Vogt, Johnson county.
Wm. Crum, Johnson county.
Wm. C. Gaston, Johnson county.
Geo. W. Dodder, Johnson county.
J. R. Hartsock, Johnson county.
S. J. Hess, Johnson county.
R. P. Lowe, Lee county.
W. H. Tuthill, Cedar county.
Geo. G. Wright, Polk county.
M. W. Davis, Johnson county.
F. H. Lee, Johnson county.
F. Lloyd, Johnson county.
- 1867-68.—G. W. McCleary, Johnson county.
M. W. Davis, Johnson county.
Wm. Vogt, Johnson county.

1867-68.—J. P. Irish, Johnson county.

Moses Bloom, Johnson county.

S. C. Trowbridge, Johnson county.

F. Lloyd, Johnson county.

S. J. Hess, Johnson county.

G. W. Dodder, Johnson county.

S. S. Howell, Johnson county.

Wm. Crum, Johnson county.

F. H. Lee, Johnson county.

S. J. Kirkwood, Johnson county.

Walter Hoyt, Johnson county.

E. M. Guffin, Johnson county.

C. W. Hobart, Johnson county.

R. S. Finkbine, Johnson county.

H. Murray, Johnson county.

1868-69.—G. W. McCleary, Johnson county.

Wm. Crum, Johnson county.

Wm. Vogt, Johnson county.

Robt. Hutchinson, Johnson county.

H. Murray, Johnson, county.

S. J. Kirkwood, Johnson county.

M. W. Davis, Johnson county.

Walter Hoyt, Johnson county.

Jno. P. Irish, Johnson county.

F. H. Lee, Johnson county.

A. C. Younkin, Johnson county.

S. E. Paine, Johnson county.

Thos. Hughes, Johnson county.

Harvey Graham, Johnson county.

S. C. Trowbridge, Johnson county.

G. D. A. Hebard, Johnson county.

G. W. Dodder, Johnson county.

Moses Bloom, Johnson county.

1869-70.—M. W. Davis, Johnson county.

Wm. Vogt, Johnson county.

F. H. Lee, Johnson county.

Jno. P. Irish, Johnson county.

S. E. Paine, Johnson county.

Robt. Hutchinson, Johnson county.

G. W. Dodder, Johnson county.

A. C. Younkin, Johnson county.

N. H. Brainerd, Johnson county.

Thos. M. Banbury, Johnson county.

Wm. Crum, Johnson county.

H. Murray, Johnson county.

Moses Bloom, Johnson county.

Thomas Hughes, Johnson county.

James A. Boneher, Johnson county.

S. C. Trowbridge, Johnson county.

Geo. G. Cornell, Johnson county.

Charles Lewis, Johnson county.

1870-71.—F. H. Lee, Johnson county.

1870-71.—David Griffiths, Johnson county.
 Charles Lewis, Johnson county.
 George G. Cornell, Johnson county.
 James Lee, Johnson county.
 M. W. Davis, Johnson county.
 Harvey Graham, Johnson county.
 George W. Dodder, Johnson county.
 Thomas M. Banbury, Johnson county.
 Thomas Hughes, Johnson county.
 Robert Hutchinson, Johnson county.
 H. Murray, Johnson county.
 S. E. Paine, Johnson county.
 S. C. Trowbridge, Johnson county.
 A. C. Younkin, Johnson county.
 Moses Bloom, Johnson county.
 J. H. Boucher, Johnson county.
 William Crum, Johnson county.

1871-72.—William G. Hammond, Johnson county.
 William Emonds, Johnson county.
 John P. Irish, Johnson county.
 Samuel S. Trowbridge, Johnson county.
 A. C. Younkin, Johnson county.
 S. E. Paine, Johnson county.
 Thomas Hughes, Johnson county.
 George E. Kimball, Johnson county.
 Robert Hutchinson, Johnson county.
 F. H. Lee, Johnson county.
 David Griffiths, Johnson county.
 Chas. Lewis, Johnson county.
 Geo. E. Cornell, Johnson county.
 James Lee, Johnson county.
 M. W. Davis, Johnson county.
 Harvey Graham, Johnson county.
 G. W. Dodder, Johnson county.
 Henry Murray, to fill out unexpired term of F. H. Lee, [resigned.]

1872-73.—M. L. Davis, Johnson county.
 Wm. Emonds, Johnson county.
 Wm. G. Hammond, Johnson county.
 Thos. Hughes, Johnson county.
 Robt. Hutchinson, Johnson county.
 Henry Murray, Johnson county.
 S. M. Osmond, Johnson county.
 S. E. Paine, Johnson county.
 S. C. Trowbridge, Johnson county.
 Austin Adams, Dubuque county.
 P. M. Casady, Polk county.
 C. W. Slagle, Jefferson county.
 James Wilson, Tama county.
 John McKean, Jones county.
 Wm. W. Merritt, Montgomery county.
 A. T. Reeve, Franklin county.
 A. K. Campbell, Jasper county.
 J. F. Duncombe, Webster county,

Who continue to constitute the Board except that Messrs. J. W. Henderson of Linn county, and L. W. Ross of Pottawattamie county, have been appointed in place of Messrs. Wilson and Merritt, whose terms expired by limitation, June, 1874.

PRESIDENTS OF THE BOARD OF CURATORS.

1857. —James W. Grimes.
1857-58. —F. A. Shearer.
1859. —G. H. Jerome.
1860. —D. Franklin Wells.
1861. —T. S. Parvin.
1862-64. —F. H. Lee.
1864-68. —George W. McCleary.
1868-71. —F. H. Lee.
1871-75. —Wm. G. Hammond.
-

HISTORIANS AND BIOGRAPHERS.

Babbitt, Lysander W., Council Bluffs.
Baker, D. M., Chariton.
Barrows, Willard, Davenport.
Belden, E. L.
Bedman, G. C.
Biggs, Uriah.
Bloomer, D. C., Council Bluffs.
Booth, Edmund, Anamosa.
Boyd G. D. R.

Campbell, A. K., Newton.
Campbell, Isaac R.
Casady, P. M., Des Moines.
Childs, C. C., Dubuque.
Cummings, Henry J. B., Winterset.
Curtis, Samuel Prentis, Washington, D. C.
Curtis, Samuel R., Keokuk.

Darwin, Mrs. C. Ben., Burlington.
Dean, Henry Clay, Missouri.
Doe, John, Iowa City.
Donnell, Wm. M. Otley.
Duncan, L. A., Niles, Michigan.

Eastman, Enoch W., Eldora.
Evans, Samuel B., Ottumwa.

Foster, Suel, Museatine.

Galland, Isaac.

Grant, George W.

Grant, James, Davenport.

Griffith, Joseph Evan, Iowa City.

Groff, R. B., Marengo.

Hildreth, W. H.

Holbrook, J. C.

Horn, Hosea B.

Howe, Samuel Storrs, Iowa City.

Huff, Sanford W., Iowa City.

Hunter, W. A.

Ingersoll, Lurton Dunham, Washington, D. C.

Irish, C. W., Iowa City.

Irish, Frederick M., Iowa City.

Keatley, John H., Council Bluffs.

Keck, Irving A.

Levering, N., Los Angeles, California.

Magoun, George F., Grinnell.

Meade, Mary E.

Merrill, Samuel, Des Moines.

Negus, Charles, Fairfield.

O'Connor, Henry, Washington, D. C.

Parke, P. S.

Parrott, James C., Keokuk.

Parton, James.

Parvin, Theodore T., Iowa City.

Perkins, H. S., Chicago, Illinois.

Pierson, J.

Pollard, Mrs. Rebecca S., Keokuk.

Poulton, James P. C., Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Price, Eliphalet, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Reed, Julius A., Davenport.

Salter, William, Burlington.

Sanford, Mrs. Nettie, Marshalltown.

Shrock, J., Iowa City.

Snyder, F., Maryville, Mo.

Taylor, Hawkins, Washington, D. C.

Toole, Wm. L., Toolesborough.

Turrel, H. B.

Tuthill, Wm. H., Tipton.

Vanduzee, E. M.
Viele, Philip, Fort Madison.

Walsh, John Carroll.
White, Charles A., Washington, D. C.
Wilkie, Frank B., Chicago, Illinois.
Williams, Wm.

Zeller, Nicholas, North Liberty.

DONORS.

Abbott, Mrs.
Abernethy, Alonzo, Des Moines.
Alder, Ira J., Iowa City.
American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.
American Geographical and Statistical Society, New York.
Andrews, New Britain, Connecticut.
Armstrong, M. K., Yankton, Dakota.
Aylworth, P. Iowa City.

Bache, A. D., Washington, D. C.
Bailey, C. W., Chicago, Illinois.
Baird, Rev. Woodbury, New York.
Baker, N. B., Des Moines.
Baker, O. A., Taunton, Massachusetts.
Ballard, F. W., New York.
Ballou & Winall.
Barrows, Willard, Davenport.
Beach, Abel, Iowa City.
Belknap, W. W., Washington, D. C.
Benson, C. M., Iowa City.
Benton, Thomas H., Jr., Cedar Rapids.
Berry, Henry N., Iowa City.
Blair, M. W., Kossuth.
Blanchard, Rufus, Chicago, Ill.
Board of Supervisors, Johnson county, Iowa.
Borland, James, Iowa City.
Boston Public Library, Boston, Mass.
Boucher, James H., Iowa City.
Bowen, Jesse, Iowa City.
Bradley, C. D., Boston, Mass.
Broomhall, Allen, Atalissa.
Brotherhead, W., Philadelphia, Pa.
Brown, T. S.
Brown, A. A., New York.
Brown, James, Oskaloosa.
Brunning, Benjamin, Iowa City.
Bureau of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
Buttre, J. C., New York.

Cadle, Cornelius, Jr., Selma, Ala.
Calvin, Verplank, New York.
Campbell, A., Bethany, W. V.
Campbell, J. W., Fort Madison.
Calvin, M. G., Indianola.
Carpenter, C. C., Fort Dodge.
Carpenter, G. T., Oskaloosa.
Carpenter, W. J., Oskaloosa.
Chase, H. S., Saint Louis, Mo.
Chicago Historical Society, Chicago, Ill.
Chicago, Public Library, Chicago, Ill.
Chief of Engineers, Washington, D. C.
Chief Signal Officer, Washington, D. C.
Childs, C., Dubuque.
Chipman, Newton P., Washington, D. C.
Clark, George W., Iowa City.
Clark, J. Norwood, Iowa City.
Clark, Rush, Iowa City.
Clarke, C. C. P., Oswego, N. Y.
Clarke, Robert, Cincinnati, O.
Clarke, W. Penn, Davenport.
Coast Survey Office, Washington, D. C.
Cochran, M. B., Davenport.
Coffin, J. H. C., Washington, D. C.
Coldren, John M., Iowa City.
Cook, Hermon, Rock Rapids.
Colburn, Jeremiah, Boston, Mass.
Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C.
Coleman, Judge.
Cooke, Jay & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Crosby, J. O., Garnavillo.
Crum, Wm., Iowa City.
Cudmore, P., Le Sueur, Minn.
Culbertson, J. C., Springfield, Mo.
Currier, Amos H., Iowa City.
Curtis, Samuel Prentis, Washington, D. C.

Dakota Historical Society, Yankton, Dak.
Dalton, J. C., New York.
Daniels, W. B., New York.
Davis, D. J., Johnson county.
Davis, J. W., Sioux City.
Davis, Lt., U. S. Navy, Washington, D. C.
Davis, M. W., Iowa City.
Dawson, Henry B., Morrisania, N. Y.
Daymude, —, Davenport.
Dayton, A. L., Muscatine.
Dean, Henry Clay, Rebel's Cove, Mo.
Detweiller, C., Johnson county.
Dexter, H. M., Boston, Mass.
Dey, Peter A., Iowa City.
Doe, Ed. M., Iowa City.

Donnel, Wm. M., Otley.
Dornbach, J. Edwin, McGregor.
Dow, Mrs. Wm.
Drummond, Willis, Washington, D. C.
Dugan, Thos. E., Iowa City.
Duncan, L. A., Niles, Michigan.
Dungan, J. Irvine.
Durrie, Daniel S., Madison, Wisconsin.

Ealy, Jacob H., Missouri.
Earhart, Henry, Johnson county.
Eaton, John, Washington, D. C.
Edmunds, James B., Iowa City.
Ellis, Frank, Boston, Mass.
Emonds, Rev. Wm., Iowa City.
Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.
Everett, Samuel, Michigan.

Fales, Jos. E.
Faville, Oran, Mitchell county.
Fellows, Chas. Sumner, Chicago, Ills.
Fink, J. G., Iowa City.
Firelands Historical Society, Norwalk, Ohio.
Fish, Hamilton, New York.
Fithian, Wm., Mt. Vernon.
Ford, C. J.
Foster, H. R., St. Louis, Missouri.
Foster, Silas, Colorado Springs, Colorado.
French, Mrs. Bella, St. Paul, Minnesota.
Fry, Harriet, Iowa City.

Gardner, John.
Garrison, W. P., New York.
Gaston, J. E., Oskaloosa.
General Land Office, Washington, D. C.
Genin, John A., New York.
Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Georgia.
Golding, Charles T., Newton.
Goodman, A. T., Cleveland, Ohio.
Grand Lodge (Masonic) of Iowa.
Greeley, D. P., Fort Scott, Kansas.
Greeley, Frank B., Homestead.
Green, Samuel A., Boston, Massachusetts.
Gregory, D., Ohio.
Gregg, Thomas, Hamilton.
Griggs, Watson & Day, Davenport.
Grinnell, J. B., Grinnell.
Griffith, Joseph E., Lt. U. S. Engineers.
Grimes, J. W., Burlington.
Guilbert, W. A., Dubuque.

Hamilton, Charles.

Hamilton, Wm. Frederick, Iowa City.
Hammond, Wm. G., Iowa City.
Harlan, James, Mt. Pleasant.
Harper Bros., New York.
Harris, J. M.
Hartzel, James, Oskaloosa.
Hawkins, Dexter A., New York.
Hartsock, Virgil, Iowa City.
Hartsock, J. R., Iowa City.
Heath, H. H., Dubuque.
Hepburn, Miss F. M., Clarinda.
Hempstead, Dexter, Johnson county.
Hickok, W. O. & Son, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.
Hiland, Hall, ———, Vermont.
Hilgard, J. E., Washington, D. C.
Hill, Alfred J., St. Paul Minnesota.
Hill, Thomas, Iowa City.
Historical Society of Indiana.
Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Hobart, C. W., Iowa City.
Hoe, R. & Co., New York.
Hoffman, Mrs. Enoch, Iowa City.
Hoffman, Francis S., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Hooper, B. F., Iowa City.
Horn, Hosea B., Bloomfield.
Howard, J. J. London, England.
Hughes, Thomas, Iowa City.
Humphreys, A. A., Washington, D. C.
Hubbard, L. P., New York.
Hutchinson, Robert, Iowa City.

Institution For the Deaf and Dumb, Council Bluffs.
Interior Department, Washington, D. C.
Iowa Institution of Science and Art, Dubuque.
Iowa State University, Iowa City.
Irish, Frederick M., Iowa City.
Irish, John P., Iowa City.

Jenkins, Thornton A. Washington, D. C.
Jerome, George H., Niles, Michigan.
Johnson, Sylvanus, Johnson county.
Jones, R. M., Iowa City.
Jones, Thomas J., Chief of Eng. U. S. S. S., Ticonderago.

Kasson, John A. Des Moines.
Kellar, W. S., Milan, Illinois.
King, Benjamin, Iowa City.
Kirkwood, S. J., Iowa City.
Kissell, A. S., Davenport.

Langworthy, Ed., Dubuque.
Lathrop, H. W., Iowa City.
Lee, Corwin M.

- Lee, F. H., Iowa City.
Lee, James, Iowa City.
Lee, John W. M., Baltimore, Maryland.
Lee, William, Iowa City.
Lee, William, Rock Island, Illinois.
Leffingwell, Mrs. William, Muscatine.
Leonard, N. R., Iowa City.
Levering, N., Los Angeles, California.
Lindsey, J. Berrien, Nashville, Tennessee.
Lionhardt, Karl, Iowa City.
Lippincott, J. B. & Co., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Long Island Historical Society, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Loos, C. L.
Loubat, J. F., New York.
Lucas, Mrs., Iowa City.
Luse, Lane & Co., Davenport.
- Magill, Samuel, Iowa City.
Mahana, Bradley, Iowa City.
Marquardt, Geo. W., Iowa City.
Marshall, Abraham.
Martin, H. C.
Mathews, John, Lyons.
Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston, Mass.
Maynard, H. H., Tipton.
Meeck, Joseph.
Mercantile Library Association of New York, New York.
Mercantile Library Association of San Francisco, San Francisco.
Merrill, Samuel, Des Moines.
Milland, A. G.
Miller, W. E., Des Moines.
Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, Minn.
Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis, Mo.
Money, M. H., Oregon.
Moulton, M. M., Monticello.
Morrison, W. A., Iowa City.
Munn & Co., New York.
Murray, Henry, Iowa City.
Myer, Albert J., Washington, D. C.
McAllister, John H., Philadelphia, Pa.
McCleary, G. W., Iowa City.
McConnell, Joseph, Iowa City.
McLain, K. T., Washington, D. C.
- Natural History Society of Montreal, Montreal, Canada.
Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.
New England Historic, Genealogical Society, Boston, Mass.
New Jersey Historical Society, Newark, N. J.
New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, New York.
Nicholson, W. L., Washington, D. C.
Noyes, Frank E., Clinton.
- Ohio State Library, Columbus, O.

Paine, S. E., Iowa City.
Park, John R., Salt Lake, Utah.
Parker, L. H., Grinnell.
Pattee, John, Iowa City.
Patterson, L. B., Iowa City.
Pendleton, W. K., Bethany, W. V.
Pierce, Benjamin, Washington, D. C.
Pilsbry, F. W., Iowa City.
Poreman, F. H. C., Iowa City.
Porter, J. Y., Iowa City.
Price, Eliphalet, Guttenberg.

Rauch, John H., Chicago, Ills.
Rector, Mrs. Hebe, Hot Springs, Ark.

Redhead, Edward, Iowa City.
Remley, George, Iowa City.
Reynolds, B. F., Des Moines.
Reynolds, Wm., Iowa City.
Reynolds, Wm., Jr., Iowa City.
Rice, Samuel A., Oskaloosa.
Richardson, Wm. A., Washington, D. C.
Richman, D. C., Muscatine.
Richmond, Byron.
Rodman, T. J., Rock Island Arsenal.
Rogers, A. K., Iowa City.
Rollins, John R., Lawrence, Kansas.
Roger, A.
Russell, W. H. H., St. Louis, Mo.
Ryan, Mortimer, Iowa City.

Sabin, J. E. & Sons, New York.
Sale, Wm., Iowa City.
Salter, Wm., Burlington.
Sanders, Alfred, Davenport.
Sands, B. F., Washington, D. C.
Sandford, Mrs. Nettie, Marshalltown.
Sauxay, Theodore, Iowa City.
Scales, N., Johnson county.
Shane, John, Vinton.
Shea, G.
Sheldon, Blackman & Co., New York.
Sherman, John, Washington, D. C.
Shephard, Thomas, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Shockey, George, Iowa City.
Small, W. E., Iowa City.
Smith, C., Washington; D. C.
Smith, Henry A., Cleveland, O.
Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.
Spreecher, D.
Stanton, E. M., Washington, D. C.
State of Iowa.
State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

Stevens, E. G., Iowa City.
Stillwell, A. B. Iowa City.
Stone, E. M., Providence, R. I.
Stone, J. C., Burlington.
Storer, A. L., Clinton.
Stratton, J. S., Clinton.
Studor, Jacob H., Columbus, O.
Summers, L., Le Claire.
Sylvester, R. H., St. Louis, Mo.

Tabor, Milton, Springdale.
Talbot, Benjamin, Council Bluffs.
Templin, James W., Iowa City.
Tenney, Harriet A., Lansing, Michigan.
Thompson, H. M., Ames.
Topham, J. A., Wisconsin.
Torrence, W. M. G.
Traer, J. B., West Liberty.
True, M. B. C., Davenport.
Trumbull, J. T., Iowa City.
Tulloss, N. H., Iowa City.
Tuthey J. Smith, West Chester, Pa.

Van Nest, P. S., Geneva, Wis.
Vick, James, Rochester, N. Y.
Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Va.

Weber, Charles, Iowa City.
Wells, D. Franklin, Iowa City.
Western Engraving Company, Chicago, Ills.
Wetherby, I. A., Iowa City.
Weymouth, W. A., Boston, Mass.
Wilbur, C. F., Jacksonville, Ills.
Whisler, J. H., Buffalo.
Whittlesy, Chas., Cleveland, O.
Williams, Chauncy K., Rutland, Vt.
Williams, J. Madison, Iowa City.
Williams, J. Fletcher, St. Paul, Minn.
Wiltse, H. A., Dubuque.
Wittmeyer, Mrs. Anna, Keokuk.
Wright, Ed., Tipton.
Wright, John E., Indianapolis, Ind.
Wright, J. D., Des Moines.
Wright, George G., Des Moines.
Wynne, Thos. Hicks, Richmond, Va.

Young, Josiah T., Des Moines, Iowa.

Zeller, Nicholas, Johnson County.

ORATORS.

- 1857.—Theodore S. Parvin.
1860.—Fernando H. Lee.
1860.—Hiram Price.
1865.—George F. Magoun.
1871.—Charles Negus.
1873.—William Salter.
1874.—Henry Clay Dean.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE HISTORY OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

*An Address delivered before the State Historical Society of Iowa,
at Iowa City, June 29th, 1874, on the occasion of their
Seventeenth Annual Meeting.*

BY THE HON. HENRY CLAY DEAN.

GENTLEMEN OF THE IOWA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY :—Less than a half century has passed since Iowa was one grand landscape of flowers, interspersed with a mere selva of forests, diversified with beautiful streams of water, occupied by roaming tribes of Indians, and the wild beasts from which they drew their sustenance. To-day, Iowa is the granary of America, the very first in the rank of producers, growing a larger combined amount of the cereals than any other State in the Union, excepting only Illinois, which was admitted as a State in the Union, while Iowa was yet a comparatively unexplored wilderness.

History presents no parallel to the wonderful physical development and growth of your State—a growth which is developing and a development still growing. Unique in its history which is the romance of a political philosophy that must ultimately govern the world, the marvelous growth of Iowa is but the natural reflex of her history.

The discovery of America marked a new era in the history of the world's physical existence. But infinite in its range of moral and intellectual culture and progress was the result of civilization and Liberty, the fairest, purest and most exalted of all of the daughters of religion. The right of property by discovery was abandoned in the higher doctrine that "The earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof, and they that dwell therein." Only the great events in which truth and justice have been the arbiters, are worthy of record or remembrance among nations or men. The combinations of circumstances which gave to your State its high rank among civilized nations wears the air of romance which is at best but a feeble imitation of truth, for truth is stranger than fiction. The convulsions of the French government, our

ancient and most faithful ally, gave to the Federal Union the Louisiana Territory. The great spirit of Jefferson, with the wisdom and foresight of the philosopher and statesman, sought the extension of the area of free government, choosing rather to follow the spirit than the letter of the Constitution, to acquire half a continent dedicated to self-government. The French revolution was the occasion, the missionary spirit of republican government was the cause, which made Iowa the garden of America. In the inception of the French revolution, the chief iconoclasts scarcely dreamed of the compass, extent and magnitude of their work of destruction; realizing still less of the magnificence of that superstructure of liberty, which failing in their own land, should be reared in the wilderness of an unexplored territory, nominally held by France, really occupied in common by wild beasts and savages. Atheism, growing weary of the domination of church usurpation, unfitly enough, purporting to represent, govern and transmit the simple, just and universal religion of Christ, foolishly made war upon God, because too cowardly to assail the wrongs of the Hierarchy; ridiculed the authenticity and genuineness of Divine Revelation, which is the only guarantee of free government and the equal rights of man. This Atheism was the fountain from which the French revolution in all its stages drew its sustenance.

That which was called the church was a strange compound of the superstition, idolatry and ferocity of the old Paganism, mingled with the visionary metaphysics of the Pagan philosophers, the ceremonious formalities and gorgeous temple worship of the Jews, with the unnaturally interwoven and grossly misappropriated doctrine of Moses and the prophets, of Christ and the Apostles. This church was the mistress of Kings and Emperors, Oligarchs and Aristocrats, who invoked its authority to enslave the masses, who worshipped at its shrine, and yielded abject submission to its commands. Voltaire, though not the first to assail, was beyond all comparison the ablest of all the assailants of the authority of the church. His mode of attack was powerful and overwhelming. The object of his attack was a mistake, and therefore not enduring. Had he attacked the corruptions of the church, the Bible and Christianity would have been his invincible allies, whose conquest would have been enduring and eternal. But Voltaire chose otherwise; he attacked the Bible, ridiculed its teachings, scoffed at its authority, burlesqued in cynical ferocity its great author and His simple Apostles. The church was wounded in its vitals, but Christianity arose from the fire all the purer from its contact with the flames. Fenelon, Bourdaloue, Massillon, Saurin, Bossuet, yet live as the lights of the temple whose shekinah will burn in dazzling glory long after the fire of the sun has been quenched by weary ages. But Voltaire did his herculean task well. The corruptions of the church were held up to public scorn.

Voltaire was the sovereign of French literature, the French Ben Johnson of the drama; the Samuel Johnson of her criticism, inimitable in history, without comparison in versatility. His keen double-edged sword spared neither monarch nor bishop. The champion of neither doctrine, sentiments, or establishment, he made general war upon all existing things. The torch of his incendiary pen was applied to mansions, palaces, libraries, and museums; to religion, philosophy and history, indiscriminately. But in the train of the conflagration he left

neither cottage nor tent in which the weary houseless traveler might find shelter from the storm, or rest to his limbs. Volney and Rosseau, each as torch bearers of the great chief, did their minor work with alacrity and suavity, without his ferocity and without his power.

Voltaire had been the companion of the German infidel King Frederick. The companion and at the same time his menial, he surrendered his own manhood for the sovereign patronage. The superior sagacity and powers of the German monarch gave to Voltaire audacity in his attack upon the French hierarchy. But the French hierarchy was the corner stone of the French monarchy. The feudal system was its citadel. The church, the military and royalty, were the trinity of tyrants, who must stand or fall together. Under the ferocious attack of Voltaire a skepticism spread everywhere through the French Empire. The people, who had no voice in the government, yet by nature born of God and ordained to self-government, combined in secret societies for self-improvement, self-government, and the protection of their families, and the right to enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. These societies spread, grew in numbers, knowledge and power, until there was a government within the government stronger than the government itself.

The profligacy of the French court, the corruptions of the church, the overbearing exactions of the feudal lords, growing with enormous power, enforced their mandate with an army, cruel and remorseless in the execution of the will of the court, and exhausting the resources of the industry of the country. The lords temporal and lords spiritual, were also lords of the soil, but were exempt from taxation. The dangerous experiment of freeing any class of property or of men from taxation was fully tested in France. The universal skepticism of Voltaire was followed by the universal license of Rousseau, which infused into the mind of the French people a strange contempt for personal responsibility to law.

The French people were divided into two most dangerous and unreasonable parties: the royal party, who were advocates of government without liberty, upon the one hand; the revolutionary party, who declared for liberty without restraint or government, upon the other hand. The conflict of authority was felt in every part of the Empire. The State's General was assembled to effect a compromise, and to secure to the people by law what they declared their rights by nature. The differences were too great to be settled amicably. The king claimed absolute power to rule by authority of God. The people asserted the right to self-government by nature, which is but the empire of God. The contest was fully inaugurated; propositions for settlement only lengthened the time, but could not change the result; only an appeal to the God of battles could settle a conflict in which nature and God were respectively invoked as authority. Long continued power grasped by the great hands of strength is soon transferred to the hands of weak men who are born in, buy or bribe their way to place and power. This is ever so in governments. Immediately after our own revolution, Washington complained of the exceeding mediocre of Congress as compared with the giants who led the van of the great struggle. The great men of the second period of the American government did not appear until the second war with Great Britain developed Clay, Web-

ster and Calhoun. The third great American conflict developed Douglas, Lincoln, Toombs, Alexander and Thaddeus Stevens, Seward, Chase and Sumner, with scattered great names here and there; Randolph, Pickney and Black. In times like these mere office holding dwarfs a great part of our public men, and office seeking dwarfs or corrupts the remainder; so it was in the revolution, so it will ever be.

With the elements of conflict all in subdued commotion, there was no great leader in France to crystalize the opposition, nor was one demanded until the aggression of Louis drove the ruined people together; then the leader came forth—the great Mirabeau, son of Victor de Mirabeau. By lineage eccentric, extravagant and versatile, by birth deformed, the small-pox made him even more hideous in his childhood. Mirabeau had been driven from home, made miserable by the separation of his parents, to school. From school he was arrested under sealed *lettres de cachet* by the application of his unnatural father. His life for years was spent under the arbitrary arrests of the government by the connivance of his father, who was fond of calling himself “the friend of man.” Mirabeau was the natural offspring of oppression. The causes of the revolution were the aggregation of his own wrongs, and his attack upon the government was the simple defense of his own rights. The people had been driven mad by oppression; their property had been squandered upon the voluptuousness, vices and cruelty of kings. Their children had been fed to armies as lambs of the flock are fed to ravenous wolves, to gratify revenge and minister to ambition. The church was the jackal of kings and armies to hunt down their prey. Endurance had wasted its powers. Human nature could bear up no longer against the combinations of the lust of power, the tyranny of kings, the oppression of the nobility, the hypocrisy of the church and the despotism of armies.

The condition of France was only different from that of an oriental despotism, as a reality is different from a sham which conceals a wrong inflicted only different in pretense. France had no real representation. Her elections were controlled by violence and fraud. There was no trial by jury, nor any fair administration of justice. *Lettres de cachet* destroyed the security of the liberty of the person, without regard to age or sex.

The old feudal laws of remorseless execution still held the tenantry as slaves. “The predial serfs of Champagne were counted with the cattle on the estates.” The nobility and clergy were exempt from taxation. Upon the farmers and laborers, with the untitled people, were laid all the burdens of church and state. General suffering prevailed; the church, the court, and the armies absorbed the money. Taxes were the only share had by the people in the government. The government ought to have been overthrown an age before. But to a people long inured to oppression, it required education to make them free. They first lose their liberty, and endure until custom and endurance destroy their love of liberty, then generations follow who have lost even the knowledge of liberty.

Mirabeau came opportunely. He denounced the king, and was therefore called a rebel. He hurled anathemas at the corruptions of the church, and demanded the confiscations of vast estates, wrested from the people, and was therefore denounced as an infidel and repudiator

of vested rights. When the king threatened the personal safety of the members of the convention, Mirabeau moved that the violation of the personal safety of any of the members of that body should be accounted worthy of death, and met the throne at the threshold of its power to defy it, and but for the graceful submission of the king, Mirabeau would have been an outlaw. And so it was and is, and ever shall be, that men long treated as outlaws become outlaws. Why should it be otherwise? Men owe no allegiance to government which offers them no protection. Such is the nature of the contract. Our allegiance is thus founded. "We love God because He first loved us."

The magazine, dry and well filled with powder, was carefully placed beneath the French throne. Mirabeau went forth with a torch and applied it. The explosion was that of a volcano heaving up its burning lava only to explode again and again and again, until throne, government, church, state and liberty were alike enveloped in its flames. The eloquence of Mirabeau, strange compound of the divine and infernal, struck down the feudal system. The divine right of kings and special privileges of the nobility fell at the same blow. At the command of his voice feudal parchments were strewn over the House of the General Convention by feudal lords, who sought security for their lives in the surrender of the estates upon which servants were kept poor and starving. Lords surrendered their immemorial privileges. The church gladly gave up its property and relinquished her titles in consideration for their safety. The king surrendered his prerogatives, and the people secured their natural right to religious liberty. All this without the shedding of blood. What Mirabeau would have done with life prolonged, death has left a mystery. The loss of Mirabeau, the orator of the Christian era, gave assurance to the nobility, inspired the king with fresh courage, and left the people without a leader given to command.

After Mirabeau came Danton, Marat, and Robespierre, the triune fiends of the revolution. The first, of coarse eloquence, courage, and cruelty, hurried on by his own passions to the guillotine, already clotted with the blood of his victims, innocent and guilty; old men and beautiful maidens, alike the victims of his sanguinary cruelty. Marat, the empyric, who readily changed his vocation of murder by medicines, to murder by law; a wild beast let loose upon society, clothed with official power, came to his end by the well directed dagger of Charlotte Corday.

Robespierre, who had led Louis to the block; the learned idiot, the hypocritical monster, who paraded his condescending discovery that God has some limited share in the governments of men, carried on this murderous crusade against law, order, religious liberty, and human rights, until the retributive justice of God arrested his murderous career, and mingled his base, wicked blood with that of the tens of thousands who had perished by his murderous hand. The Convention, which first assembled to assure to the people their natural rights and to secure liberty, was now an assembly of the representative assassins of Europe, establishing law for the ratification of murder, rapine and robbery.

Then came Bonaparte to disperse the Convention. He upon whom eulogies and denunciation, poetry and rhetoric, criticism and essays, the decrees of sovereign councils, the anathemas, of churches, and

combination of armies, were showered with indiscrimination, came to give relief to the people from the horrors they had visited upon themselves. A foreigner, who had cultivated the ambition and love of liberty of his Roman ancestry; a stranger, wandering from the military schools of France in shabby clothing, hungry and careworn, he had worked his way into the army, from the army to victory. He won his first laurels in the home of his fathers; he overran Italy with the soldiers who had been holding France in terror for a full decade, and utilized in conquest the elements which had made Paris hideous with anarchy. From Italy to Africa his sunburnt soldiers bore the colors of the land of Charlemagne to the tomb of the Pharaohs, and were inspired with the sublime suggestion of their leader that forty centuries looked down from the summits of the pyramids to witness their prowess and approve their valor.

From Egypt, Napoleon returned to France, first a soldier of fortune, then first consul holding the destiny of France in his grasp, with the thrones and dynasties of Europe trembling at his tread. Napoleon was at heart a friend to civil and religious liberty. So had he been reared. Great, broad, deep, and profound, he instinctively despised the narrow views and absurd theories of the monarchists claiming authority of God to govern the people, and condemned the mysterious mummeries and senseless trappings of the church and the court. Like Mirabeau and Jefferson, Napoleon was a sloven who would in undressing toss his hat in one corner of the room and his boots in another. To such a man, always expressing his contempt for fops and dandies, the popinjays who hang around courts would have no attractions.

Napoleon feared for the destiny of the French people. Their education had made the monarchy and hierarchy part of their existence. The well doing people could see no safety outside of the monarchy. The religious people could hope for salvation only through the establishment of the church. Dark and gloomy as were the storms passing over the land, far above the storm, immortality and eternal life glowed through the black bosom of the clouds, and the hopes of their children and the homes of their fathers shone out clear as the sunlight and beautiful as perpetual spring, beckoning them upward and onward to realms of light.

The kingdom of France was no longer. The republic of France was reeling to and fro like a drunken man. All Europe dreaded the revolutionary heresies of the National Assembly far more than they dreaded the horrible massacres of the revolution; for all despotisms are temples reared upon human slavery and cemented with blood, whose richest music are the groans, sighs and agonies of oppression and its consequent suffering. Napoleon trembled for the French colonies, French possessions, and French dependencies, especially those of America. The Canadas in the north had been wrested from France by England with the aid of the colonies.

San Domingo had never added to either the wealth or the glory of the French people, who of all civilized people are the least cosmopolitan in their habit. Their devotion is their mountains, valleys, sea home of France. France had never reproduced her own greatness in America, as the kingdom of great Britain has done in her colonies. Bonaparte dreaded the necessity of the transportation of armies to the

western shores of the Atlantic. His experience in Egypt had been unfavorable to sea fighting, and Bonaparte was eminently a hero of land rather than sea forces. The necessity of the defence of the great Mississippi country was exceedingly probable, with the Canadas in the north. Her possessions in the West India Islands would afford the British a stronghold in the south. The relations of France to Spain were equally delicate. Even then there was a contemplated alliance between Great Britain and Spain against the French, and Spain held Mexico, with all of Spanish America, Cuba, and Florida. The hope of regaining the colonies had not yet lost its hold upon British ambition. To hold the Louisiana Territory in the conflicts of the Napoleonic wars, then fully planned in the great ambition of the first Consul, was deemed problematic. The French people knew of the Mississippi country not more than the recent generation know of the unexplored mountains of the moon. The very recollection of the Mississippi was naturally enough associated with John Law's Mississippi bubble, which had burst in ruin over the heads of the French people but little more than half a century before. The Mexicans, Americans, Spaniards, British or French had no conception of the extent, wealth and resources of this wonderful country. But Napoleon finally concluded to strip for the contest and conquest of the most enlightened continent of the globe, and throw off every weight, and placed in market a territory of greater extent and magnificence than all the coveted kingdoms of Europe, distributed among his kindreds.

No people ever enjoyed religious liberty, who did not first secure civil liberty, to protect it. The rights of conscience, sacred in themselves, are ripened by culture, and naturally seek their own defence. He who hath not a cultivated conscience, which comes of a cultivated mind, will care little for the rights of conscience.

The colonization of North America was the re-peopleing of another Eden with societies well lettered and independent in their modes of thought, which begat a keen consciousness—convictions for which their fathers suffered death in Europe, and in defence of which they imperilled their lives upon the altar of liberty and poured out their blood like water spilled upon the ground. The American colonies were penal prisons for certain criminals of the parent government in Europe. But the crimes for which they were transported were those bold, divine virtues of too pure and of too rich and rank a growth to flourish on the soil of a despotism, under the shadow of thrones.

The crime of "worshiping God according to the dictates of their conscience;" the crime of "obeying God rather than man;" the crime of rejecting the doctrine of the "divine right of Kings;" the crime of despising "base submission to unjust laws;" the crime of resisting the slavish doctrine of "passive obedience;" the crime of refusing to join in throne worship—king worship—man worship or hero worship.

Breasting the billows of the ocean and keeping time to the music of its storms, with their songs of liberty and religion, these brave people, banished by government, or exiling themselves to the protection of heaven, under the guaranty of their natural rights, came to people and cultivate a continent. They contemplated with faith, patience, and fortitude, the ultimate establishment of an enlightened republican government; a special corporation under the government of nature and of

God, under the supreme law of our being, that all men are born free and equal, and have certain inalienable rights.

They adopted these maxims, clear as the sun, beautiful as the firmament, and enduring as the Deity; an essential element of the manhood of man; an immortality which shall glow with splendor long after the fire of the sun has died out, and "the elements have melted with fervent heat." "All the just powers of government are derived from the consent of governed." "Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God." "Equal and exact justice to all men and especial privileges to none." "All power is inherent in the people."

These people were scattered over the ocean frontier of a continent, surrounded by savages, attacked at their labor by wild beasts, and treading through a wilderness of venomous serpents, in an atmosphere poisoned with malaria, the rich outgrowth of a virgin soil which had never been disturbed by the plow.

With what heroism these bold, brave men cast their eyes backward through a dense wilderness of thrones, prisons, armies, spies, stakes, and gibbets, which had purified liberty, and trained heroes, martyrs, and philosophers to educate and lead mankind to this grandest, ultimate glorious destiny! The graves of their persecuted ancestry in foreign lands became sacred as memorials of duty, and were remembered as vestibules through which they traveled darkly into the temple of light. Their wild hamlets were schools where the children were taught that all men of right ought to be, and of a moral necessity would ultimately be, free and govern themselves.

America was, from its discovery, the land of prisoners. Christopher Columbus threw the light of the world upon a new continent only to expiate his crime of discovery in a loathsome prison. William Penn came with his friendly, peaceful followers to secure his release from imprisonment for his devotion to principles inimical to tyrants—the son of an admiral, yet the follower of Christ, and the teacher of brotherly love, came to America to teach savages by example, "Peace on earth, and good will to men." A colony reared upon such a foundation and administering the government upon such principles, educated her people to love liberty, enjoy liberty, and cultivate its knowledge, and were schooled to the hardy virtues of freedom which were interwoven in the subtle web of society.

Republican government grew naturally among such a people, who were unconsciously freeing their limbs from the fetters never to be enslaved again. Driven by proscription from the cruelties of Old England, the first settlers of New England were devoted to religion, where they fled to enjoy it; and however the narrow-minded exclusiveness of the religious bigotry from which they suffered failed to teach them toleration to others, yet the ancestry who gave to the world Franklin, the Adamses, Samuel and John Hancock, Warren, the Edwardses, Websters, and Fisher Ames, were the nucleus of a self-government which inured immensely to the ultimate independence of the colonies.

The Huguenots, driven in exile through Europe, found a resting place in South Carolina, and founded the southern outposts of liberty in the colonies. Through persecution and pain, torture and privation, these cultivated Christian people were driven over every country in Europe in search of safety, until the winds of the ocean drove them to the

Carolinas. Tempest-tossed in the revolutions of Europe, they found an asylum beyond the reach of the minions of courts, the inquisitors of the church, and the spies of the army, but never abated their zeal for liberty.

Then came the Dutch to New Holland. A brave people, inured to the hardships and risks of the ocean, who had opened their dykes and invited the waters to take possession of their country, rather than to surrender it to invading tyrants. In imitation of their northern colonial brethren, they commenced the work of crystalizing civilization, education, enterprise, and improvement, preparing the way for the ultimate struggle of the great national birth. In the very heart of the country Lord Baltimore came to people Maryland. Weary of European persecutions, of the adulterous union of church and state, the conflicts to perpetuate or change dynasties and personal governments, created in the interest of families and combinations to butcher the people in armies, and rob them by taxation, to feed the extravagance and support the voluptuousness of nobilities and courts, Lord Baltimore was the founder of the first of all the colonies who declared the divine right of the liberty of conscience to all men. With the spirit of their country free as the ocean and bold as the winds they added to the gathering army of freedom, forming the cordon of liberty along the Atlantic coast.

Virginia was settled by the hardy yeomanry of England, who carried with them the memories of the right of trial by jury, and the rights of constitutional liberty, which for ages had made Great Britain the citadel of just government in Europe, the only organized power on earth which respected the rights of a fair and impartial trial by the peers of the accused. Very early the spirit of free thought gained possession of the people, and a jealousy of colonial privileges was succeeded by the declaration of natural rights, which assumed the right of self-government. The warlike spirit of this "great and unterrified colony," which Lord Cornwallis was wont to call Virginia, produced Washington, a military hero, the most eminent for his virtue in the annals of mankind. The encroachments of the church had precipitated a conflict between the tithe gatherer and the worshipper at the shrine of a drunken priesthood and fox-hunting bishops. Patrick Henry, born of the occasion, sprang into the contest and defended the people against the aggressions of the parsons.

The revolutionary war was the occasion but not the cause of the liberty of the American people. The cause was the education of the people. The germ of liberty had been transplanted to a virgin soil, and grew with its natural growth just as despotism had grown rankly under the fostering care of thrones, hierarchies, and armies. A crystalized government, now under the administration of Jefferson, just after the reflex of American Independence and liberty had thrown its glittering shadow across the ocean, drove terror into the hearts of old despotisms enthroned. The French soldiers who served under La Fayette, enamored of American liberty, discoursed freely of the rights of man. Even under Bonaparte the French army, then the grandest that ever marched under martial orders, dreamed themselves the army of the republic of France. At this juncture of affairs there were two republics. The one a glorious organized revival of the rights of man, the other a mere shadow of liberty, an *ignus fatuus*, that led a great

army through the jaws of death in enthusiastic man-worship, under the delusion that this was the road to freedom.

The republican enterprise of Mr. Jefferson met the imperial tactics of Napoleon, and tempted his ambition with money, whilst in fear that the interposition of England and Spain might wrest the prize from his hands. Jefferson secured the wealth of a continent from a conqueror who had made the foundations of the dynasties of ages tremble at his approach, who was casting the dice of battle for thrones, crowns and sceptres, to be distributed among his kinsmen.

Such was the ignorance of the French respecting the magnitude of this great country, that Guizot, long after its acquisition by the United States, believed it possible for Europe to establish a balance of power in North America. Many years after the transfer of the Louisiana territory a memorial was presented to the king of Prussia, assuring the world that the growth of American republicanism could be readily checked by a European alliance with the powerful tribe of Cherokee Indians, who would prevent the extension of our lines of civilization.

Napoleon was tracing his conquests in lines of blood through the centuries of Roman grandeur, glory and heroism, to give to his family the thrones of the Cæsars; turning away to the north he dreamed of dominion in the home of the Scythian. Spain, and Belgium, and Naples were but as country seats in which to quarter his kinsmen. In the madness of his delirium, he surrendered to the republican president for less than one-fourth of the private fortune of our most wealthy American citizen, the most magnificent land ever transmitted by inheritance or bought with money.

The Mississippi river, that reaches out her hands and gathers up the waters of the lakes, holds up the snow of the mountains to the sun until rivers, streams and rivulets gather from the extremities of a magnificent land, the fountains of a vast inland sea streaming forth from the earth and watered by the clouds of a continent, with mountains filled with the richest minerals, coal to propel the machinery of the world, and gold to conduct its commerce; iron, lead and copper; forests of timber, with a soil as rich as the valley of the Nile, which needs not its irrigation; embracing a climate of every varied temperature, a bracing atmosphere in the north, which creates nerves of steel, to revel in perpetual snows; through wheat fields and corn fields, until the hemp blooms with the tobacco plant, and the cotton opens its pulps beneath the shade of the orange grove, and the rice and sugar plantations are ripening in the realms of perpetual summer; the apple and cranberry, with the hardy fruits at one end of the great line of railroads, the almond and tropical fruits at the other. This great river, which gathers its streams from the mountain recesses of every part of the land, is bound in closer bonds by railroads which drive their chariots of fire through every avenue of commerce and trade, and will make us the richest self-government, the freest of all cultivated people.

The grand system of valleys of which the Mississippi is the immense garden, walled by the Alleghanies on the east and the Rocky Mountains on the west, bounded by lakes and gulfs, and environed by oceans, with the great pasture fields of the plains, and cattle ranches of Texas, must ultimately feed Europe and dictate laws to the United States—dictate laws in the broad, deep spirit of a land of such physical

grandeur. This land of ours was the first fruits of the reactionary influence of our revolutionary war. This was the first foot of land ever purchased or peacefully acquired from a sovereign civilized power in the history of the human family for the purpose of dedication to constitutional government, and it was so guaranteed in the treaty which conferred it.

This triumph of diplomacy over a government which was proud of the astuteness of its Talleyrand, would have secured immortality for the memory of any other statesman. But Jefferson had made himself immortal. The Declaration of Independence will live as long as the English language and assist to preserve it.

The administration of justice without oppression had attracted the friends of freedom of every government on earth to Jefferson, the chief magistrate. The act of religious toleration, written by the pen of Mr. Jefferson, and incorporated in the laws of Virginia, would have crowned with immortality the life and memory of any statesman of antiquity. Neither so elaborate as Demosthenes' speech on the crown, nor made with such stateliness as Webster's plea for the American Union, nor so magnificent as the great oration of Herod to the Jews to lay down their arms against the Romans, it was greater than any or all of them combined. This act was the golden key that unlocked the door of the State to religious liberty, and at the same time the bar of steel that closed the gate of the church to religious persecution.

Between Napoleon and Jefferson was the most remarkable contrast, never better drawn by human pen than by the following contrast, written by Mr. Jefferson in a letter to a cardinal at Rome, February 14, 1816:

* * * "Your letter to the archbishop, being from Rome, and so late in September, makes me hope that all is well; and thanks be to God, the tiger who reveled so long in the blood and spoils of Europe, is at length, like another Prometheus, chained to his rock, where the vulture of remorse for his crimes will be preying on his vitals, and in like manner without consuming them. Having been, like him, entrusted with the happiness of my country, I feel the blessing of resembling him in no other point. I have not caused the death of five or ten millions of human beings, the devastation of other countries, the depopulation of my own, the exhaustion of all its resources, the destruction of its liberties, nor its foreign subjugation.

"All this has been done to render more illustrious the atrocities perpetrated for illustrating himself and his family with plundered diadems and sceptres. On the contrary, I have the consolation to reflect, that during the period of my administration not a drop of the blood of a single fellow-citizen was shed by the sword of the law or war, and after cherishing for eight years their peace and prosperity I laid down their trust of my own accord, and in the midst of their blessings and importunities to continue it.

"THOMAS JEFFERSON."

Such was the philosophy of the history of the acquisition of the mere territory upon which we have built the great State of Iowa.

Such was the character of our ancestry, to whose long continued culture of justice and liberty we are indebted for a country scarcely less to be coveted than the garden of our first parents. A government per-

fect in every thing except those infirmities of administration by mere men. But how like the inferior animals are we in our notions of justice and right. Each devours the other inferior to himself. Our treaty with France gave us the naked right of discovery purchased, the right of home and possession the Indians had enjoyed for ages.

For full three centuries the encroachments of the white man upon the Indian had been aggressive and augured of the extinction of the red race, leaving only here and there a remnant of the admixture with the superior race, to live in romance and song, of the Pocahontas tribe of Powhattan; or in the reigning of John Ross, of the Cherokees.

Valley after valley was yielded to the cupidity and growth of the Caucasian race, who first begged a place to pitch his tent, as a refuge from persecution, then begged a little ground to till and cultivate, to feed his children; then begged a little more for his persecuted brethren, who were flying from persecution under a dominion of kings and hierarchies. They wanted a little more for the church which brought Christ and his precious doctrines, with salvation offered freely as the bubbling waters that ran down from the mountains, pure as the snows that melted and gushed down from the mountain side. Then wanted more on which to build their churches; then wanted more to establish a government, to rule the churches and the people; then wanted more to tax and pay tithes and stipends to give to the church a more certain support; then wanted more to keep an army to enforce the gospel of peace, with a few soldiers, ever ready to cut the throats of men not willing to believe or ready to obey the peaceful doctrine of the gospel. In this small way did our honest fathers get their first fast foothold on the continent of the aborigines.

But governments grow, power increases and becomes arbitrary: this was Archimedes' immovable fulcrum on which to place his lever to move the world. The Indians yielded; King Phillip gave way to the encroachments of the New England English; Powhattan yielded to the encroachments of the Virginia English. The Shenandoah, the most beautiful, romantic and fruitful of all the eastern valleys, was surrendered by the Indian tribes without a battle or a massacre. That beautiful land surrounded by mountain palisades, and over-hung by vast and wildly clustered villages of rocks, became the peacefully acquired possession of the Caucasian intruder, who begged an entrance into the home of the Indian and then robbed the Indian of what he could not get as a successful mendicant for the begging. Moving westward in a solid and aggressive column upon the rights and homes of the red man, he approaches the sources of the Monongahela. Here is the grandest mountain plateau in all America; where, standing, you can cast a stone into the springs that gather the first waters that sweep away through the mountains of the southeast into the Potomac—which divided the free from the slave States—and swept through its rich valleys to the ocean; turning to the left, another stone could be cast into the waters of the Monongahela, which swiftly gathered the waters which drained the western slope of the Alleghanies; turning again to the setting sun, a stone could be cast into the waters of the Kanawha and New rivers, which are the grand natural canals which concentrate the waters of the southwest into the Ohio; turning to the south, springs that burst forth as fountains swept in cascades to the James river, and mingled

the cool mountain waters with the ocean. From this beautiful plateau, by a gentle descent, the traveler soon reaches the Mingo Flats, out of which bursts the everlasting fountains of the Tygart Valley. This wild sublime scenery of the mountains—not excelled by anything drawn by the hand of romance—walled in by the last grand range of the Alleghanies, hundreds of feet above the level of the placid stream which flows in rippling floods beneath the mountain, then extends for nearly fifty miles, cultivated by a generous people. On the east, again walled by the great Cheat Mountain, on the very height of the mountain, at nearly two thousand feet above the level of the Tygart Valley, the dark and treacherous Cheat river pours its mountain floods over precipices, and through ledges for miles, then sinks, leaving only sun-smote rocks to mark the natural pathway of the ancient river; after subterranean passages for many miles, like a flood, it bursts forth again to pursue its tortuous course over precipice and ledge. This rude, beautiful, wild and romantic valley was the birth place of Logan, the Mingo chief, whose plaintive appeal upon the murder of his family will live side by side with the oration of Judah to Joseph for the release of Benjamin, and outlive all of the studied art of eloquence.

From the Monongahela to the Muskingum, from the Muskingum to the Sciota, from the Sciota to the Miami, and finally to the Wabash, were the tribes driven, to make room for the white man, who wanted only a little more land to extend his civilization.

Tecumseh and his wicked brother, the Prophet—it is well to call him wicked, because he was not a Caucasian—was not our champion—fought against us—made the last bold stand that looked like national war to resist the encroachments of civilization upon the natural rights of the Indian. The natural heroism of Tecumseh, united to the carefully planned fanaticism of the Prophet, combined with the British in an organized war, was a systematic resistance, such as had never before been made by the Indians since the settlement of the northern portion of the continent.

The prophet was another Mahomet, using only the power at his command upon the superstitious nature of his people, another Joe Smith, improvising the traditions of his tribes, another Miller, arousing the primitive nations to prepare for the Millennium of his race now at hand. The prophet was a bloody, vindictive dreamer. Tecumseh dreamed not; he had all of the ability of King Philip, all of the sublime independence of Logan, all of the personal bravery of Cornstalk; he was more than the superior of any Indian chieftain who had lived before him; he was to the Indians whom he commanded what Hannibal was to the Carthaginians, what Cæsar was to the Romans, what Bonaparte was to the French, what Cromwell was to the English; he failed only because he was the greatest of an inferior race, struggling against the superior. No mere human, however, gains a victory over nature. Defeat brought to life its worse vices—drunkenness, idleness, degradation. After the defeat of Tecumseh, the enterprise and its first-born child—aggression of the white man—brought its power into immediate contact with the Indian.

Then came Blackhawk, the last of the Shawnees, who had fought side by side with Tecumseh, whose people had been robbed of their lands by the cupidity of the white man and the treachery of the red

man. No longer a proud people, with the history of their warriors preserved in the wampum belt and repeated on the battle-field, Blackhawk, partly in grief for the lost glory of his race, now melting away "like a snow flake on the river," and partly in desperation, organized an Indian army to prevent the occupation of their lands on the rich and picturesque Rock river valley. Believing that a contest here would—at least for a generation—postpone the settlement of the whites west of the Mississippi valley, Blackhawk made his war determined and vigorous, but not with the usual savage cruelty known and practiced by the earlier tribes. But Blackhawk was overcome. The heroic frontier warrior, Henry Dodge, whose family had suffered from frontier cruelty, who had heard in the cradle the war-whoop of the Indians, in after years had wrested the tomahawk from their stoutest braves, defeated Blackhawk. So must it ever be, the inferior yielding to the superior race.

Keokuk, Wapello, Appanoose, Kish-ke-kosh, Poweshiek, with the long list of chiefs, those who were hereditary, and those who received their position from their tribes, were simply so many children of nature, who grew up with the rosin-weed, and had wolf-dogs and ponies for their companies, hunted the buffalo, deer, elk, with the other wild game, and the wild fruits, died and left behind a progeny to perish like the wild flowers, with nothing to perpetuate their remembrance among nations, leaving their memories among their tribes as names in a dreamy vocabulary upon which to ground a tradition or amplify an old legend. Nature is itself destructive, and produces only to destroy, and measures its powers to produce by its capacity to destroy. To this law man is no exception to the universal rule. The fish eats the worm; the snake eats the fish; the swine eats the snake; man eats the swine. Men destroy each other until the first victim, the worm, eats the man, and finally the worm imitates the example of the men and devour each other. In this fearful circle of destruction nature produces, destroys, reproduces, and again destroys herself.

American history has no more mournful page than that of the gradual disappearance of the Indians, the first proprietors of the soil. The history of the disappearance of the Indian in civilized America is unique, uniform, sorrowful, and natural. The land was possessed by the Indian; the buffalo, elk, and deer were his herds, partaking of his nature, and participating in his nomadic habits. The bear, panther, and wolf prowled around his wigwam until the Indian made friends with the wolf, and imparted to him a domestication wonderfully like his own. The pony, wild as the Indian, served him well in the chase. The wild apple, plum, and grape, with those other fruits that disappear upon the approach of the plow and other implements of culture, afforded to the Indian his pleasant summer sweets and acids; the wild man, the wild beast, the wild fruits lived and flourished together. But the white man came, and before him the enchanting dream of perpetual dominion fled as a vision forever. The buffalo heard the strange voice of the white man, and moved his herds as an army stampeding from the enemy. The Indian saw the retreating herd of buffalo, and mounted upon his pony—the reason was natural—the Indian's food and raiment was in the buffalo and kindred beasts. The wolf-dog followed the Indian, for he lived upon the offal of the chase. Then came the change. The

white man, close upon the heels of the Indian, commenced his work of improvement and culture. Everything changed. There was a change in agriculture: the rosin-weed gave way to the corn-field; the natural grasses were choked out by Timothy, Clover, and Blue-grass. There was a change in horticulture: the crab apple yielded to the Rambo and Pippin; the wild plum was cut away to give place to the Green Gage and Damson; the wild sour grape, that clambered to the heights of great trees, or grew in swamps, was supplanted with the Catawba and Concord. There was a change in the animal domestics: the Durham, Devon, and Alderney took the place of the buffalo; the flocks of Merino sheep supplanted the wandering herds of deer; the Morgan and Connestoga in the stalls supplanted the Mustangs in the corral; the shepherd and St. Bernard stood as guards to the house and herds, instead of the wolf-dog, useful only in the chase. There was a change in the popular habitations: the wigwam and lodge, the shelter of leaves and caves in the earth, gave way to the neatly furnished cottage and spacious mansions, as the abiding homes of culture and industry. A change in education: the war dance and the chase gave way to schools, colleges, and universities. A change in religion: where the Indian woman stood in dread of the medicine man and the prophet of the tribe, and held her child as the offspring of fate, and worshipped in the gloomy rites of the Great Spirit, the white woman bears her child to the temple of the living God, and lays him a sacrifice upon the altar of Christ in baptism. There was a change in the immortality of hope; the Indian mother followed her dead to the burying grounds with a dim, dreary hope of meeting on hunting grounds far beyond the setting sun, returning with grief and broken heart, sobbing in accents of sorrow that inquiry of Job, "If a man die, shall he live again?" where now the Christian mother, with bosom swelling with consolation as she bears her child to the tomb, repeating to herself submissively, I cannot bring him back, he cannot come to me. I can go to him, "For if a man die he shall live again, for I am the Resurrection and the life." Barbarism has given way to civilization, and the grim shadow of idolatry has given way to Christianity, and so it will ever be.

The discovery of the Continent of America by Christopher Columbus, was the beginning of a new era in the civilization of the world. Through the dim starlight of superstition and idolatry the earlier ages of our race had groped their way to knowledge. Conflicting legends had left in doubt the form of the earth, the origin of man, questions of geology, questions of anthropology, questions of mythology, and questions of theology were unsettled. The light of the Gospel emitted but the twilight of Christian truth, its glimmering rays shone through prisons, inquisitions and star chambers, after the purer lights had been closed out by creeds—theocracies and hierarchies. The close of the Revolutionary war secured by law the freedom of conscience, with the liberty of conscience; free inquiry came as an effulgent light, science awoke from the slumber of ages, and like an agile army of travelers, penetrated every recess of the earth and the elements to discover new light. Freedom tore the fetters from the limbs of science, and in grateful return science has magnified freedom in giving her new powers and grander era of action. The acquisition of Louisiana was the declaration of the new doctrine of propagandism borrowed from the

early Apostles of Christianity. The success of the Independence of the United States was followed by an awakening of Liberty in every part of the civilized world. The old monarchies of Europe combined to make wars abroad to prevent their people from inquiring into the wrongs, oppressions and robberies of the government at home.

South America caught the contagion of liberty from North America, and organized under Bolivar for the independence and freedom of the American Spaniards. Mexico, weary of being governed and robbed, then again robbed and governed by the Spaniards, arose from the nightmare of centuries and declared for the liberty of the Montezumas. Old Greece the land of Homer, of Socrates and Xenophon, the grandest temple ever reared to knowledge, for the weary centuries of the Christian era had been smoldering in the fires of her desolation, overrun by barbarians, until the monuments of her illustrious children were mingled with the unhewn stones of her mountains; her philosophy, literature and science, transmitted in sparks, were now flaming in the most gorgeous fires in every court in the civilized world. The children of Greece scarcely knew the names of their illustrious fathers, whose glory had canonized them in Pantheons, and whose philosophy and rhetoric made them masters of the world. But in this revival of the Spirit of Liberty, Greece awoke from the slumber of death, and declared for liberty. The spirit of her own Alcibiades, in response to the Metempsychosis of her own Pythagoras, reappeared in Lord Byron, who, with audacious sublimity, had rivaled Alcibiades in his contempt of morals, and had shamed Voltaire in his Iconoclasm, left his hereditary title in the oldest monarchy of Europe to lay down his life for the new republic of Greece. Scarcely had the spirit of Demosthenes awoke to drive away the marauding host of another Philip, until his own voice was re-echoing in the republic of the New World from the god-like Webster, and responded to in the silvery tongue of Clay, demanding that the new republic of America should stretch out her helping hand to the old republic of Athens.

Poland, inspired by the heroic example of Kosciusko, like a giant in chains, made one more terrible struggle to arise from her bondage. The South American States, like Mexico, scarcely realized a pure and lofty liberty; Greece was overpowered by numbers; Poland has been crushed, but the seeds of liberty have been sown—time will harvest them. The steady, growing light of Christian civilization, melting away the strength of arbitrary power, and at the same time moulding the minds of the oppressed to relieve themselves of oppression, will triumph. America will repay Europe. Europe gave to mankind an outlet for its growth, grandeur and liberty. In return, America will transplant liberty to grow luxuriantly in Europe. Liberty is the normal condition of man. This immutable law of a perfect government shall be asserted everywhere: "That which cannot be controlled must be destroyed." Despotism cannot be controlled and God will destroy it.

Ireland, restive under the usurpation of the rights of her people, again and again has raised the banner of liberty and self-government, and the tyrants declare Ireland incapable of self-government. Did she fail? She did not. She was overpowered by the force of numbers, the combination of armies of hired assassins, and the overflowing treasury whose coffers were filled with money wrested from the toil of her own

people. With what audacity must that champion of despotism speak against liberty, who says the land of heroes, philosophers, poets, painters, and statesmen, who have been alike distinguished in arts and arms in every civilized country under heaven, cannot govern herself. If Ireland cannot, then can we? And if we cannot govern ourselves, pray, who shall govern us? Have we angels to govern us, or do kings govern the world so well that we can no longer govern ourselves.

It is not true that there has ever been a failure by any people of Europe or America to govern themselves. It is not true that any despotism gave to any people so good a government as they would have enjoyed by self-government. In France the people have never had a trial of self-government. In all attempts at government by the people, they have been assailed by the surrounding governments of Europe, determined to preserve royalty as the basis of government. The three scrofulous remnants of effete families of tyrants—the Bourbons, the Orleanists, and Bonapartes—have prevented even the semblance of a just free government; the history is before you. This is true of the Spanish governments in Europe and America.

In Europe republican government has never been inaugurated—republican government cannot conquer; between conquest and republican government there is an eternal conflict; yet the republican system will ultimately prevail in every part of this continent. This is the just foundation of hope. One full century of extended and growing experience attests its success.

Civilization, propelled by the knowledge of freedom and the freedom of knowledge, is the missionary angel flying through the midst of Heaven, preaching the everlasting gospel to the utmost parts of the earth.

To Louisiana has been added Texas, to Texas California, to California will be added the entire western part of Mexico, all ready, like rich ripe fruit, to fall into the lap of self-government. The question of the extension of self-government is limited only by the progress of supplanting the customs of an ignorant barbarious nation, with the materials for knowledge.

The railroad and telegraph need only penetrate the heart of Mexico to bring her people into near neighborhood with republican government, to give courage, strength, and intelligence to her better classes—to make republican government in Mexico, as elsewhere, a triumph over despotism.

Gentlemen, I have lived during the period of the discovery and application of those wonderful civilizing powers which have extended the possibilities of free government among men.

I am not old—yet I am older than the railroad and magnetic telegraph; older than your state. I have seen but little, yet have I seen the triumph of the republican system in America—it will yet triumph in Europe. I have heard evil prophecies of the government, and each party and statesman is restive lest the government should die with him. The revolutionary soldiers from whose reverend lips the story of our first war fell upon my early mind are no more.

I have seen statesmen, soldiers, philosophers, and public leaders swept down like leaves in a burning forest, yet the republic still lives, outliving them all. For more than half a hundred years I've seen you

sun rise over the mountain forests, pass through floating clouds, and bathe his golden plumage in the mists of the ocean.

Each year rising upon lands more beautifully adorned, a people more thoroughly enlightened and more jealous of their liberty, science more carefully studied and more thoroughly understood, each year expanding the area of liberty and extending the lines of free thought. Centuries may he travel in his course, but he will never set upon the rights of man or outlive the government of God, which is pledged to justice, truth and liberty.

SPECIAL MESSAGE

OF THE

GOVERNOR OF IOWA

TO THE

SIXTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

COMMUNICATING REPORT OF

PARDONS AND REMISSIONS.

JANUARY 13, 1876.

DES MOINES:
R. P. CLARKSON, STATE PRINTER.
1876.

STATE OF IOWA. }
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
Des Moines, January 13, 1876. }

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the pardons granted during the past two years, and a list of remissions of fines and forfeitures, with amounts remitted during the term.

SPECIAL MESSAGE.

**STATE OF IOWA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Des Moines, January 13, 1876.**

}

To the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

I have the honor to transmit herewith my report of pardons and remissions.

C. C. CARPENTER.

PARDONS.

JOHN B. KENISON. Crime, incest. Floyd county. Committed to the state penitentiary for five years. The indictment against this man dated back to 1869, and under it, including his term of confinement at Fort Madison, he had been imprisoned for three years. His guilt did not seem free from doubt, and upon the petition and representation of Hon. Alonzo Converse, Hon. Samuel B. Dumont, County Supervisor H. C. Brown, and over one hundred and fifty other citizens of Butler and Grundy counties, setting forth his previous good character and advanced age, and the indigent circumstances in which his family was placed, I became convinced that, even if guilty, justice, much less mercy, hardly demanded his detention any longer. He was pardoned February 24, 1874.

M. T. BEVANS. Oppression in office. Henry county. Sentenced to county jail for thirty days, November 28, 1871. Mr. Bevans was city marshal of Mt. Pleasant. Pardoned March 24, 1874. His offense consisted in taking a small sum of money for the appearance in court of a woman accused of passing counterfeit money, when the complaint against the woman had been dismissed, although it would appear that Bevans was ignorant of this dismissal. He subsequently repaid the amount. Nine of the jurors trying him stated that he was convicted only because such conclusion was believed to be unavoidable under the instructions of the court, and they believed him to be only technically guilty. The officers of the county, the district and circuit judges, the district-attorney, the mayor, marshal, treasurer, clerk, and auditor, and all the council of Mt. Pleasant, Justice A. T. Brooks, afterwards mayor, Messrs. Edwin A. Van Cise, T. A. Bereman, John S. Woolson, John C. Van Allen, L. G. Palmer, T. H. Bereman, John B. Lash, Frank Hatton, G. W. McAdam, Hon. John M. Hanson, Wm. R. Hill, and nearly fifty other business men of Mt. Pleasant united in urging the pardon, which was more readily granted because I was satisfied there was really no guilty intent. This case, with a few others which I have been called to examine, strengthens with me the belief that justice can far

more certainly be attained in criminal trials by permitting the accused to testify in his own behalf. I am persuaded that in this instance such permission would have obviated any necessity for a use of the pardoning power. I think no one questions the beneficent effects of applying the principle to civil proceedings as was long since done, and I fail to see why equally satisfactory results would not follow its application in all cases.

GEORGE ALTHAUSE. Forgery. Lee county; sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary, September term, 1872. He was conditionally pardoned three months before the expiration of his term of service, less diminution earned, to permit him to return to Germany to attend to the estate of his mother recently deceased, which estate seemed to demand his immediate attention. The condition required of him was, a departure from this State, and permanent absence therefrom. Pardon issued March 25, 1874.

GEORGE BROWN. Polk county. Sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary, December term, 1872. Convicted with Henry Buff of placing obstructions on railroad track. This young man had always borne a good character previous to the offense for which he was convicted; was quiet, peaceable, and well behaved. The testimony on this point, at trial, was overwhelming. The accused both seemed to have been intoxicated when committing the offense, and not to have realized its enormity. The obstruction was placed on the track in daytime; and the evidence showed no appearance of malice whatever. Had it been any crime less grave in character I should have released the boy Brown much sooner. Pardon issued March 31, 1874.

GEORGE L. FISH. Sentenced December 6, 1871, from Dallas county, to Penitentiary for eight years for arson, in burning a store at Van Meter. It was represented that Fish was led to commit his crime through strong drink and the influence of those older in crime. He had resided six years in Dallas, was four years a soldier in the recent conflict, and had ever borne a good reputation. His conduct in prison was excellent, and I became fully persuaded that reformation was complete, and that pardon would not only be for the best interests of himself and family, but for the good of society and the ends of justice. Pardon was recommended by Hon. Cole Noel, Wm. Payton, E. H. Haycraft, J. L. De Motte, Messrs. D. W. Wooden, S. A. Callvert, Sturges H. Greene, and J. J. Totten, attorneys, the county re-

corder, auditor, sheriff, and clerk, county superintendent Simmons, treasurer Garoutte, Justices Diddy (before whom preliminary examination was had) and Ault, J. E. Williams (P. M.), J. E. Fleischman, J. E. Snyder, J. M. Crocker, seven of the trial jurors, and one hundred and sixty-nine other resident citizens of Dallas county, while the victims of the crime positively declined to remonstrate, and the judge and district-attorney concurred in advising it. Pardon was issued March 31, 1874.

JOHN A. MURPHY. Committed to Pottawattamie county jail January, 1874, for six months, for assault with intent to commit great injury. This young man had been, it appeared, sufficiently punished for what was, as I was led to believe, his first offense, one committed unfortunately under the influence of liquor. Believing that good only would come out of his release, I, with the concurrence of the district judge and the sheriff of Pottawattamie county, granted the pardon, March 31st, 1874.

D. N. McCLURE. Committed April 29, 1867, from Des Moines county, for ten years, for the murder of Robert Glasgow, December 15, 1866. He and Glasgow spent the evening at a small village with some companions, and left there together. McClure arrived at home alone, and said Glasgow had fallen in a fit and died. The body was found and buried. Suspicion being subsequently aroused, his body was exhumed and his head found to have sustained a fracture of the skull. McClure's statement made to the court at the time of his sentence, is that he and Glasgow had reached his (McClure's) father's premises, when seating themselves beside a hay-stack they soon began to feel the effects of the liquor they had drank during the evening and on the way home. Glasgow, missing one of his mittens, accused McClure of stealing it. The latter denying, the former repeated it, and they became excited, and Glasgow assaulted McClure. The latter, running, picked up a board, with which he inflicted the fatal blow. This statement was somewhat corroborated by the subsequent finding of one of Glasgow's mittens near the haystack, and a bottle answering the description of the one used by the two men, in a field near by. Upon the recommendation of Judge Springer, who tried, and Judge Tracy, who as district-attorney prosecuted McClure, the present district-attorney, and Messrs. Chas. H. Phelps, M. S. Browning, C. B. Harrington, A. H. Stutsman, W. E. Blake, George Robertson, (the mayor of Burlington,) and B. J. Hall, I pardoned him after he had served rather more than the maximum

time for manslaughter, of which offense, only, I am persuaded, he was guilty, April 6, 1874.

MICHAEL L. FLYNN. Committed from Lee county September 7, 1871, to prison for five years for manslaughter. He was represented to me as a quiet, industrious citizen up to the time of the killing for which he was punished, and the evidence showed that this was committed under very great provocation. Pardon was asked for by the county recorder and sheriff, the deputy clerk and recorder at Keokuk, city and township officers, Lee R. Seaton, J. C. Livingston, J. A. Bishop (ex-sheriff), Gibson Browne, Rufus Hubbard, John Gibbons (acting prosecuting attorney), and some twenty others, citizens of Keokuk and the county, and was granted April 25, 1874.

WILLIAM TINKHAM. Committed to the jail of Dubuque county upon a plea of guilty of larceny for seven months. It was represented to me that he had a large and dependent family, who were in great need of his assistance. He was a sober, hard-working man, was nearly sixty years old, and enjoyed a previously good reputation, and it seemed that the demands of justice had been fully met. Petition was signed by Messrs. S. P. Adams, Fred O'Donnell, Chas. J. Rogers (H. R.), D. B. Henderson, James Burt, J. K. Graves, O. P. Shiras, J. O'Hea Cantillon, Austin Adams, S. M. Pollock, D. E. Lyon, and the district-judge; and Senator Cooley and Judge T. S. Wilson concurred. Pardoned May 12, 1874.

PATRICK BULGER. Crime, forgery. Sentenced April 25, 1874, to nine months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary of the State, and to pay a fine of fifty dollars, by the Muscatine District Court. Bulger had obtained \$800 from the Muscatine National Bank on a note indorsed, "Patrick 'Manion'" and "James McClure." The latter denied ever having indorsed it, but corroborated a statement that no one suffered, or was in danger of suffering, loss by reason of the forgery. The note was paid one week after falling due. It was alleged that while Bulger had a large amount of property it was covered all over with mortgages, and if he were to be so placed as to be unable to pay interest he would lose all his property; from which, it was thought, he might be able to save \$9,000 or \$10,000 if he could attend to it himself. The forgery appeared to be a harmless one, as Manion, the actual indorser, was good for the whole sum; and moreover, Bulger being, it is said, entirely illiterate and unable to read or write, he could not have committed the

forgery. I did not deem it necessary for the furtherance of justice, that one apparently so little criminal in his disposition should suffer incarceration in the Penitentiary, but on the contrary was satisfied he had been punished sufficiently. He was therefore pardoned June 13, 1874.

GEORGE JONES. Committed March 6, 1875, from Mahaska county, for twelve years for assault to murder. Jones was an old man, and his punishment I was satisfied was sufficient atonement for his crime, which had been committed under great excitement, when it is not improbable he feared his own life was in danger. Pardoned June 15, 1874.

CHARLES PUGH. Committed to the penitentiary April 28, 1864, from Marion county for six months; crime, larceny. Pardoned at the instance of fifty-six citizens of Marion county, among them Ex-Gov. Stone, Hon. H. D. Gibson, Hon. John L. McCormack, (state senator,) Messrs. A. B. Ayres, and Alexander Freeman. Pugh was quite young, just too old to go to the Reform School, and it was believed that the crime was instigated by others who escaped. Believing the boy had been sufficiently punished, he having lain in county jail for seven months before trial, and hearing also that he was wanted as a witness to bring other guilty parties to justice, I released him July 3, 1874.

DAVID K. NIBLO. Seduction. Jones county. Messrs. Davis McCarn, L. Schoonover, G. G. Banghart, (county supervisor,) O. B. Crane, James L. Perfect, and fifty other persons asked that clemency be extended to Niblo, in which the district-judge, district-attorney, clerk of the district-court, four members of the board of supervisors of Jones county, and B. F. Thomas, of Jackson county, concurred. It was represented to me that some time after his crime Niblo married in Jackson county, and was an honest, industrious, law-abiding citizen, and indeed always had been except in the single instance of the crime of which he was convicted. His wife, now a mother, needed his help, and believing that the public justice would not suffer thereby, and his victim consenting, I ordered his release. Pardon issued July 14, 1874.

WILLIAM WITT. Grand larceny. Johnson county. Committed for twelve months January 28, 1874. There was so much doubt as to the criminal intent here, that, before Witt's removal to the penitentiary, the district judge and attorney united with sixty-six other citizens of Johnson county, including Messrs. J. D. Bowersock, N. H. Brainerd, John

P. Irish, George S. Hampton, I. M. Sydel, George J. Boal, Chas. T. Ransom, George McCaddon, J. R. Hartsock, A. B. Cornell, Samuel D. Pryce, J. H. C. Wilson, A. C. Younkin, Rush Clark, H. F. Bonorden, and the clerk of the district-court, sheriff, county superintendent, and county surveyor, and the mayor, marshal, and some of the councilmen of the city in urging his release. I did not at first deem it advisable to take this step, but preferred to let the law have its course, at least for a time. He had been in the Penitentiary some months when I became convinced that every end of justice had been satisfied in the punishment endured by him, and I accordingly issued pardon July 22, 1874.

WILLIAM CRAWFORD. Committed from Cedar county. Conditional leave of absence. Upon representations made to me that the said Crawford was in failing health and would probably live but a few weeks if kept in the Penitentiary; and that he had on another occasion in the State of Minnesota assisted in the detection of other greater criminals than himself; and that he had some knowledge of persons who were engaged with the Rock Island train-robbers whom he could and would aid in bringing to justice, I gave him a leave of absence with the condition of pardon if he should succeed. In support of this action I had the judgment of the prison authorities that he would act in good faith and that he was conversant with the facts as he pretended. I also had the statement of Michael J. Toher, of Owatonna, Minnesota, the sheriff whom he was said to have assisted in detecting and arresting bank robbers in Minnesota, as also of W. R. Kenyon, president of the first national bank of Owatonna, of the truth of the sheriff's statement, together with a like certificate from Amos Coggs-well, the public prosecutor, and the Hon. N. W. Donaldson, the judge who presided at the trial of the parties arrested. Released July 23, 1874.

ROBERT JOHNSTON. Sentenced September 19, 1868, on four indictments for forging and uttering forged certificates, to eight years' imprisonment. The crime consisted in forging certificates of a justice of the peace to the effect that the latter had counted and destroyed a number of gopher-scalps, and getting a county bounty upon the same. He had served out his term under two sentences, and more than half of his third term. His deportment was uniformly and almost exceptionally correct while in prison, and exhibited what I could not but regard as sincere indications of repentance. I therefore, and at the solicitation

of Chas. E. Boardman, (prosecuting witness,) Hon. R. Howe Taylor, Thaddeus Binford, Hon. Jas. L. Williams, A. C. Abbott, T. E. McCracken, Geo. Sower, P. M. Sutton, H. P. Williams, J. P., Wm. C. Smith, H. E. J. Boardman, Hon. Delos Arnold, Hon. Henry C. Henderson, and 57 others, including several county officers, eight grand jurors, and 14 petit jurors, of Marshall county, and D. Carr Early, of Sac county. Issued pardon August 3, 1874.

A. J. REEDER. Sentenced May 7, 1874, upon plea of guilty, to Additional Penitentiary from Jones county for one year, for forgery. It was urged, in his favor, that he had always, previously to his crime, borne a good character, and been honest and upright in business; that he used the proceeds of his crime to pay his debts; that he was subject to epilepsy, attacks of which had become so frequent, since his imprisonment began, as seriously to impair his mind, and he was unable to perform any labor. The district judge who sentenced him believed "it would be an act of mercy to pardon him," and he thought everybody connected with the case wished the pardon granted. The district-attorney expressed the belief that "the sooner he is released the better for both him and the state." Charles Wheeler, William H. Sturges, N. S. Hubbell, M. D., M. F. Andrews, and 130 other citizens of "Mechanicsville and vicinity," petitioned for the pardon, as well as R. L. Dunlap, Hon. Samuel H. Fairall, S. D. Pryce, James Cavanagh, (late county judge,) J. H. C. Wilson, Hon. John P. Irish, John W. Templin, James B. Berryhill, H. F. Bonorden, John Ricord, (now mayor,) and twenty-four other citizens of Iowa City, where Reeder had formerly lived, who all testified to his uniformly good character as a citizen and business man in both places. Being satisfied that his further imprisonment was not needed to meet the demands of justice, while it would imperil his mind as well as the life of the prisoner, I released him, the instrument bearing date, September 15, 1874.

J. H. BROOKS. Sentenced from Webster county to be imprisoned thirty days and to pay a fine of one dollar, for manslaughter; pardoned October 24, 1874. This pardon was granted for the following reasons: The said Brooks was marshal of the city of Fort Dodge, and at the time of the killing was, or at least supposed he was, in the line of his duty as an officer. There was at the time a great deal of excitement in the city respecting the enforcement of the liquor law, and Brooks, who is of an excitable temperament, had become greatly excited by the bravado of persons who disregarded his authority under the law. At the

time of the killing, Brooks and the man killed, met, the latter having a pistol and threatening any one who should attempt to arrest him. Brooks regarded this as braving his official authority, and believing it his duty undertook his arrest. In the melee, and while he was attempting his arrest, the man was killed. Some of the spectators swore that Brooks wrenched the pistol from him and then shot him with it. But Major Hutchison, the county treasurer, who was present, was sure that the pistol was discharged accidentally while the man was being arrested. The coroner's inquest returned a verdict of killing by accident while in discharge of official duty. Upon his trial one jury disagreed, and were discharged. The next jury were about equally divided, and finally came to an agreement with the understanding that the jury should recommend the court and district-attorney to ask for clemency. This was accordingly done; whilst fifty-five citizens of the town, among them Hon. John F. Duncombe, Charles B. Richards, Esq., Major J. Hutchison, Hon. George W. Bassett, A. McBane, E. G. Morgan, Rev. J. H. Lozier, Al. Swalm, A. E. Haskell, W. Lumpkin, and J. B. Scott, joined in the recommendation.

BENJAMIN KITE. Committed August 20, 1873, to Penitentiary for three years, for stealing some cattle in Warren county. Pardon was granted on the application of the judge and district-attorney trying Kite, the clerk of the district court, the recorder, the treasurer, and the superintendent of Warren county, Col. P. Gad Bryan, George W. Seavers, J. H. Knox, G. Collings (mayor), John H. Henderson, and 127 other citizens of the county, including some of the jury who tried him, representing that Kite was quite young when the offense was committed, and was used by others to aid them in the robbery, who had themselves escaped, and that his punishment had been sufficient. Concurring in these views, I released him October 27, 1874.

AQUILLA LAWRENCE. Committed to the Penitentiary, April 1, 1872, from Des Moines county, for eight years, for manslaughter. This pardon was asked for by eleven of the jurors who tried Lawrence, by Hon. Thomas W. Newman, Hon. John G. Foote, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Hon. Justus Clark, Hon. Augustus C. Dodge (Mayor of Burlington), Hon. Benton J. Hall, and Messrs. James Putman, Theodore Guelich, Nixon Fullerton, J. R. Fayerweather, J. W. Barnes, Frank Hatton, C. O'Brien, C. B. Parsons, W. W. Nassau, N. P. Sunderland, A. Kriechbaum, John Greiner, T. Schafer, Paul Lange, Conrad Dreher, Wm. Orndorff, G. H. Biklen, G.

J. Zorn, Charles Kriechbaum, George Kant, Henry Fischbach, Charles I. Barker, C. G. Brantegaur, I. Epstein, Simon Schippert, Fred Becker, A. Kaiser, H. C. Ohrt, S. W. Greenbaum, Jacob Schroder, A. Delahaye, and other citizens of Des Moines county. It was represented to me that Lawrence had fully repented of his crime; and that he was not a criminally disposed man, but quite the reverse. From all the representations made to me I was satisfied that the killing was accidental. Lawrence and the man who was killed had a contention which resulted in blows and a scuffle. Lawrence had pushed the person killed outside of the house and upon the raised steps near the sidewalk, when, Lawrence striking a blow, the other fell off the steps and down upon the pavement, which resulted in his death. Whilst the act which led to the homicide was unlawful, yet there seemed to be no question as to the fact that the killing was accidental. This, with the representations made to me of his good behavior, of his having gone voluntarily to the prison and served a portion of his sentence with excellent spirit, together with the numerous petitions for his release, with letters from many of the best citizens of Burlington, induced the pardon; which issued November 24, 1874.

JOHN W. AMEND. Committed to the Penitentiary January 13, 1873, from Van Buren county, for three years, for bigamy. It was represented to me, I think correctly, that Amend had been separated from his wife for some time, when he, and the daughter of a farmer in whose employ he was, concluded to marry, and run the risk of the first wife reappearing. Shortly after the marriage his employer heard that there was another wife living; whereupon he commenced proceedings to prosecute Amend, and persisted until the latter was sent to the Penitentiary, notwithstanding the fact that, during the pendency of the proceedings, Amend's lawful wife died; and the one he more recently married declared her determination to marry no one else, and to live with Amend as soon as she could. The father, Mr. Elias Bell, now united with his daughter in applying for pardon, as did also the clerk of the courts, the treasurer, and the sheriff, and their deputies, the auditor and the recorder of the county, Messrs. George B. Walker, (of the grand jury,) A. S. Camblin, J. P., Abe Wilkin, C. L. Walker, and 119 other citizens of Van Buren county. Pardon was issued December 8, 1874.

JAMES I. MILLER. Larceny. Louisa county. Sentenced for one year. There were very serious doubts as to Miller's guilt, and it was

thought that some facts which might have been, but unfortunately were not, brought out at the trial, would have shown Miller to have been in another county at the time the crime was committed; and whether innocent or not, his term of punishment had almost expired, and his conduct had been good throughout. Pardon issued January 13, 1875.

GEORGE SOEZMAN. Embezzlement. Lee county. Sentenced for one year at the August term, 1874. He was only about 18 or 19 years of age at the time of committing the offense, which consisted in embezzling \$3,000 of his employer's funds. His previous good character was well established, while nothing to his discredit subsequent to the crime and before the arrest appeared; these facts strengthened the probability that his own story of the loss of the money was correct. This was that shortly after receiving the money he was enticed into bad company, and spending the night with a disreputable person was robbed of the whole amount. Young as he was and terrified at the result of his folly, he fled the country instead of surrendering himself, and standing, or perhaps escaping, the trial he was subsequently compelled to submit to. Upon this showing and the recommendation of the district-judge, and of Mr. John Gibbons, the acting prosecuting attorney who tried him, of Messrs. Thomas Hall and G. R. Parsons, two of the jurors, of Messrs. Geo. W. and A. J. McCrary, C. W. Lowrie, Gibson Browne, Edmund Jaeger, and 16 other members of the bar and other citizens, and especially of Mr. C. C. Pratt, of Quincy, Ill., the victim of Soezman's offense, pardon was granted January 29, 1875.

SHEPHERD TINKER. Crime, rape. Guthrie county. Committed for five years April 25, 1874. He was conditionally pardoned March 1, 1875. This pardon was granted upon the express condition that the said Shepherd Tinker should live the life of a respectable, orderly and industrious man, and conduct himself in a law-abiding manner during the remainder of the term of his sentence. Upon violation of this condition in any manner whatever by said Shepherd Tinker, of which violation the Governor of the State is to be judge, the pardon might be summarily revoked, and said Shepherd Tinker be ordered into the custody of the officers of the law for the execution of the remainder of the sentence of the court aforesaid.

CHARLES F. PRESTON. Committed to the Additional Penitentiary, September 23, 1873, for grand larceny in Muscatine county. The evi-

dence showed that Preston's connection with the crime for which he was condemned, was at the worst quite remote, and in my judgment it had been sufficiently punished. This consideration, combined with that of his comparative youth and of his previous fair character until, just before his reputed offense, he had fallen among evil associates, determined me to accede to a request for his pardon, backed by the district-attorney and district-judge, the sheriff of Scott county, the postmaster at Davenport, and Messrs. A. C. Fulton, and George E. Hubbell, of Davenport (the home of Preston's mother and relatives). Pardon accordingly issued March 8, 1875.

EUGENE HURST. Lee county. September 22, 1871. Sentenced for seven years. He was convicted during a period of great excitement at Keokuk, caused by depredations on the part of river thieves, for the crime of grand larceny, when it was a matter of serious doubt whether the value of the goods stolen was sufficient to constitute the offense so high a crime. Judge Tracy, who tried him, in a letter to me, said : "At the time I sentenced this man to the Penitentiary, Keokuk was "overrun with river thieves. Including Hurst I sentenced at that term "of court thirteen to the Penitentiary. What Hurst says about the "value of the watch and chain is strictly true, but the jury fixed the "value in their verdict as sworn to by the owner of the watch, and "entirely ignored the value fixed by the jewelers. I thought at the "time that, under the excitement against thieves in Keokuk, the "jury placed the value above twenty dollars for the purpose of sending "Hurst to the Penitentiary. There was no motion made for new trial "in the case, because he was clearly guilty. I gave him a severe sentence as I did all others convicted of felony at that term of court. I "have always since that term of court closed felt that Hurst's sentence "under the circumstances was *entirely too high*, and I have intended "for some time past to ask you, on my own motion, to remit the balance of his imprisonment. I therefore earnestly ask your Excellency "to pardon him." While in prison, Hurst suffered severe injury by reason of one of his arms getting caught in the machinery. He was pardoned May 15, 1875.

SAMUEL T. COLE. Sentenced September 15, 1871, by the Lee county court to Penitentiary for seven years for breaking into a store and taking therefrom some \$15 or \$20 worth of goods. Cole had served in the army, having enlisted, as I was informed, at the early age of 15.

Although honorably discharged, he left the army a reckless and somewhat dissipated young man. It is believed that in his crime he was associated with another person much older and more experienced in vice, who took advantage of his acquaintance and influence to lead Cole into crime. It was represented to me that it was the universal sentiment amongst those who had known Cole from his childhood that he ought to be released. Mr. Newton Holt, a foreman at the prison, wrote me: "I am the foreman in the shop where Mr. Cole works, and have about forty men under my control, and I can say truthfully that he is *the best* man in my shop,—his character and conduct being unexceptionable in every respect, and I freely and cordially give it as my opinion that the young man has completely reformed, if he ever was a bad man." The petition for his pardon was signed by Mr. W. R. Fifer, (whose store was broken into by Cole,) and by 72 other citizens of Lee county, including Judge Beck, Rufus Goodnough, (coroner,) Erie J. Leech, deputy clerk U. S. D. C., C. L. Allen and W. C. Hobbs, deputy C. D. C., T. H. Allyn, dep. treas. Lee county, J. C. Walters, (county auditor,) James Pollard, (county superintendent,) John A. Nunn, J. W. Campbell, &c. Pardon granted May 11, 1875.

CHARLES B. ROSS. Sentenced at last January term of Clayton county district court to the Penitentiary for six months, but, owing to the feeble state of his health, as I was assured, he was not removed thither. He had plead guilty to what the prosecuting officer said was not a very strong case. His health continued to fail until, as I was informed upon trustworthy authority, his condition was such that considerations of humanity demanded his release, which at the suggestion of the district judge and attorney, and the grand jury of the county, was accordingly ordered May 24, 1875.

LOUIS CROSS. Committed to the Penitentiary from Lee county, September, 1871, for seven years. He and Eugene Hurst, abovenamed, were accomplices in crime, and Cross was pardoned June 7, 1875, for substantially the same reasons as those promoting the pardon of Hurst.

CHRISTIAN SCHLIPF. Committed to the Penitentiary of the State for three years for larceny, of which he was convicted in Muscatine county, Sept 12, 1873. This man was jointly indicted with Charles F. Preston, alias Crawford, above mentioned, for a robbery committed in a drinking-saloon kept in a house belonging to Schlipf. Although ap-

parently getting little or nothing of the proceeds of the crime, and constantly asserting his innocence, he reimbursed the victim of the robbery his loss and \$50 upon expenses: the whole having cost him, (Schlipf,) I was assured, about all he was worth. The principal criminal seems to have escaped with most of the booty, while the prosecuting witness obtained a good deal of it. Whatever the extent of his crime, it appears to have been the result rather of weak-mindedness than of depravity, and his behavior after arrest commended him to general sympathy. He offered to go to the Penitentiary alone, and on the morning of his departure for Fort Madison he went to the sheriff unaccompanied, and delivered himself up. Messrs. D. M. Lambert and Alexander Clark and Hon. D. C. Cloud, of Muscatine, Mr. E. E. Cook and Hon. A. C. Fulton, of Davenport, five of the jurors who tried him, and the sheriff of Muscatine county, united in requesting his release. The judge before whom he was tried expressed himself persuaded that Schlipf's experience of the results of crime would "prove a constant warning to him," and that he would come out of "prison a better man." The district-attorney, from what he knew of "Schlipf's antecedents and the condition of his family, and the general sentiment of the community," felt "authorized to join in the application" for his pardon. He thought Schlipf punished sufficiently for the ends of justice, that he would not again engage in crime, and that the example of his punishment would be as potent then to deter others from crime as if he served out his full term. He was accordingly pardoned, June 7, 1875.

JOHN HARVEY AND JACOB HOGOBOOM. Sentenced December 20, 1873, by the district-court of Boone county to the penitentiary for two years each, for assault with intent to rob. The prosecuting witness was a few months after their conviction pronounced insane. Insanity had been suspected earlier, and this determination strengthened the belief that he was not of sound mind when testifying, and hence threw doubt upon the reliability of his evidence as to the apparent intent of the accused. The offense, such as it was, appears to have been committed under circumstances precluding the idea of willful intent to rob. Messrs. M. H. Overman, Noah N. Ross, and ninety-three (93) others petitioned for the pardon in which concurred the clerk of the district-court and Messrs. D. R. Hindman, John A. Hull, I. N. Kidder, M. K. Ramsey, G. W. Crooks, A. J. Holmes, and J. H. Collier of the Boonsboro bar, also Judge Chase before whom they had been tried, and the district-attorney who prosecuted them. Pardon issued June 14, 1875.

JOSEPH W. GALBRAITH. Conditionally pardoned June 17th, 1875.

The pardon was granted upon the following conditions, each and every one of which was to be construed as assented to by said Joseph W. Galbraith when he accepted discharge thereunder ; that is to say:

1. Said Joseph W. Galbraith will immediately upon his release, or as soon as he shall find employment, go to work at some useful occupation, and devote his earnings therefrom, beyond the amount necessary for his own support—first, to the payment, to the party wronged by his offense, of the sum he has acknowledged to have taken from said party; and, second, to the payment of the costs incurred in his prosecution. 2. That he will abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors and the company of evil-disposed persons; and that he will in all respects conduct himself as an orderly, quiet, and law-abiding citizen. When said Galbraith shall present proper proof that the said debt and costs have been paid, and that his conduct otherwise has been in accordance with the foregoing requirements, he shall be entitled to receive from the Governor of the State for the time being an unconditional pardon, with restoration to citizenship. On the contrary, should the said Joseph W. Galbraith fail to comply with the foregoing conditions, upon proof thereof being presented to the Governor of the State, of the sufficiency of which proof said Governor shall be judge, this instrument may be summarily revoked, in which case said Galbraith shall be liable to arrest as an escaped prisoner."

D. V. ABARR. Committed to the Penitentiary November 7th, 1874, from Ringgold county. Crime, manslaughter. Term, three years. Abarr is a young man, and up to the time of committing his crime had always conducted himself, so I am informed, as a law-abiding and peaceable citizen, sustaining a good character in the vicinity where he had lived for several years. The killing was done at least partially in self-defense. Several persons, among whom were some of the witnesses for the prosecution, made statement that they were present and saw the whole transaction, and were satisfied that Abarr did not intend to kill Mr. Babbitt, (the murdered man,) but merely to repel an attack made by him. John M. Urie, Thomas King, H. C. Markham, H. C. Haney, and two hundred other citizens of Ringgold and Taylor counties, near the line between which the murder was committed, united in the petition; as did also, assigning as an additional reason the overbearing, quarrelsome, and even dangerous disposition of the deceased, Messrs. Wm. C. Allen, Samuel Thompson, and eighty-six other citizens of Mormontown, Taylor county, and vicinity; John L. Ledgerwood, David I. Barnes, Mary Snodgrass, and ninety-eight other citizens of Clinton township, Ringgold county, the auditor, county superintendent, and treasurer, and the last clerk and sheriff, the chairman and two other members of the board of supervisors of that county, as well as several of the jurors in the case, J. F. Mount, O. M. Markham, and several other citizens of

Ringgold county, Hon. L. T. McCoun of Bedford, and Mr. James P. Flick of Afton. Hon. James W. McDill, who as district-judge tried Abarr, coincided with those moving for the pardon, using this language:

"Mr. Abarr is a young man who, as far as I can learn, held a position and reputation, before his conviction, beyond reproach. I cannot say he was not guilty, and yet I think upon examination of the evidence you will see that there are many extenuating circumstances. * * * I venture to suggest * * * that it is a case for the exercise of the executive clemency considering the young man's tender years, the character of the deceased, and defendant's previous character."

And again:

"At the time of the commission of the deed he was quite young, * * * and I verily believe himself feared death. * * * His pardon is desired by the very best men in Ringgold and Taylor counties. * * * I should hail with delight the news that you had pardoned him."

The petitioners all asked that Abarr be pardoned without being sent to the Penitentiary, but I could not reconcile it to my judgment to do this when the court trying him had declared three years' imprisonment to be the proper penalty for his transgression. When about one-third of the term of sentence less earned diminution had expired, I became satisfied the prisoner had been amply punished, and accordingly ordered his release, October 4, 1875.

THOMAS B. FLOOD. Committed from Polk county for three years, for forgery. His offense was represented to me to be his first crime, and the awkward manner of its execution would have shown him to have had no criminal experience. He also, it was represented, was in abject poverty when he committed the forgery, and was in actual need of clothing. He had served three years in the federal army, where, it is alleged, he contracted the habits which, undermining the principles instilled into him by a pious mother, led him into a reckless mode of living, that culminated in his crime. Being persuaded that these representations were substantially correct, at the urgent request of his family, seconded by the district attorney who prosecuted him, the recorder and the clerk of the district court of Polk county, and Messrs. James Embree, Wm. H. McHenry, Ed. T. Morris, Wm. S. Harbert, and C. C. Nourse, and also by the Governor of Pennsylvania, where Flood's family reside, and approved by the district-judge who tried him, I pardoned him after he had served about two-thirds of the term of his sentence. Pardon issued October 18, 1875.

CHARLES W. SMITH. Committed for assault to murder, October

15th, 1874, from Mahaska county, to Penitentiary of the State, at expiration of a term of three years for larceny, for another of four years for crime of assault with intent to commit murder. In enumerating the reasons actuating me in granting this pardon, I can do no better than to copy those presented very forcibly by the Hon. Ezekiel S. Sampson, by whom, as judge of the district court, Smith had been sentenced. Judge Sampson said:

“After he had served some time he appealed to me to recommend him to executive clemency. The tone of his letter, the penitence and contrition exhibited, his youth, (I believe he was not of age when sentenced,) his partial intoxication when the first offense was committed, the probability of his being under the influence of much worse men than himself in the second, which was committed in the united efforts of the inmates to break jail, and in which he was wounded in the leg by a pistol-shot, and the further fact that he seemed to be without a friend or a farthing in the world, excited my sympathy, and led me to believe that justice might not require the full punishment; and I therefore wrote him that when his time was half out, I would sign a recommendation to your Excellency for a commutation of the remainder of his sentence. The actual time will be half over the 26th of August next, but counting his credits for good behavior it has more than half expired already; and according to this promise, and for the reasons stated, I now indorse to your Excellency transcripts of the proceedings such as I have been able to procure, the certificate of the warden, letters of the chaplain, Joseph Dugdale, and also some of Smith's own letters, and earnestly recommend a remission of the remainder of his term of imprisonment.”

Pardoned October 29, 1875.

J. NICHOLAS KUDER. Sentenced from Louisa county March 26, 1875, to the Penitentiary for two years for manslaughter, in killing his brother, George Marion Kuder.

The circumstances were these:—The two brothers had some contention about the use of a horse. It resulted in the blow, with a strip of a board, which led to the death of Marion. From the circumstances and all the testimony, I was satisfied that while the two young men were both of them at fault in the contention which led to the death of one, there was no intention on the part of Nicholas either to kill or greatly injure his brother. Even after the blow was struck the young man went to the house without seeming to realize that he was badly hurt, but soon after was taken sick and after lingering a few hours died. It was represented to me that young Kuder was a man of the best character and of a kind and obliging temper, and that having struck this unfortunate blow he had suffered mentally beyond description, and that it was believed that if he were sent to the Penitentiary the shock

to his sensibilities, in addition to the mental suffering he had experienced, would drive him to insanity. Believing therefore that he was innocent of intentional crime, that he had already suffered sufficiently for his offense, that the reforming influence of the Penitentiary was unnecessary in his case, I ordered him pardoned. Judge Newman wrote me that "Kuder was an object of compassion and bore the "strongest evidence of repentance and profound sorrow;" "that his "sufferings and remorse were about all he could bear or the public "good require;" "that he was a proper object of clemency." District-Attorney Sprague wrote me asking his pardon. Drs. Naylor and Tustison both certified that they thought it would endanger his reason, in his then mental state, to send him to the Penitentiary. A petition signed by S. A. Duncan, Hon. F. Springer, V. Massie, deputy sheriff, J. L. Grubb, sheriff, Henry H. Christie, N. W. McKay, John Huff, Hon. J. S. Hurley, and eighty-eight other citizens substantiated the above facts, and asked for his pardon. He was accordingly pardoned November 17, 1875.

A. J. SCOTT. Sentenced May 9th, 1874, by the district-court of Cedar county, to the Additional Penitentiary for four years, for larceny. County officers of Cedar county and Jones county, G. J. Hakes, Chas. E. Wheeler, O. E. Gillam, Hon. Sylvanus Yates, and one hundred and fifty-six others, among them the prosecuting witness, petitioned for Scott's pardon, and Major Thompson (who as district-attorney prosecuted him) concurred. It was urged that his punishment had been sufficient; that he was believed to have actually reformed; that further confinement in the opinion of petitioners could be productive of no good; and that if liberated it was believed he would become an honorable and useful member of society. The district-judge expressed it as his judgment that it would be about the right thing to pardon Scott. This was done November 17th, 1875.

FRANK WILLIAMS. Sentenced for burglary. Lee county. Committed September 13, 1873, for five years. This pardon was granted because of a strong conviction in my mind that Williams was innocent. Two men, indicted and convicted with him, testified under oath to his innocence, and upon being separately examined made statements corroborating his account of his doings and whereabouts just before and at the time the crime of which his associates were undoubtedly guilty was committed; and they all, taken together, presented strong, not to

say conclusive, evidence of his innocence. His previous conduct, I learned by letters from former employers, had been very good. If he was guilty, it must have been to so slight an extent, he certainly having shared none of the plunder, that the punishment he had already endured, especially in view of his excellent demeanor in prison, was, in my judgment, sufficient for his offense. Pardon issued November 22, 1875.

PHILIP AUGUSTIN. Murder. Adair county. Committed for ten years to the Penitentiary, February 21, 1873. It was urged in Augustin's behalf that prior to his offense he had been a good, peaceful citizen; that he had been aggravated by the man, Vandewater, for whose murder he was condemned, until life, in the language of the petitioners, "became a burden to him;" that his children had been repeatedly abused by V., and he felt that their lives were in danger by reason of V.'s threats to kill them; that V. was a terror to the entire community; that the general feeling in the county was that the crime was justifiable homicide; that he has a large, destitute family, &c.; and that one of the children—a boy—had died from disease, exposure, and neglect, and another boy had become a monomaniac. The district-attorney confirms the statements as to the bad character of the victim, and the provocation to the crime. Augustin's character seems to have been good both before and after the offense was committed. The clerk of the district court and deputy, treasurer and deputy, one of the county supervisors, ten of the trial jurors, Rev. F. R. Morey, Henry Grimme, Geo. L. Gow, and sixty-three other residents of Adair county, and the treasurer, clerk, auditor, recorder, sheriff, Hon. John Leonard, F. M. Cassiday, and nine other residents of Madison county, petitioned for his pardon. Satisfied that punishment already suffered would be effectual to deter him from further crime, and believing the ends of justice fully accomplished, I ordered Augustin released on Thanksgiving-day, November 25, 1875.

EDWARD MONROE. Assault to murder. Decatur county. Committed October 17, 1868, for ten years. Monroe was indicted jointly with Martin Poleson, pardoned in 1873, for robbery and assault with intent to commit murder. Poleson was convicted only of the former, Monroe of the latter. I became satisfied that, although his crime was of an aggravated nature, yet it was his first, and committed in a state of intoxication. His conduct in the prison was excellent, marking him as a

steady, thoughtful man, and one by no means criminally disposed. Believing that his more than seven years' incarceration, under which, and the character of work he was employed at, his health was being undermined, had been ample for his offense, I acceded to the requests of many worthy persons, among whom were the warden, deputy warden, clerk, physician and surgeon of the prison, and Messrs. E. A. Gibbs, Robert A. Russell, William H. Pearson, and several other teachers in the prison Sunday-school, and ordered his release December 3, 1875.

JOHN HENRY GOETSCHÉ. Committed January 25, 1869, for burglary in the night time, from Des Moines county, for ten years. The youth of this person at the time the crime was committed, the unfortunate associations which in all probability led him into it, and his undoubted repentance and reformation rendered him, I thought, a fit subject for clemency; while the almost seven years of punishment seemed to amply satisfy the demands of justice for an offense which, grave as it was, appears to have been his first. Hon. Thomas W. Newman, now district judge, whose house was the one entered by Goetsche, especially urged that he be pardoned, saying he did so "with the clearest conviction that he has fully atoned for his crime and fully reformed and, having a first-rate trade, would make a respectable and useful citizen;" adding, "I am satisfied that the object and purposes of the law are completely met in his case, and longer confinement seems to me cruel." "He has wronged me more than any other, and I am sure if I forgive him no other person can justly, or would, complain of your action in granting him a pardon at once." The district-attorney who prosecuted him "concluded," "after investigating the character and conduct of young Goetsche before and after his conviction," that he was "a fit subject for executive clemency." Favorable action was also recommended by the present district-attorney, by Hon. Shepherd Leffler, Hon. E. G. Wright, Samuel K. Tracy, two of the grand jurors, and nineteen other citizens of Des Moines county, and by the Rev. James A. Woodward, then chaplain of the Penitentiary. Pardon issued December 18, 1875.

SALATHIEL FLACK. Sentenced November 16, 1875, by Greene county district court, to four months' imprisonment in Additional Penitentiary, for assault with intent to commit murder. It appears that this person, up to the time of the occurrence which brought about his conviction, had led an upright life, and was a man of probity and

good moral character. The offense of which he was convicted appeared to have been committed under an impression, certainly not slightly founded, that his father was in danger of suffering violence if not death at the hands of the person injured by Flack's offense; and while I did not doubt his technical guilt and the consequent justness of his condemnation, I became satisfied that the ends of justice had been fully met in his case, and that imprisonment in the Penitentiary for a few months would in no wise add to the significance, as an admonition, of the punishment he had already endured. Messrs. Harvey Potter, Mahlon Head, J. D. Hall, Adam Beiter, H. A. Dwinnell, C. H. Crawford, J. M. Rhoads, A. M. Head, A. Yerger, Andrew Watts, Harvey Partridge, Peter Conner, John Hays, Hon. J. J. Russell, then of the Senate, the clerk of the district court, the county recorder, the county auditor and his deputy, the county treasurer, the court reporter, and 217 other residents of Greene county, petitioned for Flack's pardon, which was granted December 29, 1875.

J. W. GARROUTTE. Assault with intent to commit murder. Dallas county. Sentenced for one year, October 28, 1875. Pardoned January 11, 1876. The evidence was conflicting; but I was satisfied from reading the testimony, as well as from the general feeling of those who knew the circumstances, that there was no intent to kill on the part of Garrouette. It appears that he had married a second wife, who had a large family of grown-up boys. One of them, a young man, was given to constantly annoying the step-father, and finally one day in an altercation the young man grabbed a poker and knocked Garrouette, the step-father, down. Whereupon Garrouette, as soon as he regained his feet, seized an old pistol, and while the young man was running towards the barn fired at him. Garrouette himself says, and this is credited by his neighbors, that he did not fire with the intention of killing, but simply wanted to scare the young man away from the house. The evidence shows Mr. Garrouette always to have borne a good character, to have been peaceable and quiet, save that he had sometimes drunk a little too freely. The petition was signed by the judge before whom he was tried, and a majority of the jurors who found the verdict, by the district-attorney who conducted the prosecution, and ninety-four citizens, among them, nearly all the county officers, and many of the citizens of Adel and vicinity.

J. A. BONNELL. Crime, rape. Harrison county. Committed Feb. 21, 1874. Pardoned January 10, 1876. This petition was presented a year before the pardon was finally granted, and I then thought it had merit and that Bonnell should be pardoned before the close of the time for which he was sentenced. But, as he was brought into trouble through intemperance, I thought it best he should remain until cured. Judge Ford, writing in reference to his case, says:

“ At the time, he was under the influence of liquor, and seemed, as I have since learned, to have only a short time before fallen into bad company. The relations and friends of the prosecutrix were, I think, opposed to so long a sentence as I gave him. But there was a good deal of excitement at the time, and I partook of it somewhat. From the facts Mr. Brown will lay before you, and from my own information, I am satisfied that your clemency in his behalf would not be misapplied, and I trust you will grant the prayer of Mr. Brown. It seems to be in the interest of humanity that you should do so, and I don't think you would ever regret it. I should not of course favor a pardon were I not thoroughly convinced of its propriety.”

Besides this, he was said to be thoroughly repentant, and that his behavior in the Penitentiary was unexceptionable. A large number of the citizens of Magnolia signed the petition, among them nearly all the county officers, most of the grand jury which found the indictment, the petit jury before which he was tried, and the father and mother of the person upon whom the outrage was committed. In addition to this, Bonnell was in failing health and not likely to live, as testified by the physician, if his confinement was continued. Pardoned January 10, 1876.

JOHN DEAR. Burglary. Warren county. Sentenced for three years. Committed August 18, 1873. Pardoned January 11, 1876. He was a boy seventeen years old the November following his sentence. His tender age and the fact of twenty-nine months' imprisonment together with the probability that he was to some extent the tool of an older criminal, were the principal influences which induced me to pardon. It was also represented to me that before this offense he had been a good boy, but getting away from home had fallen into bad company and into bad habits; that his father was afflicted with palsy and needed the aid of this boy. The petition was signed by the county treasurer, clerk and deputy, auditor and deputy, recorder and sheriff, two mayors of Indianola, nine jurors, and two supervisors, Lewis Todhunter, P. Gad Bryan, James E. Williamson, J. Chapelle Clarke, E. J. Kuhn, and nineteen others. It was recommended by

the judge before whom he was tried, and by the district-attorney who conducted the prosecution; and his good conduct was certified to by the authorities of the Penitentiary. After all these petitions I still allowed him to remain some nine months, that he might have the full benefit of the discipline, but, believing that he should be pardoned before the expiration of his time, I have so ordered. Pardon issued January 10, 1876.

JOSEPH C. TETER. Committed to Penitentiary March 18, 1875, for five years, for larceny in Henry county. I was urgently solicited to exercise clemency in this case by Hon. John Van Valkenburg, Hon. James Harlan, the senator and both the representatives from Henry county in the present General Assembly, Messrs. R. Ambler, Geo. W. McAdam, John F. Leech, Henry Ambler. J. F. Houseman (late treasurer of the county), H. Z. Farr (juror), P. N. Bowman, W. J. Jeffries, and L. G. Palmer, as well as the Rev. I. P. Teter, father of the young man. It was represented that this was his first offense, and that otherwise he was deserving of clemency. Upon the 12th day of January, 1876, I granted him a pardon, upon conditions as follows:—1. That he should in all respects conduct himself as an orderly, quiet, and industrious citizen, and endeavor to lead an honest and useful life;—2. That he should, at an early day, pay the costs incurred in his prosecution;—3. That he should make early reparation to any who may have been in any manner made a sufferer by his crime, where not already made;—compliance with the first of these conditions for two years, and payment made in accordance with the second and third, to entitle him to full pardon, with restoration to citizenship; a failure in compliance to render him liable to summary arrest and revocation of pardon.

MINARD WEMPLE. Committed from Clayton county January 29, 1864, for life, for murder in the second degree. Wemple had already suffered twelve years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. His conduct had uniformly been good. The reasons which influenced the pardon were these: Wemple was a mere boy when he committed the crime. Himself, a younger brother, and the victim were together and all intoxicated; when a quarrel rose between them which resulted in the death of the person killed. Upon the trial the younger brother was sentenced for ten years; his term of imprisonment had expired and he had left; the brother remaining was reported by the officers of the prison

to be thoroughly repentant and reformed, and to live a correct life; and that the despondency of his mind and hopelessness of his situation were gradually breaking down his mind, and were likely to result in idiocy. His mother was old and blind, and it was believed by all the prison authorities that he sincerely desired to go home and aid in caring for her in her helplessness. I was influenced by the further fact that his case was presented to the legislature two years ago, under the impression that it was one of those cases which required legislative sanction before pardoning,—and the House of Representatives, upon a statement of the facts, unanimously advised a pardon, but upon its being presented to the Senate it was suggested that I had power to grant the pardon without legislative interference, and consequently it was postponed. Pardoned January 12, 1876.

JAMES NEELY. Committed in 1865, for murder in the second degree, in Warren county, for fifteen years. Pardon was granted in this case mainly because of a settled conviction that the long imprisonment had fully met the demands of justice, and the further consideration that, in view of his failing health, continued punishment would subserve no good purpose. His pardon had been asked of my predecessor as well as of myself. Messrs. D. R. Perkins, John Thompson, Barlow Granger, Cyrus Gates, James Lockridge, Wm. C. Simmons, and D. S. Spencer, and Hon. M. D. McHenry, with some forty-six others, asked, years ago, that Neely be released. These were more recently reinforced by the officers of the penitentiary, who had become entirely satisfied of his deep and thorough penitence, and were solicitous for his discharge. The magnitude of his crime, however, deterred me from action until I became convinced that justice, as well as mercy, demanded his release, which was ordered January 13, 1876.

I pardoned a few whose terms of sentence, less earned diminution, had almost expired, because of especially good behavior, and also because it was thought it would the better enable them to reassert their manhood, and return to orderly lives, as follows:—

WILLIAM HOYT. Indicted and convicted in Pottawattamie county, with John A. Murphy, previously pardoned. Pardon issued July 3, 1874. He would have been out July 9.

ISAAC BROWN. Plead guilty to burglary, in Louisa county, and committed to penitentiary March 18, 1873. Pardoned July 11, 1874, three days before expiration of time.

DANIEL MALONEY. Committed April 9, 1870, to penitentiary for five years for manslaughter in Marion county. Pardoned July 28, 1874, three weeks before expiration of term.

JOHN P. BRAGG. Committed to the penitentiary March 11, 1872, from Benton county; pardoned October 15, 1874, nine days before expiration of time, less full diminution.

HENRY C. KENDALL. Committed from Montgomery county, March 29, 1873, for two years. Offense: forgery. Pardoned November 29, 1874, one month before he would have been released otherwise. There were other reasons in this case, also. Kendall, according to all accounts, appears to have borne a very good character prior to his crime, and Mr. E. F. Leach, whose name he forged and in whose employ he was, thought Kendall was led into it by another, who escaped punishment.

JAMES J. KRAMER. Committed September 22, 1872, for three years, for two offenses of grand larceny. Pardoned May 1, 1875, some eleven days before expiration of term with diminution.

REMISSIONS OF FINES AND FORFEITURES.

FINES.

April 6, 1874, Charles Kline, Des Moines county, 1866. Penalty, \$300 and costs; all remitted.

July 8, 1874, William Gordonier, Iowa county, 1870. Penalty, \$50 and costs; all remitted.

July 10, 1874, William Stoops, Wayne county, 1873. Penalty, \$150 and costs; amount remitted, \$94.70.

December 30, 1874, James Scully, Bremer county, 1873. Penalty, \$300 and costs; amount remitted, \$100.

March 30, 1875, Fred. Greer, Lee county, 1867. Penalty, \$200 and costs; fine remitted.

Same date, same. Penalty, \$50 and costs; fine remitted.

June 15, 1875, D.W. Lash, Keokuk county. Penalty, \$200 and costs; fine remitted.

June 18, 1875, A. M. Thompson, Cerro Gordo county, 1874. Penalty, \$400 and costs; \$250 remitted.

July 12, 1875, F. W. Hull, Boone county, 1872. Penalty, \$50 and costs in each of two cases; both fines remitted.

August 28, 1875, Cornelius Bongers, Marion county, 1865. Penalty, \$150; remitted.

October 16, 1875, T. H. Wheeler, Union county, 1873. Penalty, \$200, costs, and district-attorney's fee; fine remitted.

October 26, 1875, William Holehan, Webster county, 1870. Penalty, \$200 and costs in each of two cases. Fine all remitted in one case, and the unpaid amount, about \$110, in the other.

December 11, 1875, Josiah Slick, Polk county, 1874. Penalty, \$20; remitted.

January 13, 1876, Charles Dawson, Cass county, 1874. Penalty, \$300 and costs. Fine remitted on condition of paying costs and another fine of \$50.

FORFEITURES.

March 27, 1874, L. Mohler, Taylor county, 1869. Forfeiture of \$500; one-half remitted, the other half having already been paid.

January 13, 1875, F. S. Flowers and John Sanders, Sen., Bremer county, 1873. Forfeiture of \$400 remitted.

December 30, 1875, George H. Welsh, Boone county, 1873. Forfeiture, \$310.50; \$210.50 remitted.

December 30, 1875, Epaphroditus Sullivan, Monroe county, 1872. Forfeiture of \$100; half remitted.

January 13, 1876, Tyree and Sarah Doran, Floyd county, 1874. Forfeiture of \$574.95 remitted; costs of both civil and criminal actions to be paid.

C. C. CARPENTER.

January 13, 1876.

SPECIAL MESSAGE

OF

THE GOVERNOR OF IOWA .

TRANSMITTING

Report of State Agricultural Society,

FOR THE YEAR 1875.

DES MOINES:
R. P. CLARKSON, STATE PRINTER.
1876.

SPECIAL MESSAGE.

STATE OF IOWA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
DES MOINES, Feb. 8, 1876. }

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith for the consideration of the General Assembly the annual report of the Secretary of the State Agricultural Society. This document contains the mass of information usual with the reports of this officer, and is an interesting presentation of facts concerning the agricultural products and resources of the State. Of the value of these reports I need not speak; the series have been before the people too long to require any laudation. This report, it will be remembered, comprises the introductory part of the annual publication of the Society's proceedings, and is there accompanied with essays upon various topics of interest to the farmer. For the publication of this compilation, provision is made by law; but it has been the custom also to publish the Secretary's report proper at the same time as those of the institutions more directly under the control of the State, in order that its facts may be presented to the people at an earlier day, and in more convenient form than the full volume would offer. I suggest, therefore, that the General Assembly provide for the printing of an earlier edition of this document—say, the same number as of the other documents.

I also invite your attention to the suggestions of the Secretary in relation to the needs of the Society, and ask that the General Assembly consider the same in conjunction with the work the State Agricultural Society has done, and is calculating to do in the future, for the development of the material interests of the State.

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

To His Excellency, Hon. Samuel J. Kirkwood, Governor of Iowa:

In accordance with the provisions of section 1107, Code of 1873, the Board of Directors of the Iowa State Agricultural Society have the honor to present the following report, being a "General view of the condition of agriculture throughout the State" for the year 1875.

Hereto appended are the proceedings of the September meeting at Keokuk, and the January meeting at Des Moines; detailed reports of Treasurer and Secretary, showing financial operations during the year; reports of awarding committee of the twenty-second State Fair; abstracts and reports of the County and District Societies auxiliary to the State Society; valuable statistics relating to imports and exports; essays, and other papers which it is believed will form a volume of interest as illustrative of the condition of agriculture for the past year.

The year just closed was a period of abundance and general prosperity. None can review the fact, and, making a comprehensive estimate of the blessings that have been every where poured out, without the profoundest emotions of thankfulness to the Giver of every good and perfect gift. Iowa, indeed, seems a land especially blessed of God.

The harvest was such as to meet the the highest desire of the husbandman. Commerce was increased to immense proportions. General good health awaited the enjoyment of the needful fruits and products of the earth. Intelligent labor was rewarded, and skill and thrift added to utility, the means of luxury, culture and refinement kept pace with the progress of material wealth. Iowa homes were adorned, and cities and towns and villages and farms presented cheering proofs of an advanced condition of comfort and elegance.

Many thousands of the citizens of the old world have found new homes and associations on the broad acres of Iowa. These people will add to the productive capacity of the State. They will gradually grow into the forms of our civilization, and in due time become a part and parcel of the forces at work to achieve for Iowa a prouder destiny than fancy even dared imagine.

The past year but adds to the growing grandeur of the State. No step backward has been taken. The people have stamped improvement on time as it passed; and in every element the State is more worthy the pride and affection of her sons and daughters than ever before.

There have been, it may be stated, local disturbances, if not disasters, that have fallen here and there. But the areas were greatly circumscribed and produced no perceptible effect upon the sum total of good results. The winter was severe, and the summer was marked by a considerable apparent reduction of the ordinary temperature; yet the grass crop, perhaps the most important of all, when regarded in all its varied relations and uses, was above the average for several years past; and the crops of corn and wheat, the next in value, were nearly up to the ordinary standard. The "hateful grasshopper" did not accomplish so great damage as in former years on the western border. There were no wide-spread or devastating tornadoes, destroying property or life. There were no extensive floods, and losses from storms, or what is termed "unfavorable weather," were few and localized.

All kinds of farm stock, except hogs, escaped alarming epidemics; and the very perceptible increase of improved breeds of cattle, horses and swine, indicates that Iowa is a favored spot for investment in live stock.

It will further appear in the analysis of the condition of the principal products under their appropriate headings, that the year has been replete with successes and prosperity, and that none of our people have good cause for murmuring or repining.

CORN.

This is, and must continue to be, among the most valuable products of our soil. The comparative ease with which it may be raised, secured and marketed, makes it a staple article. Even when the area of tame grasses becomes much larger the crop of corn will not be diminished. In the older settled portions of the State, the necessity of restoring the losses to the soil by the exhaustive process of continuous corn crops, is already apparent. Rotation, direct fertilization and more careful culture have decreased the acreage and yet maintained the average product. The more newly occupied fields will soon require similar treatment, and corn while it will not be all the crop of the farm will yield its share of the treasures, besides the grass, wheat and oats.

The wet spring prevented the usual early planting; much of the seed rotted, making it necessary to replant, not only the second time, but the third in several of the counties. Much complaint is made of the seed. Worthless seed, in a large degree, depends upon the planter himself in not giving that care and attention in its selection and preservation, which ordinarily would prove a protection against loss and failure, the frosts of August 21, 22, and 23 were very damaging to the crop. These were preceded by several days of wet weather including deluging rains in September, the crop not being sufficiently advanced to overcome these unfavorable circumstances there is an increase in the yield, but a very great deficiency in the general quality, both as to weight and feeding qualities.

The amount of corn raised in the Union is enormous; in 1870 the crop harvested 760,944,549 bushels, and in 1865 estimated at 932,000,000 bushels, or an average of over twenty-six bushels to every soul in the land. Illinois gave the largest production, 130,000,000. Iowa took the second in rank with 69,000,000 bushels, and Missouri came next with 66,000,000 bushels. In 1874 the entire product was 854,000,000 bushels. These figures show what vast importance this crop has attained, and what immense quantities are annually consumed; but statistics force the conviction upon us that the average yield per acre compared with the maximum yield is very low, probably not more than one-third what the land might produce. The very highest average of any State in the Union was Kansas, with thirty-nine bushels per acre, and for the United States the average is twenty-four bushels. How insufficient these averages are may be considered from the fact that there are numerous well attested cases in which the yield has been from seventy to one hundred bushels per acre. We have the following sworn statements on record. In 1864 James Barker, of Scott county, raised on two acres 184 bushels, or 92 bushels per acre. His cultivation was as follows: Land, rolling prairie, facing the east; the ground was plowed about *one foot deep* in the spring, harrowed well and marked off in hills three by four feet apart; planted May 10th. As soon as it came up was well worked both ways with a double-shovel plow; after eight days worked again in the same manner; after ten days more plowed to the corn with a one-horse shovel plow. For premiums offered by this society on field crops by boys under sixteen years of age, in 1865, Harlan B. Quinton, of Lee county, was awarded the first premium for best one acre of corn, he having

harvested $116\frac{1}{2}$ bushels. Rufus Lyman, of Pottawattamie county, received the second premium for 105 bushels to the acre. A. B. Lyman, of the same county, produced $111\frac{3}{8}$ bushels. These statements are not only applicable to the corn crop, but to other cereals.

It may be said, perhaps, that these are instances of scientific farming; in reply it may be asked whether it is wise to sneer at any farming as scientific, that will produce two or three average crops from an acre of ground in one season? Experience teaches that the difference in a crop between careless and thorough cultivation is one-half. There is little doubt but that the great crop of Iowa could be raised on one-half the area, and with less cost if a more thorough mode of cultivation were practiced.

The present crop almost equals the magnificent yields of 1870 and 1872, and is at least a fourth greater than that of 1874. This would make the entire product 1,000,000,000 bushels; and but for the unusual early frosts and incessant wet weather the crop of the west would not only have astonished the world, but even the western planters themselves. The area planted in Iowa in 1874 was 4,700,176 acres; the increase the present year will make an aggregate of 5,000,000 acres; this at the same ratio of yield as the previous crop, would give the product of our State a grand total of 150,000,000 bushels, or a little over one-sixth of the entire production of the United States.

The decrease in price of nearly one-half, compared with this time one year ago, will not give to the producer as much money by nearly \$6,000,000 as the previous year's crop. This will prove a serious disaster to the farmer, affecting every branch of industry dependent upon the agriculturist for its support.

Reference to table of prices of corn hereto appended will afford further illustration :

	DECEMBER, 1871.	DECEMBER, 1872.	DECEMBER, 1873.	DECEMBER, 1874.	DECEMBER, 1875.
Price in New York.....	\$.80	\$.75	\$.62	\$.97	\$.74
Price in Chicago .....	.40	.31	.59	.71	.51
Price in Des Moines...	.21	.16	.35	.42	.25
Receipts at Chicago...	41,462,041	47,866,067	38,302,554	35,215,041	28,783,946

CONDENSED ITEMS OF THE CROPS.

Harrison county reports the average at 80 bushels per acre, and in many instances 100 bushels were produced; Mills county the yield from 40 to 90 bushels, but damaged in portions of the county by grass-

hoppers; Grundy yields from 30 to 60 bushels, half a crop and badly shrunk, and selling from twenty-five to forty-five cents; Allamakee reports half a crop, damaged by early frosts and rains; Appanoose and Chickasaw a third of a crop and very poor in quality; Delaware, crop damaged twenty per cent. by early frosts; Fayette, Iowa, Jasper, Johnson, and Marshall counties injured by early frosts; Howard county almost an entire failure from cool summer and early frosts; Keokuk and Lucas counties report three-fourths of a crop, by reason of wet weather; Mitchell, three-fifths of a crop, damaged by early frosts; Monona, one-fourth of a crop, damaged by incessant rains; Monroe, crop damaged by June and July rains and early frosts; Montgomery, damaged by grasshoppers. Northeastern District, crop injured by cut worms, and frost on night of August 21st. Osceola, one-fifth of the crop destroyed by grasshoppers; Page, reports losses by grasshoppers, and Winneshiek reports 2,000 acres badly damaged by the early frosts; Dubuque and Louisa counties report the average at 60 bushels per acre; Black Hawk and Boyer Valley District, report 55 bushels; twelve counties report the average at 50 bushels; eight at 45 bushels; eleven at 40 bushels; one at 36 bushels; six at thirty-five bushels; two at 32 bushels; nine at 30 bushels; two at 28 bushels; five at 25 bushels; three at 20 bushels; and Monroe county at 12 bushels. Two counties report the price at fifty cents per bushel, two at forty cents, five at thirty-five cents, fifteen at thirty cents, twenty at twenty-five cents, eight at twenty cents, and six at prices varying from twenty to fifty-five cents.

MOVEMENTS OF CORN BY RAIL IN 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, AND 1875.

RAILROADS.	BUSHEL 1871.	BUSHEL 1872.	BUSHEL 1873.	BUSHEL 1874.	BUSHEL 1875.
Burlington & Missouri Railway...	1,352,434	1,961,476	* 936,079	* 978,137	.....
Illinois Central.....	104,480	261,120	19,970	189,400	907,839
Chicago & Northwestern.....	1,460,411	726,143	1,170,354	.....	.....
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	.....	1,055,101	† 385,340	† 687,620	.....
Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	10,180	560,346	6,644	49,422	.....
Keokuk & Des Moines Railway...	759,211	1,271,407	267,875	602,369	1,840,286
Dubuque Southwestern.....	60,000	63,600	3,700	7,209	15,840
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....	.....	5,189,095	3,364,464	1,791,875	3,112,460
Sioux City & Pacific.....	125,808	87,493	† 133,501	† 116,947	† 169,344
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minn.	.....	1,141,865	262,697	840,048	1,739,639
Central of Iowa.....	.....	.....	353,150	364,800	856,050
Totals.....	8,872,524	12,837,646	6,893,774	5,577,318	.....

* Received by the C., B. & Q. R. R. from B. & M.
† From Burlington, Iowa.
‡ Includes shipments from Nebraska—about one-third of this amount.

WHEAT.

The crop of the past year has been short in yield, and is of inferior quality. For the United States the crop of 1874 is nearly 310,000,000 bushels. The harvest of 1875 will show a decrease in the product of twenty *per cent.*, or in round numbers 62,000,000 bushels, and with the quality in consideration the result is not a flattering one to the producer.

In 1870 Iowa produced 29,435,692 bushels; in 1872, 32,437,836 bushels, in 1874 the area sown was 3,759,900 acres, producing 43,428,008 bushels, an increase in two years of 10,991,172 bushels. Assuming that there was no increase of area in the past year, and accepting as a basis the abstracts of the different counties reporting, and adopting the average yield per acre of the previous year, we have a product of only 37,759,900 bushels, or a decrease of nearly 6,000,000 bushels. Estimating it at the lowest cash price (fifty cents per bushel) we have a deficit of \$3,000,000.

These losses do not occur in our own State alone. But eight States in the Union are above the average; and while Iowa in 1874 was only four *per cent.* below the average, the decrease for the year closed is twenty-three *per cent.* Of the foreign countries Russia reports a general failure and is deprived of its expected harvest. France will be a competitor for foreign wheat as her crop has also been reported a failure. With a consumption of at least 200,000,000 bushels including seed, this leaves the United States with a product of 246,000,000 bushels, only 46,000,000 of the year's crop for export. Great Britain consumes 176,000,000 bushels annually, yet does not produce enough to feed her population; and while the United States and some of the European nations produce more grain than the population can consume, there is each year a surplus for export, and separated widely as we are, a good crop in either country tends to lower the prices materially, while on the other hand, a poor crop tends to raise the prices. The present prices of this cereal have no stability, and with the decrease over the whole region it remains to be seen what effect these exports will have on the market value of the crop before the close of another harvest.

To further illustrate this estimate, showing a decrease, the following wheat items are appended: Adams county, crop damaged by rains during blossoming time; Adair, by rains; Allamakee, injured by insects

and after harvest by wet weather while grain was in stack; Appanose, a failure by wet weather; Audubon, by grasshoppers and wet weather in June; Black Hawk, less in area than for several years and damaged by wet weather; Buchanan, twenty *per cent.* less in yield; Butler, crop badly injured from rains; the same of Boyer Valley District and Calhoun; Cedar, by insects, storms, and wet weather; Cerro Gordo and Cherokee, by rains; Chickasaw, by rains in harvest time; Clarke, almost a total failure from incessant rains; Crawford, by rains; Davis, not much sown but crop of good quality; Decatur, nearly a total failure from extreme wet weather; Delaware, thirty *per cent.* lost by insects and storms; Dickinson, Dubuque, Fayette, Floyd, and Franklin, slight damage by rains; Greene, by storms and wet weather; Hamilton and Hardin, by the same causes; Harrison, decrease in area and loss by rains; Henry, fall wheat an entire failure and spring damaged by chintz bugs; Ida and Iowa, injured by rains in harvest; Jasper, crop rejected in the Chicago market; Jefferson, damaged by heavy rains; Johnson, by rains before the grain had ripened; Jones, grades No. 2 and rejected; Keokuk, portions of county by hail storms; Louisa, fall wheat an entire failure and spring wheat damaged by rains; Lucas, by excessive rains; Lee, declining in area, by reason of the severe winters; Madison, severe losses by incessant rains; Mahaska, damaged by scab, and a large amount of wet weather; Marion, by rain; Marshall, crop blighted; Mills and Monona, by severe rains; Monroe, by insects and wet weather; Montgomery, by rains at time of maturing; Northeastern District, portion by wet weather, and others by chintz bugs; O'Brien, by rains; Osceola, by storms and grasshoppers; Page, by wet weather and grasshoppers; Polk, by cold and wet weather in spring time; Ringgold, nearly a total failure by the ravages of chintz bugs; Shelby, by grasshoppers; Union, from unfavorable weather; Van Buren, almost a complete failure from incessant rains; Wapello, sixty *per cent.* of a loss from wet weather; Wayne, almost an entire failure from the same cause; Winneshiek, ten *per cent.* better in quantity and quality than the previous crop, and Woodbury damaged by heavy rains.

It is gratifying that some of the counties reporting the destruction of crops in 1874 by grasshoppers, should in the past year present a showing in excess of any other counties. Of these Dickinson reports an average of twenty-five bushels; Emmet, twenty bushels; Humboldt, sixteen bushels, and Floyd, twenty bushels. A few items are appended further showing the condition of wheat. Two counties report the average at twenty-four bushels; one reports the average of fall wheat at

twenty-two bushels, and spring wheat at fourteen bushels ; one reports eight to seventeen bushels; one reports nineteen and one-half bushels; one reports twenty bushels ; two report eighteen bushels ; two report sixteen bushels ; nine report fifteen bushels; two report fourteen bushels ; thirteen report twelve bushels ; one reports eleven bushels ; fifteen report ten bushels ; one reports nine bushels ; nine report eight bushels ; one reports seven and one-half bushels ; five report seven bushels ; two report six bushels ; five report five bushels ; one reports three bushels ; and one county an average of only two bushels, which in the previous year reported an average of eighteen bushels.

It is not encouraging to record this large deficiency in the wheat crop. But failures may teach valuable lessons, from which the intelligent and thinking may profit. They may teach a better system of cultivation, and enforce the necessity of a more diversified system of carrying on farm operations. Wheat, year after year, on the same soils, without exchange of seed, without fertilization, without judicious rotation with grasses, corn, etc., and without the added benefits and blessings of groves and orchards, without live stock and the appliances necessary to its profitable rearing, cannot but fail here as it has failed everywhere under similar treatment.

Again, it is conceded that the acreage may be decreased and the products not lessened. We have veritable examples in our own history. In 1860 D. B. Clarke, of Pottawattamie county, from two acres sown in wheat, raised eighty-nine bushels and fifty pounds. In 1873 Joseph Stuff, of Jefferson county, produced seventy-one bushels and four pounds of wheat from two acres.

Only a few years ago the distance from European markets, the interest in capital, cost of transportation, etc., were figured up against us, showing that we could not compete with the principal wheat-growers of Europe. Experience has proven otherwise. Our means of transportation have been improved ; our production has become cheaper : distance has been shortened, and to-day we find our farmers competing with these growers in their own markets, and our breadstuffs have gained a permanent foothold in the principal markets of the world.

By a careful review of the abstracts of counties it will be seen that there is a wide difference as to the prices of cereals ; and there is little reason to look for any marked improvement in values, either in this or foreign countries, until a large portion of the inferior wheat is consumed. Then will the producer be rewarded with remunerative prices, so that the increase will make up, in a degree, the deficiency in quantity.

THE TABLE APPENDED SHOWS THE MOVEMENT OF WHEAT BY RAIL FOR
THE YEARS SPECIFIED.

The receipts of wheat in Great Britain from the United States and Canada during the first ten months of 1875 were 43,550,000 bushels, and of flour, 4,836,578 hundred weight. The amount of wheat in the United States and Canada in sight on the 11th ult. was 16,585,389 of bushels, which New York alone had, in store and transit, 6,568,042 bushels.

CATTLE.

The prosperous condition of the department of cattle has ample cause of congratulation. Diseases, so destructive to them in foreign countries, and not entirely unknown in portions of our own domain, have not prevailed. In England and Wales half a million cases of foot and mouth disease are reported, resulting in a loss of \$1,000,000. Our herds are sound and healthy, and while we are comparatively free from epidemics now, would it not be well for our breeders to direct their attention towards the prevention of the introduction of these diseases, now so prevalent in foreign countries? Although these maladies may not be attended with fatal results, they would cause much annoyance and have a great tendency to lessen the interest in cattle raising that is so general among Iowa breeders.

* Received by the C., B. & Q. R. R. from B. & M.

From Burlington, Iowa.

† About one-half from Nebraska.

‡ About two-thirds from Nebraska.

The home demand for thoroughbred short-horns has been very large, and the prices paid greatly advanced. The number of breeders is steadily increasing. As men find themselves able they are gradually improving the general stock by infusion of good blood. The knowledge of the greater worth of improved breeds is not confined to the few, but is the property of many; and it seems only a question of a short time when the use of superior strains of animals boasting a pedigree, will be very general indeed.

The dairy farmers, whose profits during the year have been greater than the grain grower, have prosecuted their calling with increased vigor. Cheese dairies have returned satisfactory profits, and their success in future work will be still greater. It is also gratifying that increased attention is given to rearing dairy stock at home, as shown by the advanced prices of cows, and the liberal demand and fair prices of butter and cheese.

The records of thirty-two sales made in Canada, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, and Indiana will illustrate this idea, and place in permanent form the partial importations during the year:

The total number of females imported from these sales is 450, at a cost of \$132,579; and of males 65, at a cost of \$26,385, a total aggregate of \$158,964. Of these Muscatine county imported 144 females at a cost of \$64,115; twelve males at a cost of \$8,235. Polk county 22 females at \$9,775; four males at \$4,905. Union county two females at \$785. Dubuque county one female at \$290. Mahaska county six females at \$2,065; two males at \$395. Montgomery county ten females at \$2,090; two males at \$270. Linn county ten females at \$4,605; four males at \$580. Lee county two males at \$355. Jasper county seventeen females at \$11,205; three males at \$1,360. Marion county three females at \$470; one male at \$85. Humboldt county two females at \$360; three males at \$230. Lucas county three females at \$780; one male at \$140. Buchanan county ten females at \$4,225; one male at \$460. Johnson county eleven females at \$3,535; one male at \$100. Marshal county one male at \$400. Jefferson county one female at \$195. Harrison county one female at \$250. Poweshiek county twelve females at \$2,124; four males at \$525. Clarke county one female at \$240; one male at \$320. Mitchell county one male at \$110. Van Buren county two males at \$180. Dallas county one male at \$190. Franklin county one female at \$360. Story county four males at \$435. Benton county twenty-five females at \$11,600; one male at \$5,000. Henry county ten females at \$2,045; three males at \$465. Decatur county seven females

at \$1,205; three males at \$450. Floyd county two females at \$680. Tama county twenty-two females at \$4,625; four males at \$555. Cedar county four females at \$1,270, and two counties not named, twenty-two females at \$4,575, and two males at \$295.

When it is taken into consideration that there were no sales of herds in our own State in 1874, the following shows that very much has been accomplished, through the energetic labors of our own breeders in 1875. Reference is made to seven public sales, aggregating \$220,600, of which 472 are females at a cost to the purchasers of \$194,475; and 109 males at \$25,625. Of this number 49 females were exported to other States by which the sellers realized the sum of \$31,450; and six males exported, bringing \$2,050. The remainder of the animals were retained, and distributed through thirty-eight different counties of the State. Could the individual sales that have been made be added, the record would be such as to stimulate our pride and greatly encourage this interest. The highest price paid for any single animal, was a male at \$6,100, and a female, at \$4,000. A glance at the above figures shows a comparatively low average in prices of male animals. The farmer with moderate means could purchase an animal with an acceptable pedigree, and the investment would certainly pay the interest on the cost, to say nothing of the value in improving the character of the grades. For instance, we have 1,436,459 head of cattle according to census report; if all these were high crosses there would be added at least five dollars per head in their market value, giving in round numbers \$7,000,000 greater wealth to our State.

Increased interest is manifest in the improvement of Devons, Jerseys, Ayrshires, and Herefords. These breeds have especial points of excellence which have proper recognition in many quarters. The demand for them is very limited. Their rearing is confined to a few individuals; but as their advantages and superiority become more generally known, they will assume their proper rank among the cattle of the State. At the annual State Fairs Iowa's thoroughbred cattle are not shown, the display is not a just representation of the advanced state of progress in this department. Breeders are prone to enjoy their honors at home; but let it be hoped, their State pride will be sufficient motive to bring their stock and let the thousands of strangers in attendance carry home with them the best impressions as to the condition and ability of our State in this respect.

The following table shows the results of public sales of Short-Horns for the past five years in the United States and Canada:

YEAR.	No. of sales.	No. of head.	Amount paid.	Average.
1870.	16	496	\$ 169,557	\$ 343
1871.	15	407	117,914	290
1872.	23	1014	317,256	313
1873.	50	2676	932,799	528
1874.	66	2676	1,081,053	540
Total	170	6145	\$ 2,618,579	408

The subjoined table shows movements of cattle through the sources named and for the years as specified:

RAILROADS.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
B. & M.	24,849	28,711	38,060	43,968	70,448	* 96,705	* 167,048	.....
C., R. I. & P.	22,515	25,267	29,211	.....	44,401	63,491	56,960	63,142
Illinois Central	4,523	8,206	12,761	10,583	11,862	9,246	7,260	18,536
C. & N. W.	28,966	18,851	24,496	25,006	81,244	90,865	.....	.....
C. B. & Q.	1,910	2,028	5,404	.....	2,020	† 1,134	† 126	.....
M. & St. Paul	.....	1,539	4,331	.....	.....	.....	1,134	.....
K. & D. M.	.....	10,241	14,016	.....	.....	.....	17,469	21,364
D. & S. W.	.....	.....	2,088	.....	.....	.....	1,440	1,044
S., C. & P.	.....	.....	1,264	.....	.....	.....	1,957	2,953
Central of Iowa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,946	13,790
B., C. R. & M.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,975	23,170
C. D. & M.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
C. C. & D.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	82,821	90,141	29,258	.....	.....	.....	279,385	.....

HOGS.

The general interest in the past few years to improve the breeds of this stock has been decisive, and it has attained a prominence that is gratifying to every one. Importations are of frequent occurrence, not only from other States but even from foreign countries. Could we present the figures of our exportations they would astonish even those who are especially engaged in the business. Enormous prices are paid for procreative animals, and while these sums have been paid by the enterprise of a few persons and breeders, these have received and deserve the highest eoniums for the improvement and introduction of the fine blooded stock seen in our country. There are various breeds, but it is a matter of fact, that in our great hog growing region the

* Received by the C., B. & Q. R. R. from B. & M.

† From Burlington, Iowa.

‡ About one half from Nebraska.

Receipts of cattle at Chicago in 1873, 764,428; in 1874, 843,960; in 1875, 920,828. Increase over 1874 of 76,868. Cash value of same, \$46,012,150.

Berkshire and the Poland-China have grown in favor, while the Chester Whites are not so popular as they were some years since, nor, as the merits of the best specimens seemed to deserve. During the past year Essex, Suffolk and Short-faced Lancashires' have been imported, and their merits will be fully tested by these breeders.

The disease known as hog cholera has been very destructive in many localities, and there is no remedy. There is an infinite variety of treatments recommended, but as yet all have failed in their mission to find a "cure." The destruction by this disease, especially of young stock, has had a marked effect on the total crop ; and when it is considered that the medium of marketing our immense corn crop is largely through this channel, it is certainly of the highest importance that some effort should be made, even to the outlay of large sums of money, to discover a remedy to arrest that which is annually destroying hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of this valuable product.

Also, care should be taken with the young stock during the winter and spring months, as they suffer more, and depreciate in value more rapidly than at any other time. Provide comfortable quarters for them, an abundance of food, so that it can be fed regularly while it will do the most good; keep the stock growing, and the results can not but be highly satisfactory. The neglect of this rational plan of care is one of the principal causes of so much half fed stock being put upon our markets.

The following tables indicate the number of hogs carried east, and through the sources named; and when it is considered that these figures do not show what is exported in the shape of dressed hogs, lard, cured meats, etc., nor what is consumed at home, the entire product must be regarded as one contributing largely to the material prosperity of the State.

RAILROADS.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
B. and M	144,386	182,943	137,380	215,863	240,226	* 401,275	* 611,428	* 571,857
C., R. I. & P.....	131,914	125,965	136,131	.....	314,978	531,001	493,579	400,349
Illinois Central.....	19,320	42,437	35,328	56,582	62,163	98,898	86,593	100,407
C. and N. W.....	126,385	61,258	7,476	111,353	124,615	229,813	.....	.....
M. and St. Paul.....	4,766	10,613	70,650	3,085	17,377	13,615	11,530	.....
K. and D. M.....	.....	145,367	11,076	122,059	105,743	176,535	133,401	167,432
D. S. W.....	.....	.....	373	29,220	32,930	18,288	11,580	8,230
S., C and P.....	.....	.....	.....	4,201	11,266	17,466	† 16,860	† 15,511
Central of Iowa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59,580	39,100	64,800	72,912
B., C. R. and M .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73,548	145,042	157,111	152,160
C., B. and Q. R. R.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	† 234	† 640	.....
C., D. and M.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,855	.....	.....
C., C. and D.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,485	.....	.....
Total.....	424,771	568,583	501,463	542,383	1,032,476	1,679,117	1,587,520	.....

* Received by the C., B. and Q. R. R. from B. and M.
† Includes shipments from Nebraska, about one-third of this amount.
‡ From Burlington, Iowa.
Receipts at Chicago of hogs, 8,912,110, cash value, \$68,461,925.

The table appended shows the number of hogs packed in the various packing points in Iowa, during the winter season of 1874-75 and 1873-74, embracing the period between November 1st and March 1st:

	1874-75.	1873-74.		1874-75.	1873-74.
Anamosa.....	500	1,000	Iowa City	2,800	2,150
Bellevue.....	450	400	Keokuk	72,000	62,286
Birmingham.....	None.	2,471	Keosauqua.....	100	100
Bloomfield.....	100	1,210	Lyons.....	400	None.
Burlington.....	10,150	85,802	McGregor.....	1,600	600
Cedar Rapids.....	54,620	72,810	Manchester.....	None.	125
Clinton.....	661	.....	Mount Pleasant.....	700	500
Council Bluffs.....	20,000	14,000	Muscatine.....	5,400	8,500
Davenport.....	10,000	6,000	Newton.....	150	100
Decorah.....	4,000	7,350	Oskaloosa.....	300	300
Des Moines.....	74,017	43,570	Ottumwa.....	85,000	6,500
Dubuque	53,500	40,000	Pella.....	.....	.....
Eastport, or E. Neb'ska City	None.	3,389	Red Oak Junction.....	100	400
Eddyville.....	5,679	8,720	Sabula.....	37,318	31,556
Farmington.....	None.	500	Sidney.....	350	None.
Fort Dodge.....	86	100	Sioux City.....	11,296	12,000
Fort Madison.....	8,100	4,400	Waverly.....	2,000	1,000
Glenwood.....	300	65	West Point.....	500	1,000
Grinnell	200	200	Wilton.....	150	.....
Hamburg.....	1,900	600	Winterset.....	500	300
Total.....				409,957	370,734

This showing of 1874-75 we have an increase of five packing houses, and an increase in number of hogs packed of 39,193. Pork packing has become one of the great industries of the State, and large quantities of cut and cured meats are exported annually. The facilities for carrying on this branch of business have been so greatly multiplied, the whole packing trade has been reduced to so perfect a system, that no particle of the animal is now wasted: all is economized either as food, or in the form of some commercial product. The business involves a heavy capital, gives employment to a great number of men, and as the future wealth of our State will come largely through stock growing every auxiliary should be put forth to secure the very best marketable breeds.

PACKING STATISTICS.

The following table exhibits a few of the important facts connected with the packing interests of Iowa for 1875, ending December 31st.

NAME OF PACKER.	Post-Office and address	Number of hogs killed.	Pounds of cured meats shipped.	Pounds of hams.	Barrels of meat.	Pounds of lard.	Yield of lard per hog in pounds.	Gross cost.	Amount of wages paid.	Average net weight	Number of men employed.	Best breeds for packing purposes.	Amount paid for cooperage.	Cooperage obtained, where
T. M. Sinclair & Co., (1.)	Cedar Rapids	51,620	3,367,670	1,548,834	1288 other kinds	1,520,402	28	\$ 6.06 Net 7.61	.....	Gross 280	Between 200 and 300	Berkshire.	.....	We make the greater portion.
T. M. Sinclair & Co., (2.)	Cedar Rapids	72,131	4,578,103	2,148,483	5778 other kinds	2,080,005	29	\$ 6.81 Net 8.56	.....	Gross 217	Between 200 and 300.	Berkshire.	.....	Keokuk and vicinity.
George B. Smyth & Co.	Keokuk	72,000	9,380,000	2,010,000	6,141	2,160,000	30	\$ 6.55	\$37,400	240	235	Improved Berkshire.	\$ 35,000.00	Keokuk and vicinity.
Patterson & Timberman	Sabula	37,422	4,051,500	1,046,000	256	1,253,025	33	\$591,226.05	\$15,325	203	90	Mixed Poland, China and Berkshire, or Chester White and Suffolk.	\$ 18,418.28	Dubuque and Jackson county.
J. M. Tuttle	Des Moines	32,000	3,840,000	960,000	None.	1,120,000	35	\$ 6.50	\$10,000	210	80	Berkshire 1st, Poland China 2nd.	\$ 12,000.00	Staves from Indiana, made in Des Moines.
C. Scharfer	Fort Madison	1,200 400 200	.....	.....	2 Cars	1 Car.	.....	\$ 6.50	.....	225	20	White Suffolk and Berkshire.	Barrels \$1.25 each, hard tierces \$1.50 each.	Fort Madison.

(1) Winter season from November 1st, 1874, to March 1st, 1875. (2) Summer season from March 1st, 1875, to November 1st, 1875.

COMPARATIVE TABLE BY STATES.

The following tables exhibit, by States, for the seasons of 1874-75, and 1873-74 respectively, the number of hogs packed, between November 1, and March 1, the average gross weight, average yield per head of lard of all kinds, total product of lard, the average price paid per hundred pounds gross, the aggregate cost, and the aggregate production of Mess, Prime Mess, Clear, and Rump Pork, together with the grand aggregates and general averages of the West in a period of five years.

STATES.	NUMBER OF HOGS.		WEIGHT.		LARD.		PRICE.			BARRELED PORK, 1874-75.			
	1874-75.	1873-74.	Average Gross Wt.	Aggregate Gross Weight.	Av yield per head of all kinds of lard.	Total product of Lard, lbs.	Av. price per 100 lbs. gross.	1874-75.	1873-74.	Aggregate cost.	PRICE.		
											Mess.	Prime Mess.	Clear.
Ohio	871,736	897,627	277,905	276,647	35,465,720	35,465,720	\$4 45.949	\$16,507,490	\$11,073,304	63,496	2,228	4,530	4,644
Illinois	2,104,779	1,870,855	267,254	273,6	69,848,163	69,848,163	4 48.064	37,690,301	22,694,389	256,976	19,539	5,159	2,940
Indiana	661,400	699,223	256,141	250,85	21,168,451	21,168,451	4 23.591	11,107,529	7,436,301	32,147	1,574	230	3,976
Iowa	409,927	370,731	255,711	257,127	12,692,877	12,692,877	4 09.719	6,535,521	3,905,663	23,783	7,585	8	2,222
Kansas	48,504	63,081	218,540	275,199	2,342,684	2,342,684	5 04.093	631,830	460,040	201	569	10	58
Kentucky	305,794	256,322	262,374	267,051	7,625,694	7,625,694	4 44.669	5,615,250	3,043,812	18,149	115	1,900	1,949
Michigan	54,082	60,810	204,509	202,798	2,000,081	2,000,081	4 45.793	1,035,411	668,165	21,404	115	1,900	80
Minnesota	21,248	31,159	284,620	282,22	1,215,080	1,215,080	4 46.563	414,221	490,102	8,246	792	247	48
Missouri	708,000	735,868	277,455	258,988	26,153,601	26,153,601	4 31.351	11,277,283	8,221,096	38,611	5,216	125	206
Nebraska	26,727	29,127	231,063	271,075	1,039,453	1,039,453	5 65.116	961,318	284,892	100	50		
Tennessee	28,322	24,402	243,368	244,525	833,871	833,871	4 63.619	406,050	274,923	100			
West Virginia	8,820	7,520	251,303	258,327	228,175	228,175	4 47.636	148,473	86,859	100			
Wisconsin	280,724	329,801	265,739	262,624	10,172,368	10,172,368	4 77.009	4,751,475	4,182,847	42,148	9,378	4,022	518
Pittsburg, Pa.	4,000	10,000	284	282	310,000	310,000	5 35	61,102	137,599	100			
Atlanta, Ga.	4,000	4,000	250	268	132,000	132,000	5 37	76,000	57,509				
Totals	5,537,121	5,383,810	262,475	268,260	191,130,000	191,130,000	\$1 38.758	\$96,740,250	\$63,370,389				
Grand Totals—	1874-75	1873-74	262,475	268,260	191,130,000	191,130,000	\$1 38.758	\$96,740,250	\$63,370,389				
1874-75	5,537,121	5,383,810	262,475	268,260	191,130,000	191,130,000	\$1 38.758	\$96,740,250	\$63,370,389				
1873-74	5,383,810	5,159,855	268,260	262,475	184,553,161	184,553,161	\$1 38.758	\$96,740,250	\$63,370,389				
1871-72	4,792,403	4,792,403	262,217	262,217	184,553,161	184,553,161	\$1 38.758	\$96,740,250	\$63,370,389				
1870-71	3,023,401	3,023,401	255,124	255,124	136,053,161	136,053,161	\$1 38.758	\$96,740,250	\$63,370,389				

OATS.

The general condition of this crop, in June, was one of unusual thrift, and promised an extraordinary yield. In portions of the State that promise has been fulfilled. It was secured in good condition and is superior in quality. In other portions vast quantities of the magnificent crop were blown down by the wind storms, and in this condition were greatly damaged by repeated deluging rains during the period of its ripening and securing, reducing the prospective yield about seven per cent. of the whole.

The area in this cereal is nearly 1,000,000 acres, which yielded 35,000,000 bushels, adding to our wealth not less than \$9,000,000, for the grain alone; to say nothing of the varied, economic uses of the straw. Twenty-two counties report damages and much loss by storms and wet weather, and four counties report injuries from the grasshoppers. Dickinson and Floyd counties report the average at seventy bushels per acre; Buena Vista and Cherokee, from thirty to sixty bushels; three at sixty bushels; Jones, from forty to sixty bushels; Grundy, from forty to seventy-five bushels; fourteen counties report the average at fifty bushels; twelve report forty-five bushels; sixteen report forty bushels; seven report thirty-five bushels; five report thirty bushels, and seven report from twenty-five to forty-two bushels. Four counties report the price at thirty-five cents, and but one above this price; fourteen report thirty cents; twenty-six report twenty-five cents, and fifteen report twenty cents.

Rye, barley, buckwheat and flax have never occupied a prominent position with our agriculturists, being chiefly grown for home consumption, but in the aggregate they add very materially to our wealth. Thus, in 1874 the State's product of rye was 430,652 bushels; of barley, 3,468,008 bushels, and of buckwheat, 170,577 bushels. These, at a fair market valuation, would reach in value \$2,323,641.

POTATOES.

The potato is regarded as an indispensable farm product. Next to corn, from the facility of making, securing and marketing the crop, it enters largely into the sources of revenue of the farm. To illustrate its value, its increasing importance and demand, the following figures are appended:

The first appearance of the crop in the United States census was in 1840, when the yield was reported at 108,298,060 bushels; in 1860 the

yield was 103,990,224 bushels, of which Iowa produced only, including sweet potatoes, 282,363 bushels; in 1870 the entire product was 165,047,297 bushels, and of this quantity our State is credited with 5,648,912 bushels, or an increase in ten years of 5,666,649 bushels; in 1874, 78,617 acres were planted in Iowa, yielding 7,590,040 bushels, an increase in four years of 1,923,390 bushels. Although the present crop sustained severe damage where planted on low lands, from the continuous wet weather, and was injured by early frosts, yet it was of unprecedented yield, and the quality was very superior. Increasing the area planted to 80,000 acres as the past year's cultivation, the yield will reach the enormous sum of 10,000,000 bushels; an increase over the previous year of nearly 2,500,000 bushels, increasing the revenue of the agriculturists \$2,250,000.

To further illustrate, the following items are appended from various sources :

Louisa county reports the average at 400 bushels per acre; Ida at 350 bushels; Buena Vista from 100 to 200 bushels per acre; Grundy from 25 to 100 bushels; four counties report the average at 300 bushels; three at 250 bushels; one at 180 bushels; and one at 175 bushels; eleven counties report the average at 200 bushels; eleven report the average at 150 bushels; ten report the average at 100 bushels; three report 125 bushels, and ten counties at various averages from 45 to 130 bushels.

The reported injuries from the Colorado beetle and grasshoppers have been very light in comparison with other years. No apprehensions are felt for an invasion of grasshoppers in 1876.

The present heavy crop will pay a fair profit even at twenty cents per bushel, and at the Chicago price, forty cents, will leave an inside margin for freights and commission. There are various ways in which the crop can be economically used. In many localities a good portion of it is converted into starch, and proves remunerative to the farmer and manufacturer. Potatoes form a valuable food for all farm stock, and as they have sometimes formed a considerable item of export, it might be wise to take due care of the present supply which may be in good demand before another crop is raised.

The following is a partial statement of the amount exported :

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway.....	1,086,325 pounds.
Keokuk & Des Moines Railway.....	8,062,980 pounds.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, from B. & M.....	3,818,690 pounds.
Central Railroad of Iowa	1,281,000 pounds.
Illinois Central Railway	1,959,800 pounds.

ARTIFICIAL GROVES OF TIMBER.

The census of Iowa in 1863 returns 8,360 acres of timber planted; in 1865, 20,285 acres; in 1874, 46,007 acres, an increase in nine years of 25,772 acres planted; or about one-fifth of the entire amount of our native timber. This is a gratifying result and shows that our farmers are awake to the necessity, and value of artificial groves; and, more especially, when the rapidity with which not only our own forests but those of other States are being swept away, is taken into consideration.

It is estimated that we have, in the United States, of standing pine timber 320,000,000,000 feet: and although the figures would seem to indicate an inexhaustible supply, yet it would only require a few years to diminish this amount to such an extent that the available lumber will cost treble what it does now, so great is the destruction of these fine forests. There are various reasons for this; among them, the unusual demand of the past year; the fear of loss by fire, and the burning of timber; the idleness of an enormous capital invested in mills, machinery, etc.; the dependence of thousands of persons upon this product for an existence; the commercial greed, and a short sighted economic policy.

The great want then is, to profit by the teaching of experience and provide for future demands; and not only for the future, but our fields and orchards demand these trees now to protect them from the severity of our winters; our flocks and herds need and deserve them; and our vast prairies send up their petitions for groves to beautify and give them salubrity.

The increased attention given this subject,—the effort to provide for the future; and the practical working of the exemption laws are illustrated by reports from the following counties:

Harrison exempts artificial groves and fruit trees to the amount of \$55,513; Grundy \$100,000 of its valuation; Cass \$96,321; Story \$104,147; Ringgold, fruit and forests \$34,868; Hardin \$88,624; Black Hawk in timber \$125,073; Dickinson in timber \$100,000; Howard 526 acres of

fruit and forests at \$40,000; Iowa 572½ acres of fruit trees, and 251½ acres of forests, amounting to \$75,787; Madison 515½ acres of forests at \$51,525, and 1152 acres of fruit trees at \$57,600; Greene \$38,062; Butler reports 3496 acres of timber planted, and Shelby at \$21,600, or an actual tax exemption of \$432. Total amount as exempted of the above counties; \$989,120. Could we append the total aggregate it would form no mean item of what Iowa is doing in this direction.

To further encourage this important interest, this Society in 1870, offered a premium of one thousand dollars, for the best ten acres of artificial timber payable in 1881; also a premium of two hundred and fifty dollars, payable in 1878, for the best five acres of orchard. For the one thousand dollar premium there are four competitors and for the orchard premium two competitors. An annual report is required of the competitors, setting forth the history of the grove and orchard, giving all the facts connected with the growth and cultivation. These have been complied with up to the present time. These reports promise to be a valuable acquisition to our collected experiences.

COUNTY AND DISTRICT SOCIETIES.

Eighty-six of these organizations have submitted their reports on the condition of agriculture in their several counties for the year 1875. Five new societies have been organized, and seven heretofore on the records have failed to report.

In too many instances, these official reports are made without any just appreciation of their value and importance; complaints are frequent that the Secretaries have not time to neglect their own personal business to attend to this, and we hope some plan will be adopted by which they will receive compensation for their services. They are required by law to report upon the condition of agriculture under penalty if neglected. Let the law also provide that they shall receive a certain percent of the State appropriation in lieu of the total amount being paid to the Society which they represent.

The following comparative table shows number of Societies reporting, number of members, receipts, amount paid in premiums, and indebtedness, for the years named.

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
No. of Societies Report'g:	45	58	65	72	82	86	92	88	86
No. of Members	21,333	21,658	24,073	26,907	34,583	31,005	29,961	28,975	20,101
Receipts from all sources	\$25,477	\$52,470	\$65,209	\$76,130	\$120,270	\$99,477	\$83,324	\$102,994	\$106,581
Paid in Premiums.....	18,180	33,990	39,573	58,534	67,597	73,535	76,639	77,830	75,934

Reported indebtedness of the Societies, \$62,114; showing a decrease of the debt of nearly \$8,000 from the year 1874.

Referring to the abstract, showing the financial condition of these numerous organizations, it is gratifying to note among many of them evident signs of prosperity, while others exhibit lack of interest, and present lamentable tokens of decay.

From a careful comparison of the several reports within the past few years, it is obvious that a manifest interest is being maintained in the annual exhibition of these societies; also a general desire, in the larger societies at least, for a more thorough system of conducting them, and a greater degree of solicitude in the arrangement and conveniences for the comfort of exhibitors, and the care of stock, the household, the farm products, and the arts and industries of the country.

The offering of more liberal prizes at the annual Fair, has awakened a healthy spirit of competition and rivalry, and through their instrumentality has been affected in a great degree the improvement of the stock of the State.

The annual Fairs are doing a good and noble work, giving opportunity for comparing experiences, for the interchange of thought, and for preparing our young men for a better and more successful prosecution of an advancing agriculture, and therefore they should receive active aid and encouragement.

TABLE

Showing names of Officers for each year of the Iowa State Agricultural Society. Time and place of holding every Fair, and receipts.

Year	PRESIDENT.	VICE-PRESIDENT.	SECRETARY.	TREASURER.	LOCATION.	TIME.	Receipts
1854	Thomas W. Claggett	D. P. Inskcep	J. M. Shaffer	W. B. Chamberlan	Fairfield	October 25, 26, 27	\$1,000
1855	Thomas W. Claggett	D. P. Inskcep	J. M. Shaffer	Caleb Baldwin	Fairfield	October 9, 10, 11, 12	3,082
1856	Thomas W. Claggett	Le Grand Byington	J. H. Wallace	John G. Gordon	Muscataine	October 8, 9, 10	3,054
1857	Thomas W. Claggett	Le Grand Byington	J. H. Wallace	John G. Gordon	Muscataine	October 6, 7, 8, 9	2,843
1858	Jesse Bowen	Z. T. Fisher	J. H. Wallace	Robert SeEVERS	Oskaloosa	September 27, 28, 29, 30	2,116
1859	Z. T. Fisher	W. W. Hamilton	J. H. Wallace	Robert SeEVERS	Oskaloosa	September 27, 28, 29	3,721
1860	George G. Wright	Mark Miller	J. H. Wallace	Martin L. Morris	Iowa City	October 2, 3, 4, 5	2,056
1861	George G. Wright	Mark Miller	J. H. Wallace	Martin L. Morris	Iowa City	September 24, 25, 26, 27	3,576
1862	George G. Wright	George Sprague	J. H. Wallace	Mark Miller	Bubuque	Sept. 30, Oct. 1, 2, 3	4,454
1863	George G. Wright	Peter Melendy	J. M. Shaffer	Edwin Smith	Bubuque	September 15, 16, 17, 18	7,876
1864	George G. Wright	Peter Melendy	J. M. Shaffer	Edwin Smith	Burlington	September 27, 28, 29, 30	8,522
1865	Peter Melendy	J. D. Wright	J. M. Shaffer	Edwin Smith	Burlington	September 26, 27, 28, 29	4,400
1866	Peter Melendy	J. D. Wright	J. M. Shaffer	Edwin Smith	Burlington	September 18, 19, 20, 21	9,527
1867	Peter Melendy	J. D. Wright	J. M. Shaffer	George Sprague	Clinton	October 1, 2, 3, 4	7,132
1868	Peter Melendy	J. D. Wright	J. M. Shaffer	George Sprague	Clinton	Sept. 29, 30, Oct. 1, 2	12,075
1869	Peter Melendy	J. D. Wright	J. M. Shaffer	George Sprague	Keokuk	September 14, 15, 16, 17	11,287
1870	E. R. Shankland	S. F. Spofford	J. M. Shaffer	C. F. Davis	Keokuk	September 13, 14, 15, 16	19,104
1871	E. R. Shankland	S. F. Spofford	J. M. Shaffer	Peter Melendy	Cedar Rapids	September 12, 13, 14, 15	18,691
1872	John Scott	Edwin Smith	J. M. Shaffer	W. B. Leach	Cedar Rapids	September 10, 11, 12, 13	17,392
1873	John Scott	Edwin Smith	J. M. Shaffer	W. B. Leach	Cedar Rapids	September 9, 10, 11, 12	15,286
1874	Oliver Mills	M. W. Robinson	John R. Shaffer	Samuel S. Sample	Keokuk	September 22, 23, 24, 25	12,624
1875	Oliver Mills	M. W. Robinson	John R. Shaffer	Samuel S. Sample	Keokuk	Sept. 27, 28, 29, 30, Oct. 1	

THE SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION IN 1875.

The Twenty-Second Annual Exhibition was held on the grounds of the Union Agricultural and Stock Association near the City of Keokuk, September 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, and October 1st. The attractive Fair of the previous year had not been forgotten and ample arrangements were made for an unparalleled display of the resources of the country than had yet been attempted. Everything was in superb order for the comfort of exhibitors and visitors. Everything looked propitious; the members of the Board were united in all that pertained to its success. The local committee ever ready to acquiesce in all the requests and demands made by the Board; even more, the liberality of the citizens of Keokuk in caring for the immense concourse of people expected, the auspicious opening of the Fair; all these combined gave cheering promise of the ultimate success.

A review of the whole arrangement on the third morning of the Fair was highly satisfactory and encouraging. Fruit and floral halls were well filled and tastefully arranged. Fine Art Hall, with its almost unnumbered articles of utility, value and beauty, was crowded. The grain and vegetable hall was never more worthily filled, and it was truthfully said that a better exhibition had never been witnessed in the State, and it might be said on the Continent. All the several departments of household industry were remarkably well represented. The women first decorated the halls, festooning them with evergreens and adorning them with flowers and works of beauty; and then from their storehouses, brought forth a host of useful and attractive articles to fill them, and excite the admiration of every exhibitor. Too much can not be said in praise of the industry, the skill, and good taste of the women who patronize the Fair, and make it the exponent of their best achievements in the arts of the household, kitchen, pantry and parlor. Mechanical hall was well filled with specimens of skill; the display of agricultural implements and machinery, though not as great in numbers as the previous year, was unsurpassed in quality. The cattle shown were of the best herds in the country; and while there was a decrease in numbers of entries from the Fair of 1874, the exhibition was far superior. Sheep and hogs were well represented, particularly the latter, the display of which was most liberal in quantity and most excellent in breeds; and in fact, everything that constitutes a State Fair and makes it a benefit to the public was presented. But contrary to all expectations, and the cheering hopes of the third day,

Thursday morning, the fourth day, which is commonly regarded as the particular occasion for the general attendance of the people, a terrible rain storm began causing anxiety and even a shade of sadness to pervade every exhibitor, visitor and manager of the Fair. This anxiety and this sadness were intensified, from the fact that last year the Fair resulted in a heavy loss from a like calamity, and it was hoped that the Fair of 1875 in its receipts would make up the deficiency. But the uninterrupted rain of Thursday dispelled this hope; whole trains of cars loaded with people, at a distance in the early morning, arrived, and their occupants hardly left the levee. The citizens of Keokuk who had been timely prepared by the proclamation of the mayor, were ready to suspend their business, close their doors, and make a grand gala day for themselves, their employes, and their families. The city was ready to come out *en masse*; but none were so bold as to face the terrific rains that fell that day; and the consequence was a deficiency in the contemplated receipts of not less than \$7000. This, as will be seen by the treasurer's report, reduced the Society to the point of bankruptcy. Premiums and other expenses remain unpaid, and all this the result of a single day's unpropitious weather. The income of the Society, depending as it does upon the receipts of the Fair, and which are variable and uncertain, while its expenses are incapable of much reduction, its financial condition is now as in the past a matter of anxious concern to its officers and members.

In order that this Society may still continue in the good work it has already achieved, (and its beneficial influences can be seen on every hand) it should have ample pecuniary resources, and a numerous body of earnest working members and supporters.

THE TABLE APPENDED SHOWS THE NUMBER OF ENTRIES IN THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS FOR THE YEARS NAMED :

ENTRIES.	1850	1857	1858	1859	1863	1864	1865	19	3	1874	1875
Cattle	14		16	12		74	67		191	291	299
Horses	14		9	15		50	217	1	24	361	242
Mules	1		30	2		83	23		15	22	26
Sheep	2		13	3		07	76	1	21	140	48
Swine	2		26	3		52	44		13	478	258
Implements ..	11		25	2		81	221	2	8	398	366
Farm products	10		30	19		00	151	1	10	899	708
Other classes.	21		5	67		103	480	5	16	2790	2196
Totals	84		11	120		52	1279	13	5	5337	4385

Showing a decrease of 982 entries from the preceding year. In comparison the greatest decrease is in entries of sheep and swine.

The following schedule shows receipts, amounts paid in premiums, on percentage of receipts, and premiums for the years named:

RECEIPTS.

1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1863.	1864.	1865.
\$3,032	\$3,051	\$2,843	\$2,115	\$3,721	\$2,053	\$1,451	\$7,877	\$8,522

1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
\$9,527	\$7,132	\$12,975	\$11,287	\$19,164	\$18,691	\$17,392	\$15,286	\$12,624

PAID IN PREMIUMS FOR SAME YEARS.

1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1863.	1864.	1865.
\$1,834	\$1,679	\$1,612	\$1,932	\$2,307	\$2,055	\$3,988	\$3,349	\$4,183

1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
\$3,947	\$4,810	\$5,475	\$7,013	\$6,898	\$9,559	\$9,097	\$10,468	.....

The competition of other States resulted in the following distribution of premiums, and shows that our people are not unmindful of the good results arising from the annual Fairs: Iowa received \$5,062; Illinois, \$2,024; Missouri, \$946; Kentucky, \$41; Wisconsin, \$10; Ohio, \$10; Pennsylvania, \$10; Massachusetts, \$10; New York, \$2; Canada, \$335. Total to other States, \$3,388. In addition, the sum of four hundred dollars was paid by the society to the Horticultural Society towards payment of premiums in that department, and which is not included in the above amounts. Other States represented: Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, Michigan, Louisiana and Indiana—in all sixteen States.

PER CENT OF PREMIUMS PAID.

1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1863.	1864.	1865.
.59	.55	.32	.47	.40	.50	.51	.34	.42

1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
.34	.52	.40	.62	.36	.50	.52	.62	.....

The following table exhibits distribution of premiums in Iowa by counties for the years 1873, 1874 and 1875. In addition to those awarded premiums the counties of Clarke, Cedar, Cass, Dubuque, Fayette, Jasper, Keokuk, Mitchell, Page and Wapello were represented in the entry book—in all, forty counties, or an increase of two over the preceeding Fair:

COUNTIES.	1873.	1874.	1875.	COUNTIES.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Appanoose	\$ 50.00	\$ 25.00	\$ 8.00	Jefferson	\$ 482.00	659.00	\$ 429.00
Benton	225.00	151.00	15.00	Johnson	298.00	\$ 188.00	94.00
Buchanan	15.00	2.00	40.00	Jasper	115.00	100.00	.....
Butler	23.00	.....	.....	Keokuk	116.00	186.00	.....
Bremer	3.00	.....	.....	Louisa	16.00	27.00	98.00
Boone	23.00	.....	.....	Linn	1,393.00	14.00	79.00
Black Hawk	343.00	5.00	118.00	Lee	115.00	2,179.00	1,565.00
Cerro Gordo .....	.....	.....	50.00	Lucas	50.00	.....	38.00
Clayton	401.00	376.00	231.00	Mahaska	667.00	841.00	518.00
Crawford .....	.....	20.00	.....	Marshall	401.00	.....	.....
Cherokee	4.00	.....	.....	Muscatine	445.00	278.00	209.00
Clinton	258.00	.....	80.00	Marion	53.00	50.00	45.00
Cedar	269.00	80.00	.....	Mills	15.00	.....	.....
Delaware	185.00	.....	14.00	Monona	1.00	.....	.....
Dallas	50.00	.....	10.00	Monroe .....	.....	.....	20.00
Davis .....	.....	23.00	3.00	Polk	409.00	173.00	232.00
Dubuque	192.00	.....	.....	Pottawattamie	48.00	.....	.....
Des Moines	116.00	165.00	138.00	Scott	216.00	322.00	37.00
Franklin	30.00	.....	.....	Story	122.00	40.00	10.00
Floyd .....	.....	.....	.....	Tama	3.00	.....	.....
Hardin	110.00	.....	.....	Van Buren	101.00	275.00	128.00
Henry	45.00	89.00	135.00	Washington	101.00	135.00	71.00
Howard	10.00	.....	.....	Webster	5.00	.....	.....
Harrison	9.00	.....	.....	Wapello	119.00	85.00	.....
Iowa	57.00	.....	.....	Warren .....	.....	160.00	75.00
Jones	306.00	233.00	225.00	Winneshiek	10.00	.....	.....
Jackson	57.00	.....	.....	Woodbury	275.00	.....	.....

MEMORIAL.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of Iowa.

The Board of Directors of this Society most respectfully beg leave to present for your consideration the following memorial :

They ask for it that attention and respect, which the over-shadowing importance of the subject demands, and they profess themselves ready, as the representatives of this Society, to present the claims herein set forth, in such a form as your honorable body may see fit to direct.

FIRST.—They claim that our State is, and must continue to be, at least for many years, mainly an agricultural people ; our mines and ores are only sudsiary to the products of the field. Our manufactures are but in their infancy, and failures, disappointments, and losses must precede the day when the manufacturer and producer shall be brought face to face, and the State shall be independent of the looms, factories, machinery, and the skilled labor of other parts of the world.

The Society which we have the honor to represent was organized in

1854. Without aid from the State, it completed the first two years of its existence. From 1856 to 1872 the State besides publishing its annual reports, contributed \$2,000.00 annually to the Directory to enable it to accomplish its purpose. In 1873, the legislature under a mistaken notion of economy, reduced the appropriation to \$1,000.00, and at the special session which adopted the revision of 1873, this was taken away and the State Society was left to depend upon its own resources, not for usefulness only, but for a bare existence. Your memorialists conceive that the act of the previous legislation utterly depriving the State Society of any appropriations, was passed without due consideration.

The large majority of that body was made up of farmers, and it is natural to suppose, that they would not deny to their constituency engaged in the same pursuit so small a pittance as \$1,000.00 per year.

SECOND.—As far as your memorialists have been able to gather the facts, the legislatures of other States and the Parliaments of other governments, have esteemed it their highest duty to foster, protect and encourage such an organization as the State Agricultural Society represents. The question does not seem to be as to the necessity of aid, but as to the amount necessary to be appropriated and the manner in which it shall be expended. All States and Nations from Maine to Japan, from England through all her dependencies, to every recognized power in Europe, have felt the need of such an organization, and have exhibited their appreciation by lavish expenditures of money, by the employment of the highest talent, by the education of men to the place where a man was needed, and by showing that money lost in experiment, was money saved in general practical results. *Iowa* demands—and your honorable body should see to it that nothing shall stand in the way of its accomplishments—the very best effort, of the very best minds, to control or direct its agricultural advancement. For the employment of this talent the State must spend its money, and spend it freely.

THIRD.—They claim that this Society is the only faithful exponent of the agricultural wealth of the State. It is not such an element as it should be ; it has fallen far short of what it could have accomplished with more favorable surroundings ; but what it *has* done, has been well done. Its records are classical. To the citizen or stranger, they are of inestimable value in forming an opinion of what *Iowa* did in the years, what *Iowa* might have done—and what remains for *Iowa* yet to do.

The utterances of this Society have been treated with consideration everywhere over this broad land. It is then, worthy of the largest encouragement. Your honorable body will express the will of your constituents by making an annual appropriation, commensurate with the importance of the interests which this Society has in charge.

FOURTH.—They claim that without efficient aid from the State, the annual Fairs become dependent upon the weather during the days of the exhibition. Your memorialists offer \$15,000.00 in premiums. The expenses, with the most careful economy in the organization and conduct of the Fairs, can not be less than from \$5,000.00 to \$8,000.00. To pay premiums and expenses, this involves a sum of about \$12,000 to \$15,000—sixty per cent. of the premiums being the amount usually awarded and claimed. Should the Fair receipts from side-shows, gate entrance, refreshment rights, etc., fall short of the \$15,000, by reason of disastrous weather, then the Society is on the edge of bankruptcy and ruin. The statistics of the finances of the Society will show that the ratio of expenses to premiums paid, will compare most favorably with any similar organization in the land. Yet, the State should extend its strong arm and not allow so grand an instrumentality in promoting so grand an interest as agriculture to depend for its very existence on the changes of the weather, or mayhap, the caprices of an isolated community among which its annual Fair is held.

FIFTH.—They claim that the comprehensive system, or word, or expression, agriculture, is a unit. It embraces all the material interests, and the State Society has recognized this fact. It has employed no meretricious arts to achieve success. It has ignored all clap-traps, as balloon ascensions, fast horses, thimble-rigging of any kind, to fill its coffers, while its funds have not been wasted on speed, it has encouraged good horses, and paid liberally for their presence. While it has paid two hundred dollars for a trot, it pays two hundred dollars for grain and vegetables, that the humblest farmer may enter the list and win. It has not stopped here, but the orchard, the work-shop, garden, studio, laboratory—all the varied departments which make the several esthetic or mercenary pursuits of man or woman, find a fit position for their representation. But this special idea of unification should have a broader, deeper basis, and a larger sphere of design than is outlined in the past or present of the State Agricultural Society. Your honorable body should, at this present session, appropriate \$5,000 annually to the Society, leaving the features of the organization, in the main, without material change. But all legislation should be shaped so that

in due time it may become a department which shall embrace not only specific matters in agriculture, but the mechanics and arts of life as well. At the annual gathering there should be, and there can be, a display of: 1st, Agricultural products; 2d, Horticultural; 3d, Mechanics; 4th, Arts; 5th, Science—all under one management, having one head, having one foundation and source of life and strength, and that fountain, the State. They claim that this and much more may be done, and pray that you may place in the hands of the Society \$5,000 per year to aid in its accomplishment, and your memorialists will ever pray.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

We hereby return our thanks to those who have aided us in the compilation of this report. We acknowledge our indebtedness to the officers of the several railways for their continued favors in the furnishing of statistical tables which are of the utmost importance and value to our people; to Hon. Sidney D. Maxwell, Superintendent Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, for valuable figures; to the Department of Agriculture, from which interesting facts have been obtained; to the press of the State; to the county secretaries for their courteous and prompt answers in matters pertaining to this office, and to all others to whom credit is due.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN R. SHAFFER, *Secretary.*

FAIRFIELD, IOWA, *January* 10, 1875.

SPECIAL MESSAGE.

STATE OF IOWA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
DES MOINES, February 23, 1876. }

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit for your consideration, a communication from the Prison-Labor Commissioners touching the contracts for prison-labor, and the prices for such labor.

It is evident that if this labor cannot be let at the prices now fixed by law, authority should be given to let it at such prices as can be had, or it must remain unemployed unless some provision be made under which it can be used by the State.

I suggest the inquiry whether a greater amount of labor may not be profitably employed at the prison at Anamosa.

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD.

COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

To the Governor and Executive Council of the State of Iowa:

We the undersigned, commissioners for leasing the convict-labor in the State Penitentiary at Fort Madison, would respectfully represent to your honorable body as follows, viz:

First.—That in consequence of the recent failure of O. B. Dodge, one of the contractors in said prison, working one hundred and fifty men, said men are now again in the hands of the State to be so let.

Second.—Upon the most diligent inquiry on the part of your commissioners, and the warden, with this purpose in view, we meet with no encouragement at the present price fixed by statute for such labor.

Third.—Upon further inquiry we find that convict-labor in other States is now being employed to only a limited extent, and that recent lettings are made at greatly reduced rates, to wit: At Auburn, New York, men have been let at forty cents per day, and many more are to be had there at the same price. At Jackson, Michigan, in the last report of the "Inspectors of the State Prison," they say "hard times on the outside of the prison have had their effect upon the inside. "Within this year there has been no demand for convict-labor, and no "opportunities to contract it."

Fourth.—At the Missouri State Prison they have, out of 1,300 convicts, only 380 contracted for, and those at an average of 42½ cents per day, including much machinery as well as shops. The remaining 900 being idle, and which they propose to lease and "make the time to suit contractors," and to generally accommodate them if they will only visit their prison. The shops are large and commodious, larger we think, four fold, than any we have to offer.

Fifth.—At the Southern Indiana Prison the contractors, with a cash capital of \$25,000, have gone into bankruptcy, losing not only their capital but being otherwise largely indebted. In consequence of this failure all the men in this prison are at the present time idle, and are to be let at the best offer made.

Sixth.—We desire to state to you that the creditors of the bankrupt contractors in our prison made up a fund of \$80,000 for the purpose of continuing the business, but upon learning that the price for labor was sixty cents per day they at once declined going any further, and solely for the reason, as stated to us, that the same service could be had at the East for two-thirds the amount we demanded.

Seventh.—Would also beg to inform you that one of the present contracting firms in our prison, working fifty men, have stated to us that to save a portion of their means they must “throw up their contract,” otherwise they will lose their all, unless a reduction on price of labor can be had.

In view of the above facts we think the best interests of the State require a modification of the act of the Fifteenth General Assembly so as to fix the price per day for each convict at what would be a fair price, taking into consideration the price such labor commands in other prisons in connection with the facilities in shop room, storage room and machinery furnished.

What would be a just reduction and what steps shall be taken to secure it we leave for your Excellency and Executive Council to determine. We would however suggest that in case the State fixes a lower price per day than sixty cents the law should apply to the contracts now in force; otherwise these contractors would throw up their contracts and thus put the State to additional expense.

Respectfully submitted,

H. W. CARTWRIGHT,

J. W. CAMPBELL,

Prison Labor Committee

I endorse the above.

J. A. T. HULL.

[TELEGRAPH DISPATCH.]

KEOKUK, IOWA, February 22, 1876.

Received at DES MOINES, IOWA, February 22, at 11 A. M., 1876.

To Gov. Sam'l J. Kirkwood, Aborn House:

Please withhold your message in reference to convict labor, as I have received propositions for leasing the same, and which will be explained to you by Senator Rothert on his arrival Thursday morning

JAMES W. CAMPBELL.

PATTERSON HOUSE, KEOKUK, IOWA, February 22, 1876.

To Excellency Gov. Kirkwood and Executive Council:

DEAR SIR:—I enclose the proposition of Huiskamp Bros., which will explain my dispatch of to-day. They are men of wealth and rated as the most reliable men in southern Iowa. If the general assembly think proper to amend the present law relating to prison labor, I have no hesitation in saying, all the unemployed convicts will be speedily let.

Yours, truly,

JAMES W. CAMPBELL.

OFFICE OF HUISKAMP BROS., KEOKUK, IOWA, Feb. 22, 1876.

To the Executive Council, State of Iowa:

GENTLEMEN:—The undersigned beg leave to make the following proposition for the purpose of leasing convict labor, viz

We propose to take twenty-five (25) convicts for the purpose of employing them in the manufacture of boots and shoes, on or about the fifteenth day of March, 1876, with the privilege of taking, from time to time, as we may require them, seventy-five (75) additional convicts. The price to be paid for said labor to be not more than fifty (50) cents per day.

The above proposition to be based upon an agreement to be entered into with the commissioners and to be subject to the approval of the Executive Council at the time of leasing the convict labor here above mentioned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

HUISKAMP BROS.

STATEMENT.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE, }
DES MOINES, March 1, 1876. }

HON. JNO. H. GEAR, *Speaker of the House of Representatives:*

SIR:—In compliance with the resolution adopted by the House of Representatives this day, I have the honor to submit the following statement showing the several amounts heretofore appropriated and expended for the use of the Iowa State Agricultural College and the Iowa State University, respectively.

Very respectfully,

BUREN R. SHERMAN,

Auditor of State.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY.

Year.	Chapter.	Section.	FOR WHAT PURPOSE APPROPRIATED.	Amount
1853	41	1	For building and repairs.....	\$ 12,000
1864	73	1	For building	20,000
1866	84	1, 2, 3, 4	For building and improvements	21,000
1868	23	1	For repairs and aid to scientific departments.....	20,000
1870	36	1	For support	25,000
1872	63	1	For increase of salaries, improvements, &c.....	52,300
1874	65	1	For support.....	46,000
1880 Revision	of	5		
1884	69			
1873 Code.	of		For trustees' mileage.....	9,251
Total for all purposes.....				\$204,651

APPROPRIATIONS FOR IOWA STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND FARM.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY.

Year.	Chapter.	Section.	FOR WHAT PURPOSE APPROPRIATED.	Amount
1858	41	1	For building and repairs.....	\$ 13,000
1864	73	1	For building	20,000
1866	84	1, 2, 3, 4	For building and improvements.....	21,000
1868	23	1	For repairs and aid to scientific departments.....	20,000
1870	36	1	For support	25,000
1872	68	1	For increase of salaries, improvements, &c.....	52,300
1874	65	1	For support.....	46,000
1860 Revision	of			
1864	59	5		
1873 Code.	of		For trustees' mileage.....	9,381
Total for all purposes.....				\$206,681

APPROPRIATIONS FOR IOWA STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND FARM.

Year.	Chapter.	Section.	FOR WHAT PURPOSE.	Amount
1858	91	12	For the purchase of land.....	\$ 10,000.00
1864	62	1	For a permanent building.....	20,000.00
1866	112	1	For the completion of the building and to pay off indebtedness.....	91,000.00
1868	81	1	For out-buildings and improvements	37,750.00
1868	177	1	For building	10,000.00
1870	118	1	For building, improvements and repairs.....	68,500.00
1872	118	1	For building and improvements	38,500.00
1874	43	1	For repairs and furniture.....	3,500.00
1874	78	1	For Physical Laboratory building	25,000.00
1860 Revision	of			
1860 Code	of 1873		For trustees' mileage and per diem.....	15,463.55
Total for all purposes.....				\$319,713.55

SPECIAL MESSAGE.

STATE OF IOWA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
DES MOINES, MARCH 10, 1876. }

To the Senate and House of Representatives :

I transmit herewith copies of a petition for, and a remonstrance against, the pardon of Lewis Weirich, convicted at the March term, 1873, of the District Court in and for the county of Harrison, of the crime of murder in the first degree, and sentenced, upon such conviction, to the Penitentiary of the State for life, which sentence he is now undergoing in the Penitentiary at Fort Madison.

Under the provisions of section 4712 of the Code, I cannot grant a pardon in this case, until after I "have presented the matter to, and 'obtained the 'advice' thereon 'of the General Assembly.'" I therefore transmit these papers to you, that you make such recommendation, or take such action in the matter, as in your judgment may seem proper.

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD.

PETITION.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA, Nov. 27, 1875.

Hon. C. C. Carpenter, Governor of Iowa :

DEAR SIR :—Inclosed please find petition for the pardon of Lewis Weirich. He was convicted of murder in the first degree, and this application must go to the legislature.

Please take the necessary steps to bring it before the next General Assembly.

Yours truly,

SAPP & LYMAN.

PETITION FOR PARDON.

STATE OF IOWA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
DES MOINES, November 29, 1875. }

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with section 4712 of the Code, that application has been made to the Governor of the State of Iowa, for the pardon of Lewis Weirich, convicted at the March term, 1873, of the District Court in and for Harrison county, of the crime of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to the Penitentiary of the State for life ; and the following reasons assigned therefor :

1. His wife Mrs. Mary Weirich, "has no means of support except her own labor, and her health is feeble."
2. As Mrs. Weirich is informed "the confinement of the prison is injuring the health of her husband, and must shorten his life."
3. Weirich "was convicted of killing one Stephen Ide, who was a large, powerful man," while Weirich "is a small, weak one, and was acting, as he verily believed, in self-defence."
4. Weirich, as Mrs. Weirich believes, struck Ide with no intention of killing him, but because he feared Ide was about to inflict great bodily injury on him."

5. "The demands of justice have already been fully met."

6. "Humanity to the prisoner and his family demands that he should be pardoned."

By order of the Governor.

WM. H. FLEMING, *Private Secretary.*

The above was published in the *Harrison County Courier*, Dec. 2d, 9th, 13th, and 20th, 1875.

To His Excellency, the Hon. C. C. Carpenter, Governor of Iowa:

The undersigned would respectfully represent that she is the wife of Lewis Weirich, who, at the March term, 1873, of the District Court of Iowa, in and for Harrison county, was convicted of the crime of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to the State Penitentiary of Iowa for life. The undersigned now respectfully asks that her said husband may be pardoned, and assigns the following reasons for this application :

1. She has no means of support except by her own labor, and her health is feeble.

2. As she is informed, the confinement of the prison is injuring the health of her husband, and must shorten his life.

3. Her husband was convicted for killing one Stephen Ide, who was a large, powerful man, while her husband is a small, weak one, and was acting, as verily believed, in self-defence.

4. Her husband, as she believes, struck Ide with no intention of killing him, but because he feared Ide was about to inflict great bodily injury on him.

5. The demands of justice have already been fully met.

6. Humanity to the prisoner and his family demand that he should be pardoned.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY WEIRICH.

We, the undersigned, respectfully recommend that the pardon above asked for be granted.

Henry Ford, Judge trying the case, James a Lusk, Logan.

Sioux City.

Thos. P. Treynor, P. M. Council Bluffs.

A. L. Harney, Magnolia, Iowa.

J. R. Reed, District Judge, 13th Dis-

J. A. Boies, Magnolia, Iowa.

trict.

Phineas Cadwell, Magnolio, Iowa.	George Doughty, Sheriff.
H. K. McJunkin, Dist.-Attorney 13th Judicial Dist.	R. T. Bryant, Clerk District Court.
R. L. Douglass, Ex. Cir. Judge 3d Judicial District.	F. H. Warren, Dep. Clerk Dist. Court.
W. C. James.	J. L. Evans.
Thomas Officer.	E. W. Davenport.
N. P. Dodge.	I. Farnsworth.
A. W. Street.	F. B. Hart.
Charles B. Jacquemin.	C. R. Scott.
W. H. M. Pusey.	William A. Mynster.
C. Baldwin.	Jacob Williams, Editor Daily Globe.
S. P. Casady.	Spencer Smith, Sec. and Treas. Nonparel Printing Co.
I. W. Ross.	S. M. Moorhead, Editor Daily Nonparel.
John H. Keatley.	E. L. Shugart.
P. Reil.	I. & C. Ceaum.
Josph Moss.	E. S. Barnett.
E. B. Bowman.	W. F. Sapp.
J. M. Casady.	J. Lyman.

REMONSTRANCE.

To His Excellency, C. C. CARPENTER, Governor of Iowa:

We, the undersigned, residents and citizens of Harrison county, and State of Iowa, respectfully remonstrate against the release of one Lewis Weirich, now confined in the Penitentiary of this State for the murder of one Stephen Ide, of said county in the year 1872, on the following grounds :

1st. The said Weirich was ably defended in his trial, and found guilty by a jury of his countrymen.

2d. He is a dangerous man, and his release would endanger the lives of some of our best citizens, against whom he has made violent and persistent threats.

3d. He (Weirich) attempted to take the life of one Isaac George, a resident of this county, and inflicted on George a very dangerous wound with a large and heavy knife a *short time before he killed Ide*.

4th. The time of confinement has not been long enough to vindicate the law.

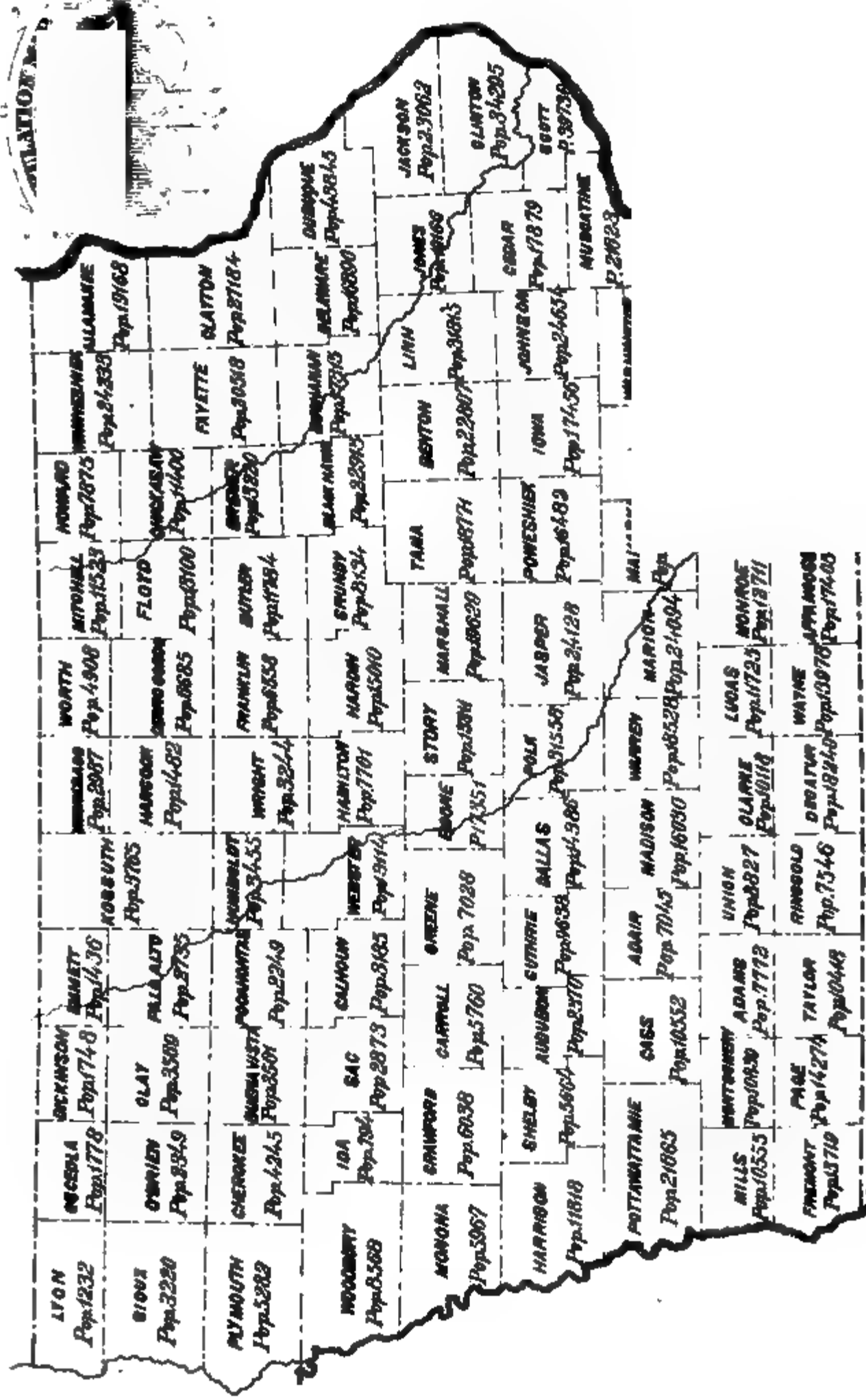
5th. To release Weirich at this time would be licensing crime, and encourage others to commit like offenses.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 L. R. Bolter. | 16 J. R. Sprinkle. |
| 2 H. G. Myers. | 17 M. H. Goodnough. |
| 3 J. C. Milliman. | 18 T. E. Carrin. |
| 4 H. S. Milliman. | 19 J. E. Terrell. |
| 5 Abnar Stern. | 20 P. E. Cromer. |
| 6 John W. Wool. | 21 James K. Horgedon. |
| 7 A. N. McCoid. | 22 Thomas A. Marrie. |
| 8 James McCoid. | 23 Thomas McGrew. |
| 9 Albert Vandehoof. | 24 James Rategan. |
| 10 A. J. Norman. | 25 J. N. Bolter. |
| 11 C. C. Cole. | 26 James A. Lusk. |
| 12 Wm. Gedding. | 27 R. Yeisley. |
| 13 C. L. Sprouse. | 28 T. L. Canfield. [bing done. |
| 14 J. W. Rudd. | 29 W. J. Popejoy, [I saw the stab- |
| 15 W. T. Rudd. | 30 N. H. Vanaisdale, Grand Juror. |

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 31 F. M. Sprinkle. | 77 T. E. Brannan, Att'y for Deft. |
| 32 N. G. Myres. | 78 R. Musser. |
| 33 D. Korkendall. | 79 W. C. Popejoy. |
| 24 H. Watters. | 80 L. Wilson. |
| 35 Damon E. Wells. | 81 Thomas Wilkins. |
| 36 Charles R. Young. | 82 Henry Fox. |
| 37 Nathan McCord. | 83 Frank Berry. |
| 38 G. B. Cadwell. | 84 E. Milliman. |
| 39 J. H. Stewart. | 85 Louis Bindermuth. |
| 40 L. F. Lopet. | 86 D. D. Vose. |
| 41 F. H. Mills. | 87 Perry Conkerd. |
| 42 Thomas J. Popejoy. | 88 J. A. Perry. |
| 43 E. Towsend. | 89 E. R. Tekenpany. |
| 44 Netie Vaughn. | 90 G. W. Wilson. |
| 45 W. N. Palmer. | 91 Lowery Wilson. |
| 46 B. F. Comstock. | 92 N. D. Barnes. |
| 47 J. McCord. | 93 John Williams. |
| 48 G. B. Seckell. | 94 R. Barges. |
| 49 J. W. Stocker. | 95 G. T. Kennedy. |
| 50 John Noyes, Foreman of Petit | 96 S. H. Lewis. |
| 51 James Pritchel. Jury. | 97 E. S. McKenney. |
| 52 Floyd Mitchel. | 98 Columbus Summers. |
| 53 I. B. McCurdy. | 99 Nicholas Monser. |
| 54 C. R. Zimbuting. | 100 L. Tietsart. |
| 55 Peter Brady. | 101 George Musgrove. |
| 56 W. P. Copeland. | 102 D. W. Kenedy. |
| 57 Henry Hand. | 103 S. Mills. |
| 58 A. Longman, Jr. | 104 T. C. Case. |
| 59 W. B. Riddle. | 105 P. E. Vore. |
| 60 Albert Vandusen. | 106 C. Vanersdale. |
| 61 Samuel Jack. | 107 P. E. Vaughn. |
| 62 Malon Holton. | 108 W. H. Rogers. |
| 63 C. S. Parker. | 109 W. T. Pugh. |
| 64 J. C. Crambee. | 110 C. T. Kenney. |
| 65 S. D. Parker. | 111 S. R. Thatcher. |
| 66 J. R. Richardson. | 112 A. S. Headler. |
| 67 Isaac Walters. | 113 Ruben King. |
| 68 J. B. McArshur. | 114 E. H. Brady. |
| 69 John Norman. | 115 N. S. Gordon. |
| 70 I. O. Carson. | 116 J. F. Prater. |
| 71 John Vare. | 117 Samuel McGower. |
| 72 Daniel Cook. | 118 W. H. Eaton. |
| 73 A. M. Randall. | 119 J. W. Read. |
| 74 Lewis Walter. | 120 Jas. Langman. |
| 75 J. Q. Joby. | 121 J. F. Hull. |
| 76 P. C. Kemmish. | 122 T. J. Hunter. |

123	Frances R. Yerson.	153	James R. Wilson.
124	O. Norman.	154	Samuel Telbert.
125	James C. Warrington.	155	Squire F. Case.
126	B. Kellogg.	156	B. C. Adams.
127	C. N. Hadwell.	157	James Shaw.
128	J. J. Mitchell.	158	Josephus Copeland.
129	B. A. Dindbey.	159	J. J. Peterson.
130	Jerre H. Howland.	160	T. B. McKenney.
131	S. Bradwell.	161	Charley McKenney.
132	C. C. Jewell.	162	D. A. Little.
133	Harry Rider.	163	W. White.
134	J. E. Rockwood.	164	Mrs. H. H. McKenney, Daughter of deceased Ide.
135	I. L. Doane.	165	H. H. McKenney.
136	A. P. Watson.	166	Anson Smith.
137	David Longshore.	167	George W. Brady.
138	Alfred Longman.	168	C. H. Holmes.
139	L. D. Holdon.	169	James D. Rogers.
140	J. W. Holdon.	170	George Chris.
141	J. A. McKenney.	171	Cyrus Knight.
142	M. L. Daken.	172	D. L. Brady.
143	J. A. Watring.	173	Levi Rider.
144	J. M. Kennedy.	174	W. T. Clenenger.
145	N. B. Handy.	175	T. A. Colton.
146	Levi Brown.	176	J. H. Grayson.
147	Jno. N. Chen.	177	J. M. Jeffers.
148	Wm. Dickenson.	178	Caleb Gregg.
149	S. F. Fry.	179	M. F. Little, Grand Juror.
150	Addison Young.	180	T. A. Holeton.
151	Hiram Smith.		
152	William Pelt.		

The above names were obtained in the town of Logan, Harrison county, Iowa, where the crime was committed.



RULES

OF THE

SIXTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF IOWA,

AND A LIST OF

STANDING COMMITTEES AND MEMBERS.

DES MOINES:
R. P. CLARKSON, STATE PRINTER.
1876.

SENATE RULES.

ORDER OF DAILY BUSINESS.

After the journal is read, the following order shall govern:

1. Presentation of petitions or memorials.
2. Introduction of bills.
3. Resolutions.
4. Communications on the President's table.
- 5 Reports of Standing Committees, in the order in which they stand in the rules, except the Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills.
6. Reports of Select Committees.
7. Third reading of bills.
8. Bills, other matters, and unfinished business before the Senate
9. General orders of the day.

STANDING RULES.

1. The President shall take the chair at the hour to which the Senate is adjourned, and call the members to order ; and if a quorum be present, he shall direct the journals of the preceding day to be read, and mistakes, if any, corrected. He shall preserve order and decorum, and decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Senate. He shall appoint all committees, unless otherwise especially ordered.

2. One-fourth of the members may have a call of the Senate, and absent members sent for.

3. When the vote is taken *viva voce*, questions shall be distinctly put in this form, viz: "As many as are of the opinion (as the case may be) say 'aye.'" And after the affirmative voice is expressed: "as many as are of the contrary opinion, say 'no.'" If the President doubt, or a division be called for, the Senate shall divide—those in the affirmative of the question shall first rise from their seats, and afterwards those in the negative.

4. All motions (except to adjourn, postpone, or commit) shall be reduced to writing, if required by any member of the Senate. Any motion may be withdrawn by the mover, before it is amended by the Senate.

5. Every member present when a question is put, shall vote, unless he shall, for special cause, be excused by a vote of the Senate; but no member shall vote on any question in the event of which he is directly and personally interested, or in any case where he was not present when his name was called in the taking of the vote.

6. When a member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the Senate he shall rise from his seat, and respectfully address himself to Mr. President, and shall confine himself to the question under debate, avoid personalities, and the imputation of improper motives.

7. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lay on the table, for the previous question, to postpone to a day certain, to commit or amend, to postpone indefinitely; which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are named; and no motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall be again allowed on the same day, and at the same stage of the bill or proposition.

8. The previous question shall be in this form: "Shall the main question be now put?" It shall only be admitted when demanded by a majority of the members present, and its effect shall be to put an end to all debate, and bring the Senate to a direct vote upon amendments reported by a committee, if any; then upon pending amendments, and then upon the main question.

9. A motion to adjourn, to lay on the table, and for the previous question, shall be decided without debate, and all incidental questions of order arising after a motion is made for the previous question, and pending such motion shall be decided—whether an appeal or otherwise—without debate.

10. Any member may call for a division of a question, which shall be divided, if it comprehends propositions in substance so distinct, that one being taken away, substantive propositions shall remain for the decision of the Senate. A motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible: but a motion to strike out being lost, shall preclude neither amendments nor a motion to strike out and insert.

11. Every bill shall be introduced on the report of a committee, or by leave. Every bill shall receive three several readings previous to

its passage; but no bill shall have its second and third readings on the same day, without a suspension of this rule.

12. The first reading of a bill shall be for information, and if objection be made to it, the question shall be "Shall the bill be rejected?" If no objection be made, or the question to reject be lost, the bill shall go to its second reading without further question.

13. Upon the second reading of a bill or joint resolution, the President shall state it as ready for amendment, commitment, or engrossment, and if committed, then the question shall be, whether to a select, or standing committee, or a committee of the whole. If to a committee of the whole, the Senate shall determine on what day. But if the bill be ordered to be engrossed, it shall be in order for its third reading at any time after that day. No bill or joint resolution shall be committed or amended until it shall have been twice read.

14. When a question is lost on engrossing a bill for a third reading on a particular day, it shall not preclude a question to engross it for a third reading on a different day. After a third reading of a bill or joint resolution, no amendment (except to fill blanks) shall be received, except by unanimous consent of the members present; and the vote on its final passage shall be immediately taken without debate.

15. A bill or joint resolution may be committed at any time previous to its third reading.

16. In filling blanks, the largest sum and longest time shall be first put.

17. When a motion or question has been decided in the affirmative or negative, any member having voted with the majority, may move a reconsideration the same or on the next business day.

18. Before acting on executive business, the Senate Chamber shall be cleared, by direction of the President, of all persons except members, the Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms; the members enjoined to observe secrecy, and the Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms to be sworn.

19. No standing rule or order of the Senate shall be rescinded or suspended, unless by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, except an order fixing the hour to which the Senate shall stand adjourned.

20. The rules of parliamentary practice comprised in Cushing's Manual, shall govern the Senate in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with the standing rules or orders of the Senate and joint rules of the Senate and House of Representatives.

21. The Senate shall, at its pleasure, elect a President, *pro tem.*, who shall hold his office during the remaining portion of the time for which the President was elected; and when the President shall from any cause be absent, the President *pro tem.* shall preside, except when the chair is filled by appointment by the President.

22. On the return of a bill from the House, with an amendment, it shall be placed with the third reading of bills, unless the Senate shall otherwise order. On the question of adopting the amendment the vote shall be taken as on the final passage of the bill; if the amendment be adopted by a constitutional majority, no further vote is necessary.

23. It is in order for the Committee upon Engrossed and Enrolled bills, to report at any time when no question is before the Senate.

24. When any order of the day is not proceeded with on the day assigned, it shall stand as a general order on each succeeding day until disposed of, unless otherwise ordered, but its consideration can not be moved until that order of business is reached, when it shall be taken up in the order of its file.

25. When the pending question is interrupted by "a Special Order" it shall, upon the disposal of the special order, be before the Senate in the same stage, as if it had not been so interrupted.

26. A motion to print any paper presented to the Senate, may, on motion, be referred to the committee on printing, whose duty it shall be to report on the propriety of printing, and that it shall be in order for such committee to report at any time.

MISS MARY N JOHNSON Postmaster.
MISS ANNA P. SMITH Postmaster.
E. N. STEEDMAN, Mail Carrier.

J. H. ROBINSON, Newington,
W.C. SCHWENKER, Ill.

GEORGE JOHNSON, Junior
2. H. H. NYON, Sergeant at Arms

05/19

SENATE CHAMBER

Measurers

FRANK BRADY
HARRY J. LEWIS
FRED MOORE

Paper Folders.
MRS. J. M. DIXON.
MISS ANNIE CHRISTY.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----

4

100

WILLIAM F. FULTON

SENATE STANDING COMMITTEES.

Ways and Means—Senators Larrabee, Merrill, of Wapello, Nichols, Hebard, Harmon, Campbell, Gilmore, Pease, McCormack, and Wood.

Judiciary—Senators Willett, McCoid, Shane, Cooley, Rumple, Merrell of Clinton, Woolson, Wright, Nichols, Dashiell, Murphy, and Stoneman.

Federal Relations—Senators Perkins, Miller, of Appanoose, Carr, Clark, Bestow, Bailey, and Maginnis.

Constitutional Amendments—Senators Dashiell, Jessup, Kinne, Hartshorn, Young, Gallup, and Merrell of Clinton.

Appropriations—Senators Shane, Rothert, Mitchell, Clark, Newton, Wonn, Hartshorn, Hitchcock, and Arnold.

Normal Schools—Senators Mitchell, Wonn, Dows, Lovell, Rumple, and Carr.

Schools—Senators Rothert, Miller, of Blackhawk, Miller of Appanoose, Woolson, Dashiell, Bailey, Hebard, Harmon, and Jessup.

Agriculture—Senators Teale, Thornburg, Wonn, Wood, Bestow, Gilmore, Pease, Dwelle, and Hitchcock.

County and Township Organizations—Senators Conaway, Young, Williams, Hitchcock, Bailey, Wilson, and Dows.

Railways—Senators Campbell, Willett, McCormack, Pease, Graham, Williams, Perkins, Miller, of Blackhawk, Kinne, Jessup, Young, Wood, and Conaway.

State University—Senators Clark, Murphy, Shane, Newton, Stoneman, Teale, and Cooley.

Military—Senators Miller, of Blackhawk, McCormack, Nichols, Rumple, Harmon, and McCoid.

Elections—Senators Newton, Thornburg, Wonn, Dows, and Lovell.

Claims—Senators Hebard, Mitchell, Larrabee, Wilson, and Wood.

Banks—Senators Cooley, Larrabee, Clark, Murphy, and Hersey.

Commerce—Senators Merrill, of Wapello, Campbell, Arnold, Dows, and Kinne.

Public Buildings—Senators Dows, Hebard, Hersey, Graham, and Bestow.

Municipal Corporations—Senators McCoid, Murphy, Wright, Cooley, and Rothert.

Manufactures—Senators Thornburg, Bailey, Dows, Wilson, and Williams.

Printing—Senators Young, McCormack, Gallup, Perkins, and Maginnis.

Public Lands—Senators Merrell, of Clinton, Lovell, Wilson, Thornburg, and Graham.

Internal Improvements—Senators Hitchcock, Gilmore, Carr, Bestow, and Rothert.

Highways—Senators Williams, Pease, Harmon, McCoid, Bestow, Hersey, and Hitchcock.

State Library—Senators Gilmore, Gallup, and Conaway.

Engrossed Bills—Senators Young, Miller, of Blackhawk, and Wonn.

Enrolled Bills—Senators Carr, Harmon, and Gallup.

Judicial Districts—Senators Hartshorn, Nichols, Wright, Miller of Appanoose, McCoid, Murphy, Perkins, Willett, and Stoneman.

Congressional Districts—Senators Miller, of Appanoose; Campbell, Arnold, Merrill, of Wapello, and Wilson.

Senatorial Districts—Senators Nichols, Perkins, Wright, Woolson, Dwelle, Conaway, Stoneman, Graham, Hebard, and Miller, of Appanoose.

Representative Districts—Senators Bailey, Arnold, Hartshorn, Merrell, of Clinton, Perkins, Hersey, and Gilmore.

Hospital for Insane—Senators Woolson, Harmon, Wilson, Conaway, and Maginnis.

Institution for Deaf and Dumb—Senators Wright, Wood, Young, Pease, and Teale.

College for the Blind—Senators Rumble, Shane, Merrell, of Clinton, Merrill, of Wapello, and Arnold.

Orphans' Homes—Senators Bestow, Jessup, Murphy, Miller, of Blackhawk, and Maginnis.

Penitentiary—Senators Arnold, Rothert, Lovell, McCormack, and Mitchell.

Reform Schools—Senators Harmon, Pease, Jessup, Shane, and Conaway.

Agricultural College—Senators Gallup, Willett, Larrabee, Merrell, of Clinton, Graham, Gilmore, and Mitchell.

Horticulture and Forestry—Senators Dwelle, Kinne, Maginnis, Teale, and Newton.

Suppression of Intemperance—Senators Jessup, Campbell, Dashiell, McCoid, Graham, Kinne, and Murphy.

Insurance—Senators Cooley, Dashiell, Clark, Stoneman, Carr, Willett, and Larrabee.

Compensation of Public Officers—Senators Hersey, Shane, Dows, Arnold, Campbell, Hebard, and Williams.

Fish and Game—Senators Graham, Merrill, of Wapello, Harts-horn, Wood, and Hitchcock.

Centennial—Senators Shane, McCoid, Campbell, Stoneman, Perkins, Merrill, of Wapello, and Maginnis.

RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DUTY OF THE SPEAKER.

1. He shall take the chair every day precisely at the hour to which the House shall have adjourned on the preceding day; shall immediately call the members to order, and on the appearance of a quorum shall cause the journal of the preceding day to be read.

2. He shall preserve order and decorum, and speak to points of order in preference to other members, rising from his seat for that purpose; and he shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House by any two members.

3. He shall rise to put a question but may state it sitting.

4. Questions shall be distinctly put in this form, to-wit: "As many as are of the opinion that (as the question may be) say Aye," and after the affirmative voice is expressed, "As many as are of the contrary opinion, say No." If the Speaker doubts, or a division be called for, the House shall be divided. Those in the affirmative of the question shall first rise from their seats, and afterwards those in the negative.

5. The Speaker shall have a right to name any member to perform the duties of the chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment, except that in case of the absence of the regular Speaker, the House may proceed to elect a Speaker *pro tem*, whose acts shall have the same validity as those of the Speaker.

6. All Committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise specially directed by the House.

7. In all cases of a call of the yeas and nays, the Speaker shall vote; in other cases he shall not be required to vote unless the House is equally divided, or unless his vote, if given to the minority, will make the division equal, and in case of such equal division the question shall be lost.

8. All acts, addresses and joint resolutions, shall be signed by the Speaker; and all writs, warrants, and subpoenas, issued by order of the House, shall be under his hand, and attested by the Clerk.

9. In case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in the lobby, the Speaker or Chairman of the Committee of the whole House, shall have power to have the same cleared.

ORDER OF BUSINESS OF THE DAY.

10. After the journal is read, the following order shall govern:

1. Business pending at the last previous adjournment.
2. Petitions or remonstrances to be offered.
3. Reports of Committees.
4. Resolutions laid over under rule 34.
5. Bills to be introduced.
6. Resolutions.
7. Messages and communications on the Speaker's table.
8. Bills and resolutions read a second time.
9. Bills on their passage.

10. Reports in possession of the House which offer grounds for a bill, are to be taken up in order that the bill may be ordered in.

11. On and after the first day of March of each regular session, bills and joint resolutions which have been read the second time and engrossed, shall be taken up in their proper order at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of each session, and put upon their passage.

OF DECORUM AND DEBATE.

11. When any member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the House, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address himself to the presiding officer, by his title, saying "Mr. Speaker," and shall not proceed until he shall be recognized by the Chair, and shall confine himself to the question under debate, and shall avoid personalities.

12. When any member is speaking, or otherwise transgresses the rules of the House, the Speaker shall, or any member may call him to order; in which case, the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, but may be permitted, with leave of the House to explain; and the House shall, if appealed to, decide the case, but without debate. If there be no appeal, the decision of the Chair shall be submitted to; if the decision be in favor of the member so called to order, he is at liberty to proceed. If the case requires it, he shall be liable to the censure of the House.

13. When two or more members happen to rise at once, the Speaker shall designate the member entitled to speak.

14. No member shall speak more than once on the same question, without leave of the House, nor more than twice until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken.

15. While the Speaker is putting any question, or addressing the House, none shall walk out or across the House, or when a member is speaking, shall entertain private discourse, nor while a member is speaking pass between him and the Chair.

16. No member shall vote on any question in the event of which he is personally interested; nor in case where he was not present when the question was put, unless the Speaker again states the question.

17. Upon a division and count of the House on any question no member without the bar shall be counted.

18. Every member who shall be in the House when the question is put, shall give his vote, unless the House, for special reasons, shall excuse him; but such member must ask to be excused before commencing to take the vote on the main question.

19. When a motion is made and seconded it shall be stated by the Speaker, or, being in writing, it shall be handed to the Chair and read aloud by the Clerk before debated.

20. Every motion, except subsidiary or incidental motions, shall be reduced to writing if the Speaker or any member desire it, but this exception shall not apply to motions to amend.

21. All bills, resolutions, petitions, memorials, or other papers, shall be accompanied by the name of the member presenting the same, and also the name of the county.

22. After a motion is stated by the Speaker, or read by the Clerk, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the House, but may be withdrawn by leave of the House.

23. When a question is under debate no motion shall be received but to adjourn; to lie on the table; for the previous question; to postpone to a day certain; to commit or amend; to postpone indefinitely; which several motions shall have precedence in the order which they are arranged, and no motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit or postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall again be allowed on the same day and at the same stage of the bill or proposition. A motion to strike out the enacting words of a bill shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and if carried, shall be considered equivalent to its rejection.

24. When a resolution shall be offered, or a motion made to refer any subject, and different committees shall be proposed, the question shall be taken in the following order: The Committee of the Whole House; a Standing Committee; a Select Committee.

25. A motion to adjourn shall always be in order, except when a member is speaking or the house voting.

26. The previous question shall always be in this form: "Shall the main question now be put?" It shall only be admitted when demanded by a majority of the members present, and its effect shall be to put an end to all debate, and bring the house to a direct vote upon amendments, and then upon the main question. On a motion for the previous question, and prior to seconding the same, a call of the House shall be in order; but after a majority shall have seconded such motion no call shall be in order prior to the decision of the main question.

27. Motions to lie on the table, to adjourn, and for the previous question, shall be decided without debate.

28. When a question is postponed indefinitely, it shall not be again acted upon during the session.

29. Any member may call for a division of the question, which shall be divided if it comprehends questions so distinct that one being taken away, the rest may stand entire for the discussion of the House. A motion to strike out being lost, shall preclude neither amendment nor a motion to strike out and insert. A motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible.

30. Motions and reports may be committed at the pleasure of the House.

31. No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration, shall be admitted under color of amendment.

32. When a motion shall have been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member voting on the prevailing side, to move for the reconsideration thereof, on the same or succeeding day, and such motion shall take precedence of all other questions, except a motion to adjourn.

33. Petitions, memorials and other papers addressed to the House, shall be presented by the Speaker, or a member in his place; a brief statement of the contents thereof shall verbally be made by the introducer, and shall not be debated or decided on the day of their being first read, unless where the House shall direct otherwise, but shall lie on the table, to be taken up in the order they were read.

34. A proposition requesting information from the Governor, Secre-

trary, or any other State officer, shall lie on the table one day, for consideration, unless otherwise ordered by unanimous consent of the House; and all such propositions shall be taken up for consideration in the order they were presented, immediately after reports are called for from the Select Committees, and when adopted, the Clerk shall cause the same to be delivered.

35. Any five members, if the speaker be in the chair, shall be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members.

36. Upon calls of the House, or in taking the yeas and nays on any question, the names of the members shall be called alphabetically.

37. No member shall absent himself from the services of the House without leave, unless he be sick, or unable to attend.

38. Upon the call of the House, the names of the members shall be called over by the clerk, and the absentees noted, after which the names of the absentees shall again be called over, and the Surgeant-at-Arms shall be directed by the Speaker to compel their attendance.

39. No committee shall sit during the sitting of the House without special leave.

40. A majority of the members shall constitute a quorum, and upon demand of any two members, the yeas and nays shall be ordered.

41. The hour to which this House shall stand adjourned from day to day shall be at 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., unless otherwise ordered by the House.

ON BILLS.

42. Every bill shall receive three several readings, but no bill shall have its second and third readings on the same day.

43. The first reading of a bill shall be for information; and if opposition be made to it, the question is "Shall this bill be rejected?" If no opposition be made, or if the question to reject be negatived, the bill shall go to its second reading without a question.

44. Upon a second reading of a bill, the speaker shall state that it is ready for commitment, amendment or engrossment; and if committed, then the question shall be, whether to a Select or Standing Committee, or to a Committee of the Whole House. If to a Committee of the Whole House, the House shall determine on what day.

45. After a bill has been committed and reported back, it shall be considered on its second reading after the amendments of the committee have been read.

46. After the commitment and the report thereof to the House, or at any time before its passage, a bill may be recommitted

47. All bills ordered to be engrossed, shall be executed in a fair round hand.

48. No amendment, unless by way of rider, shall be received to any bill on its third reading, and no debate shall be allowed on the same.

49. When a bill shall pass, it shall be certified by the clerk noting the day of its passage at the foot thereof.

50. No standing rule or order of the House shall be rescinded or changed, without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor, nor shall any rule be suspended except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present; nor shall the order of business as established by the rules of the House, be postponed or changed, except by a vote of at least two thirds of the members present.

51. It shall be in order for the Committee on Enrolled Bills to report at any time.

52. No bill, memorial, or joint resolution, shall be printed unless ordered by the House.

53. When any matter is referred to a standing committee by motion of any member, it shall be the duty of the chairman of such standing committee, to notify such member of the time of their sitting upon such matter so referred, and said member shall be permitted to confer with such committee during their consideration of such matter.

54. The rules of Parliamentary Practice shall govern the House in all cases where they are not inconsistent with the Standing Rules of this House or the Joint Rules of both Houses.

55. Joint Resolutions shall not be required to be framed or treated as a bill, but shall be subject to the Rules pertaining to ordinary and Concurrent Resolutions.

OF COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE.

56. In forming Committees of the Whole House, the Speaker shall leave his chair, and a Chairman to preside in Committee, shall be appointed by the Speaker.

57. Upon bills committed to the Committee of the Whole House the bill shall be first read throughout by the Clerk or Chairman, and then again read or debated by clauses, leaving the preamble to be last considered. After report, the bill shall be again subject to be debated and amended by clauses, before a question to engross it be taken.

58. All amendments made to an original motion in Committee shall be incorporated with a motion, and so reported.

59. All amendments made to a Report committed to a Committee of the Whole House, shall be noted and reported as in the case of Bills.

60. In filling up blanks in the Committee and in the House, the largest sum and longest time, and the highest number, shall be first put.

61. The Rules of the House shall be observed in Committee of the Whole House, so far as they are applicable.

62. Each Standing Committee shall have authority to order the printing of any bill of public importance referred to it, where the printing shall appear necessary to its proper consideration; and to order the printing of any such bill with proposed amendments when the same is directed to be reported to the House with a recommendation that it pass.

Mr
JAN
CHA
FRA
ELA
Ed.
Wid
P
JO
De
AN
JON

T.

Post Office.
Miss Anna P. Smith P. M.
Miss Mary H. Johnson P. M.
E. H. Stedman Mail Cart

HOAG
of
Page
JAGUA
of
Tame

BAKER
of
Lucas

MORSE
of
Adams
MANNING
of
Carroll

REES
of
Weaver
DENESSE
of
Jasper

WELDER
of
Union
WILLIAMS
of
Plymouth

KAUFFMAN
of
Henry
ALLEN
of
Henry

ER
of
Hines

ORION
of
Wapello
MASON
of
Wapello

LYNCH
of
Williams
SHAW
of
Jones

BUSH
of
Hancock
LANE
of
Fremont
BRUSH
of
Richland

MCNEILL
of
Dea
WILLIAMS
of
Jesse

MADON

HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEES.

Judiciary—Messrs. Stone, Seevers, Clark, of Johnson, Dixon, Given, Bolter, Reed of Howard, Hemenway, Deweese, Johnson, of Benton, McElderry, Fuller, Robinson, Hobbs, Elliott, Crawford, of Scott, Palmer, and Manning.

Ways and Means—Messrs. Seevers, Graves, Stuart, Shaw, Irwin of Lee, Clark, of Marion, Horton, Baker, McCune, Smith, Brush, and Case.

Railroads—Messrs. Clark, of Johnson, Madden, of Polk, Dixon, Lathrop, Lane, Morse, of Wright, Allen, Thayer, Irwin, of Warren, Maris, Giltner, Madden, of Taylor, Morse, of Adams, Wilson, Rees, Bush, and Jordan.

Appropriations—Messrs. Danforth, Stone, Gilliland, Mueller, Given, Ure, McNeill, Johnston, of Dubuque, McCartney, Hall, Lynch, McHugh, and Calvin.

Schools—Messrs. Brooks, Calvin, Johnston, of Dubuque, Jaqua, Williams, Bolter, Benton, Reed, of Jackson, Rae, Horstman, Homer, Moffit, Johnson, of Winneshiek, Smith, Young, Hobbs, and Simmons.

Agriculture—Messrs. Madden, of Polk, Mills, Birchard, McCune, Underwood, Lathrop, Gray, Kauffman, Williams, Campbell, Hoag, Said, Proudfoot, Colvin, and White.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Given, Clark, of Johnson, Mueller, Deweese, Lynch, Shaw, Christy, Lane, Kauffman, Craver, McHugh, and Madson.

Federal Relations—Messrs. Cleveland, Tice, Clark, of Marion, Jaqua, and Hotchkiss.

Constitutional Amendments—Messrs. Bush, McCartney, Crawford, of Dubuque, McElderry, Harned, Palmer, and Gibbons.

State University—Messrs. Hemenway, Bolter, Horton, Morse, of Wright, Fuller, Harned, Brooks, McCune, Seevers, and Lane.

Claims—Messrs. Wilson, Robinson, Crawford, of Dubuque, Birchard, Mills, Hall, Calvin, Auld, Brown, and Hoag.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Scott, Horton, Mueller, Campbell, Hobbs, and McElderry.

Enrolled Bills—Messrs. McNeill, Craver, Scott, and Baker.

Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Jordan, Christy, Maris, and Said.

Library—Messrs. Johnson, of Winneshiek, Elliott, Chapman, Madden, of Taylor, and Brooks.

Compensation of Public Officers—Messrs. Case, Gilliland, Crawford, of Dubuque, Given, Lynch, Reed, of Howard, Hunt, Irwin, of Lee, Crawford, of Scott, Manning, and Chapman.

Banks and Banking—Messrs. Shaw, Brush, Graves, Stuart, Irwin, of Lee, Shepardson, Rees, McHugh, and Cleveland.

Domestic Manufactures—Messrs. Shepardson, Stuckey, Said, Evans, Underwood, Madson, and Giltner.

Insurance—Messrs. Brush, Morse, of Adams, Gibbons, Glendenning, Rees, Jordan, Norris, Cleveland, Graves, and Baker.

Public Lands—Messrs. Gilliland; Thayer, Hoag, Reed, of Jackson, Palmer, Irwin, of Warren, Danforth, and Glover.

Agricultural College—Messrs. Evans, Ure, Stewart, Moffit, Benton, Stuckey, Lathrop, Hotchkiss, Cleveland, and McNeill.

Asylum for the Insane—Messrs. Kauffman, Calvin, Brown, Glendenning, Maris, Horstman, Chapman, Shepardson, and Hotchkiss.

Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb—Messrs. Tice, Robinson, Hunt, Morse, of Wright, Brown, Giltner, and Gray.

Penitentiaries—Messrs. Irwin, of Lee, Shaw, Young, Williams, Proudfoot, Harned, Craver, Allen, and Colvin.

Institution for the Education of the Blind—Messrs. McCartney, Jaqua, White, Deweese, Irwin, of Warren, Scott, and Madson.

Soldiers' Orphans' Homes—Messrs. Jaqua, Wilson, Crawford, of Scott, Stone, Hunt, Hemenway, Elliott, Campbell, Scott, and Reed, of Howard.

Horticulture and Forestry—Messrs. Mills, Ure, Young, Benton, Colvin, Rae, and Gray.

Reform Schools—Messrs. Morse, of Adams, Glendenning, Reed, of Jackson, Auld, Christy, Hall, Madden, of Taylor, Allen, and Underwood.

Rules—Messrs. Glendenning, Craver, Clark of Marion, and Johnson, of Winneshiek.

Police Regulation—Messrs. Moffit, Johnson, of Benton, Proudfoot, Gibbons, Danforth, Baker, and Clark, of Johnson.

County and Township Organizations—Messrs. Robinson, Chapman, Crawford, of Dubuque, Benton, Tice, Young, Palmer, Mentzel, Auld, Lane, Underwood, Hunt, and Johnson, of Winneshiek.

Cities and Towns—Messrs. Graves, Gibbons, Seevers, Crawford, of Scott, Thayer, Given, Dixon, Hemenway, and Lynch.

Elections—Messrs. Rae, Evans, Simmons, White, Homer, and Elliott.

Printing—Messrs. Glover, Stone, and Thayer.

Suppression of Intemperance—Messrs. Norris, Tice, White, Simmons, Johnston, of Dubuque, Madden, of Polk, Crawford, of Scott, Wilson, Brooks, Hunt, Maris, Horstman, Morse, of Wright, and Kauffman.

Roads and Highways—Messrs. Horton, Lathrop, Birchard, Auld, Hotchkiss, Proudfoot, Homer, Rae, Hall, and Stuckey.

Judicial Districts—Messrs. Manning, Johnson, of Benton, Bolter, Robinson, Given, Bush, and Glover.

Congressional Districts—Messrs. McHugh, Scott, Gray, Allen, and Stuckey.

Senatorial and Representative Districts—Messrs. Fuller, McElderry, Lynch, Stone, Glover, Thayer, Reed, of Howard, Morse, of Wright, Reed of Jackson, Lane, Clark, of Marion, Gilliland, Calvin, Rae, Manning, and Smith.

Fish and Game—Messrs. Dixon, Hall, Ure, Moffit, and Johnston, of Dubuque.

Private Incorporations—Messrs. Johnson, of Benton, Case, Crawford, of Dubuque, Scott, Benton, Mentzel, and Deweese.

Centennial—Messrs. Seevers, Clark, of Johnson, Crawford, of Scott, Campbell, Horton, Stone, Hobbs, Bolter, and Given.

JOINT RULES.

1. In every case of disagreement between the two Houses, if either House requests a conference, and appoints a committee for that purpose, the other House shall appoint a committee to confer therewith upon the subject of their disagreement. They shall meet at a convenient time, to be agreed upon by their chairmen, and having conferred freely, each shall report to their respective House the result of their conference. In case of agreement the report shall be first made, with the papers referred accompanying it, to the disagreeing House, and there acted upon; and such action shall be immediately reported by the clerk to the other House, the papers referred accompanying the message. In case of disagreement, the papers shall remain with the House which referred them. The agreeing report of a Conference Committee shall be made, read, and signed in duplicate by all the members of the committee, or by a majority of those of each House, one of the duplicates being retained by the committee of each House. Should either House disagree to the report of the committee, such House shall appoint a second committee, and request a further conference, which shall be acceded to by the other House before adhering. The motion for a Committee of Conference, and the report of such committee, shall be in order at any time. When both Houses shall have *adhered* to their disagreement, a bill or resolution is lost.

2. When a message shall be sent from either House to the other, it shall be announced at the door of the House to which it is sent, by the door-keeper thereof, and shall be respectfully communicated to the Chair by the person by whom it is sent.

3. All messages between the two Houses shall be communicated by the Secretary or Chief Clerk, or their respective assistants.

4. When a bill shall have passed both Houses, it shall be duly enrolled by the Enrolling Clerk of the House in which it originated, and the fact of its origin shall be certified by the endorsement of the Secretary or Clerk thereof.

5. When bills are enrolled they shall be examined by a Joint Committee of two from the Senate and two from the House of Representatives, who shall be a Standing Committee for that purpose, and who shall carefully compare the enrollment with the engrossed bills, as passed in the Houses, correct any errors therein, and make report thereof forthwith to their respective Houses.

6. After the report, each bill shall be signed, first by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and then by the President of the Senate, in the presence of their respective Houses.

7. After the bill shall have been thus signed in each House, it shall be presented by said committee to the Governor for his approval, and they shall forthwith report the day of presentation, which shall be entered upon the Journal of the House in which the bill originated.

8. All orders, resolutions, memorials, or other votes, which are to be presented to the Governor for his approval, shall be enrolled, examined, signed, and presented in the same manner as bills.

9. When any bill, joint resolution, or memorial which shall have passed in one House, is rejected in the other, notice of said rejection shall be given to the House which passed the same.

10. When a bill, resolution, or memorial, which shall have passed one House, is rejected in the other, it shall not be again introduced during the session without five days' notice, and leave of two-thirds of the members voting thereon.

11. Each house shall transmit to the other, with any bill, resolution, or memorial, all papers upon which the same shall be founded.

12. When any report, bill, or resolution shall be ordered printed, by either House, without stating the number, three hundred copies shall be printed for the use of both Houses; but when any bill or resolution which may have passed one House, is ordered to be printed by the other, a greater number of copies shall not be printed than the House making the order shall determine.

13. It shall be the duty of the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, and the Secretary of the Senate, when any document, except bills and resolutions, is ordered to be printed in their respective Houses, forthwith to communicate such order to the other House.

14. In all elections in Joint Convention of the two Houses, the names of all the members shall be arranged in alphabetical order, and they shall be called upon to vote in the order in which they stand arranged.

15. That it shall be the duty of the Committee on Claims of each

House to keep a book of record, in which shall be entered each claim for money against the State referred to them, whether presented in favor of private persons or municipal or other corporations, entering therein the name of the claimant, the amount of the claim, and the grounds thereof, with a note of the evidence offered in support of the same, and the final conclusion of the Committee thereon.

2d. At the close of the session said book of record shall be deposited with the Auditor of State, to be kept by him; and he shall provide an index, showing the names of the claimants recorded therein.

3d. At any subsequent session the same shall be delivered when desired to the like committee having jurisdiction of such claims, and shall always be open to the examination of the said Committee of either House.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE, 1876.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

29

[illegible]

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.—CONTINUED.

Names of Members.	Post Office.	County.	Occupation.	Residence.	Age.	Married or Single.	Regiment and Rank in the U. S. Service.	Boarding-House.
No. District.								
1 Rothert, H. W.	Keokuk	Lee	Merchant	Ohio	15	Married	Capt. Co. H, 2d Iowa Cavalry	Aborn House.
28 Rumpke, J. N. W.	Marengo	Iowa	Lawyer	Ohio	22	Married	Col. 13 Iowa Infantry	Aborn House.
33 Shane, John	Vinton	Benton	Lawyer	Ohio	20	Married		D. T. Devin's
39	McGregor	Clayton	Lawyer	N. Y.	20	Married		Savery House
7	Decatur	Dallas	Farmer	Ohio	19	Married	Capt. 4 Iowa Infantry	Jones House
16	Perry	Winneshiek	Miller	Tenn.	20	Married		Jones House
42	Decorah	Des Moines	Lawyer	C. B.	20	Married	Capt. Co. D, 3 Iowa Infantry	J. B. Duff's, E. S.
10		Washington	Farmer	VI.	37	Married		Jones House
15		Davis	Merchant	Penn.	20	Married		Jones House
3 Wann, Horatio A.	Muscatine	Muscatine	Farmer	Ohio	21	Married		Given House
21 Wood, Gilbert H.	Mt. Pleasant	Henry	Farmer	Mass.	20	Married	Asst. Paymaster U. S. navy	Aborn House
11 Woulson, John S.	Council Bluffs	Pottawattamie	Lawyer	N. Y.	19	Married		Jones House
9 Wright, Gen. F.	Atlantic	Cass	Editor	Vt.	20	Married		Savery House
17 Young, Lafayette				Iowa	27	Married		J. T. Young's

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

President— Joshua G. Newbold	Hullabro	Henry	Farmer	Penn.	21	45	180	Married	Capt. In 25 Regt. Iowa Infantry	Savery House
Secretary— John A. T. Hull	Bloomfield	Davis	Editor	Ohio	27	31	140	Married	Capt. 23d Iowa Infantry	Savery House
First Assistant—	Northwood	Worth	Editor	N. Y.	7	24	180	Married		Haverly & McDonald's
	Muscatine	Muscatine	Lumberman	Ind.	18	35	150	Married	Private Iowa Inf., Q. M. Sgt., 1st Lt. and Q. M. 35 Iowa Inf.	Aborn House
	Independence	Buchanan	Copyist	N. Y.	11	28	125	Single		Gen. Ed Wright
	Swede Point	Dallas	Book-keeper	Iowa	22	22	108	Single		J. C. Hotchkiss
	West Union	Fayette	Farmer	N. Y.	24	40	180	Married	Corporal	Mrs. Goodrell's
	Pleasanton	Decatur	Barber	Tenn.	9	37	116	Married	Private 26 Illinois Infantry	Loper House
Thos. Schreiner	Mt. Pleasant	Henry	Manufacturer	Gerin	21	61	155	Married		Jones House
Similar— George H. Johnson	Des Moines	Polk	Minor	Mo.	10	165	Married		First Iowa Colored Inf., Col. C.	J. E. DeMott's, 7 st. bt. Allen's

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1876.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—CONTINUED.

NO. OF DIST.	NAMES OF MEMBERS	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	OCCUPATION.	Nativity.	Yrs in Iowa.	Age.	Weight.	REGIMENT AND RANK IN U. S. SERVICE.	BOARDING HOUSE.	MARRIED OR SINGLE.
11	Glendenning, Elijah	Mineville	Wayne	Physician	Ind	19	45	160	1st Sergt. Co. F, 38th Wis. Inf., afterward 2d Lieut.	Mrs. Grodrell's	Married
72	Glover John F.	Sibley	Osceola	Editor	Penna.	4	80	137		T. Milligan	Single
58	Graves, Julius K.	Dubuque	Dubuque	Banker	N. H.	20	88	187		No. 82, Savery	Married
29	Gray, Frank A. J.	Swelland Ctr	Muscatine	Farmer	Penna.	12	50	200	Lt. 18th Penn. Cavalry	No. 23, Aborn	Married
46	Hall, John	Eldora	Hardin	Lumber dealer.	Mass	9	48	205		Jones	Married
26	Harned, Sanford	Sigourney	Keokuk	Lawyer	Ky	28	61	200	Captain, and A. Q. M. 47th Iowa Infantry	Jones	Married
50	Hemenway, H. C.	Cedar Falls	Black Hawk	Lawyer	N. Y.	14	41	185	2d Lt. Co. C, 27th Iowa Inf.	No. 316, W. 5th st	Married
16	Houg, Edwin B.	College Springs	Page	Farmer	N. Y.	7	45	222		Aborn	Married
1	Hobbs, Wesley C.	Fort Madison	Lee	Lawyer	Iowa	33	33	168	Pri. 6th Iowa Infantry and Capt. in 26th Iowa Inf.	No. 72, Aborn H's	Married
50	Homer, Harlan P.	Waterloo	Black Hawk	Farmer	N. Y.	10	89	170		No. 710, W 6th st	Married
31		Toronto	Clinton	Book dealer	Gery	13	45	160			Married
29		Muscatine	Muscatine	Farmer	N. Y.	27	88	150	Lt. Col. 2d Iowa Cavalry		Married
71		Bloomfield	Davis	Farmer	Ohio	25	40	150			Married
19		Avoca	Pottawattamie	Farmer	R. I.	9	80	150			Married
1		Keokuk	Lee	Merchant	Ohio	21	28	135	Sergt. Co. C, 45th Iowa Inf.		Married
21		New Virginia	Warren	Farmer & M'kd.	Ireland	10	41	165	Pri. & 1st Lieut. 3d Io. Inf.		Married
49		Traer	Tama	Farmer	Ohio	10	47	160			Married
51				Lawyer	N. Y.	10	38	157			Married
56						20	34	205			Married
61						25	25	165			Married
68						27	63	180			Married
8					Penna.	21	52	140			Married
68				Farmer	Ohio	7	45	160			Married
54				Farmer	Ohio	35	38	180			Married
21				Farmer	Penna.	26	51	165			Married
51				Farmer & stock	Penna.	23	50	150			Married
38				Farmer	N. Y.	35	60	200			Married
14				Lawyer	Ohio	17	34	145	Pri. 48th Iowa Infantry		Married
63				Banker	Canada	8	32	170			Married
12				Farmer	Ky	23	48	152			Married

[illegible]

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

No.	REGIMENT AND RANK IN U. S. ARMY.	Name	Married ...
156	.....	No. 62 Savery	Married ..
165	.....	J. M. Langan	Married ..
180	Private 24th Iowa Infantry	No. 4. Jones	Widower..
186	.....	Cor. Brooks & 23d. E.	Married ..
92	.....	Gen. Ed Wright's...	Single
106	.....	Cor. 8th Maine'y W. S.	Widow
145	.....	Mr. Lyon's	Married ..
140	.....	Mr. Patterson's, E. S.	Single
180	.....	Mr. Renner's, E. S.	Single
212	Private Co. E, 14th Io. Inf.	Home, 701 Lyon St.	Married ..
160	Sergt. Co. B, 120th Ohio Inf.	Home, 611 E. Wal...	Married ..
166	.....	6th St., bet. Locust & Sycamore, E. S.	Married ..
124	1st Lieut. Co. A, 37th Iowa..	8th bet. Ch'ry & Mul	Married ..

ASSESSED VALUATION
OF
RAILROAD PROPERTY
IN THE
STATE OF IOWA,
AS FIXED BY THE
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE STATE,
MARCH 1, 1875.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

DES MOINES:
R. P. CLARKSON, STATE PRINTER.
1875.

STATEMENT

Showing the number of miles of Railroad, the assessed value per mile, and the aggregate assessed value in each of the several counties of the State of Iowa, January 1st, 1875, as assessed by the Executive Council, March 1, 1875.

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND RAILROADS IN EACH.	Number of Miles.	Assessed value per mile.	Aggregate assessed value.
Adair—			
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.....	6.61	\$10,700	\$ 70,727.00
Adams—			
Burlington and Missouri River.....	26.443	12,000	317,316.00
Burlington and Missouri River R. R.—Creston Branch....	3.903	5,300	20,685.90
Allamakee—			
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota.....	1.86	3,800	7,068.00
Chicago, Dubuque and Minnesota.....	85.25	3,700	130,425.00
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.	4.02	4,500	18,090.00
Appanoose—			
Burlington and Southwestern.....	20.00	3,000	60,000.00
Chicago and Southwestern.....	29.88	3,700	110,556.00
St. Louis and Cedar Rapids.....	7.261	4,000	29,044.00
Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska.....	14.79	3,000	44,370.00
Benton—			
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota.....	38.61	3,800	146,718.00
Chicago and Northwestern.....	24.84	10,300	255,852.00
Black Hawk—			
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota.....	32.82	3,800	124,716.00
Illinois Central.....	28.72	5,500	146,990.00
Cedar Falls and Minnesota.....	7.38	3,500	25,830.00
Boone—			
Chicago and Northwestern.....	27.53	10,300	283,559.00
Des Moines and Fort Dodge.....	3.00	3,000	9,000.00
Bremer—			
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota.....	4.18	3,800	15,884.00
Cedar Falls and Minnesota.....	19.47	3,500	68,145.00
Buchanan—			
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota.....	25.80	3,800	98,040.00
Illinois Central.....	24.53	5,500	134,915.00
Buena Vista—			
Illinois Central.....	25.41	5,500	139,755.00
Butler—			
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota.....	21.08	3,800	80,104.00
Illinois Central.....	24.91	5,500	137,005.00
Calhoun—			
Illinois Central.....	14.85	5,500	81,675.00
Carroll—			
Chicago and Northwestern.....	25.41	10,300	261,723.00
Cass—			
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.....	27.47	10,700	293,929.00
Cedar—			
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota.....	8.93	3,800	33,934.00
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.....	6.88	10,700	73,616.00
Chicago and Northwestern.....	24.98	10,300	257,294.00
Stanwood and Tipton.....	8.50	3,000	25,500.00
Davenport and St. Paul.....	3.56	3,000	10,680.00
Cerro Gordo—			
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota.....	8.46	3,800	32,148.00
Central Railroad of Iowa.....	24.84	4,300	104,682.00
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul—Algona Branch.....	33.16	3,500	116,060.00
Cherokee—			
Illinois Central.....	29.80	5,500	163,900.00

STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND RAILROADS IN EACH.	Number of miles.	Assessed value per mile.	Aggregate assess- ed value.
Chickasaw—			
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul—Algona Branch.....	26.32	3,500	92,120.00
Cedar Falls and Minnesota.....	7.50	3,500	26,250.00
Clarke—			
Burlington and Missouri River.....	26.449	12,000	317,388.00
Clayton--			
Chicago, Dubuque and Minnesota.....	53.25	3,700	197,025.00
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.....	22.60	4,500	101,700.00
Davenport and St. Paul.....	11.30	3,000	33,900.00
Iowa Eastern.....	16.00	1,800	28,800.00
Clinton—			
Chicago and Northwestern.....	40.17	10,300	413,751.00
Iowa Midland.....	33.40	3,000	100,200.00
Chicago, Clinton and Dubuque.....	2.50	5,000	12,500.00
Sabula, Ackley and Dakota.....	36.040	3,000	108,120.00
Davenport and St. Paul.....	33.60	3,000	100,800.00
Crawford—			
Chicago and Northwestern.....	31.56	10,300	325,088.00
Dallas—			
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.....	17.56	10,700	187,892.00
Des Moines and Fort Dodge.....	27.02	3,000	81,060.00
Davis—			
Burlington and Southwestern.....	15.40	3,000	46,200.00
Chicago and Southwestern.....	22.73	3,700	84,101.00
Keokuk and Des Moines.....	.75	5,300	3,975.00
St. Louis and Cedar Rapids.....	26.246	4,000	104,984.00
Decatur—			
Burlington and Missouri River—Chariton Branch.....	17.155	3,500	60,042.50
Delaware—			
Davenport and St. Paul.....	28.60	3,000	85,800.00
Dubuque and Southwestern.....	7.93	3,000	23,790.00
Illinois Central.....	24.47	5,500	134,585.00
Des Moines—			
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota.....	21.18	3,800	80,484.00
Burlington and Missouri River.....	18.235	12,000	218,820.00
Keokuk and St. Paul.....	8.949	5,000	44,745.00
Dubuque—			
Chicago, Dubuque and Minnesota.....	20.50	3,700	75,850.00
Chicago, Clinton and Dubuque.....	10.90	5,000	54,500.00
Dubuque Southwestern.....	7.78	3,000	23,340.00
Illinois Central.....	20.80	5,500	113,900.00
Fayette—			
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota.....	44.20	3,800	167,960.00
Davenport and St. Paul.....	18.80	3,000	56,400.00
Floyd—			
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota.....	20.45	3,800	77,710.00
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul—Algona Branch.....	24.82	3,500	86,870.00
Cedar Falls and Minnesota.....	18.96	3,500	66,360.00
Franklin—			
Central Railroad of Iowa.....	27.09	4,300	116,487.00
Illinois Central.....	1.10	5,500	6,050.00
Fremont—			
Burlington and Missouri River—Red Oak Branch.....	19.716	5,000	98,580.00
Kansas City, St. Jo. and Council Bluffs.....	27.794	8,000	222,352.00
Greene—			
Chicago and Northwestern.....	24.51	10,300	252,453.00
Des Moines and Ft. Dodge.....	23.00	3,000	69,000.00
Grundy—			
Illinois Central.....	.17	5,500	935.00
Guthrie—			
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.....	21.21	10,700	226,947.00
Hamilton—			
Illinois Central.....	23.20	5,500	127,600.00
Hancock—			
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul—Algona Branch.....	24.24	3,500	84,840.00
Hardin—			
Central Railroad of Iowa.....	28.96	4,300	124,528.00
Illinois Central.....	23.72	5,500	130,460.00

STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

NAMES OF COUNTIES, AND RAILROADS IN EACH.	Number of Miles.	Assessed value per mile.	Aggregate assessed value.
Harrison—			
Chicago and Northwestern.....	80.33	\$10,300	\$812,399.00
Sioux City and Pacific.....	31.81	8,500	111,835.00
Henry—			
Burlington and Missouri River.....	19.700	12,000	236,400.00
Howard—			
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.....	24.38	4,500	109,710.00
Iowa—			
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.....	25.16	10,700	269,212.00
Jackson—			
Iowa Midland.....	14.60	8,000	48,800.00
Chicago, Clinton and Dubuque.....	31.80	5,000	159,000.00
Sabula, Ackley and Dakota.....	12.47	8,000	37,410.00
Davenport and St. Paul.....	8.50	8,000	10,500.00
Jasper—			
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.....	34.13	10,700	365,191.00
Chicago, Newton and Southwestern.....	8.75	1,500	5,625.00
Central Railroad of Iowa.....	3.98	4,300	17,114.00
Keokuk and Des Moines.....	17.40	5,300	92,220.00
Jefferson—			
Burlington and Missouri River.....	25.719	12,000	308,628.00
Chicago and Southwestern.....	23.60	3,700	98,420.00
Johnson—			
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota.....	23.02	3,800	87,476.00
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.....	27.16	10,700	290,612.00
Jones—			
Iowa Midland.....	20.80	3,000	62,400.00
Sabula, Ackley and Dakota.....	25.55	3,000	76,650.00
Davenport and St. Paul.....	30.80	3,000	92,400.00
Dubuque Southwestern.....	19.71	3,000	59,130.00
Keokuk—			
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific—Sigourney Branch.....	13.92	3,000	41,760.00
Kossuth—			
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul—Algona Branch.....	12.00	3,500	42,000.00
Lee—			
Burlington and Southwestern.....	16.10	3,000	48,300.00
Keokuk and Des Moines.....	26.25	5,300	139,125.00
Keokuk and St. Paul.....	33.517	5,000	167,585.00
Mississippi Valley and Western.....	.250	3,000	750.00
Linn—			
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota.....	42.82	3,800	162,716.00
Chicago and Northwestern.....	29.30	10,300	301,790.00
Sabula, Ackley and Dakota.....	12.58	3,000	37,740.00
Dubuque Southwestern.....	19.34	3,000	58,020.00
Louisa—			
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota.....	23.17	3,800	88,046.00
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific—Washington Branch...	18.91	10,700	202,337.00
Lucas—			
Burlington and Missouri River.....	26.841	12,000	322,092.00
Burlington and Missouri River—Chariton Branch.....	13.729	3,500	48,051.50
Madison—			
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.....	7.67	10,700	82,069.00
C., R. I. and P.—Indianola and Winterset Branches.....	12.13	3,500	42,455.00
Mahaska—			
Central Railroad of Iowa.....	25.17	4,800	108,231.00
Keokuk and Des Moines.....	21.34	5,300	113,102.00
Marion—			
Keokuk and Des Moines.....	14.50	5,800	76,850.00
Marshall—			
Chicago and Northwestern.....	25.99	10,300	267,697.00
Central Railroad of Iowa.....	29.79	4,300	128,097.00
Mills—			
Burlington and Missouri River.....	30.249	12,000	362,988.00
Kansas City, St. Jo. and Council Bluffs.....	18.385	8,000	147,080.00
Mitchell—			
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul—Mason City Branch....	7.75	3,500	27,125.00
Cedar Falls and Minnesota.....	22.72	3,500	79,520.00
Monona—			
Sioux City and Pacific.....	25.75	3,500	90,125.00

STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND RAILROADS IN EACH.	Number of miles.	Assessed value per mile.	Aggregate assessed value.
Monroe—			
Burlington and Missouri River.....	27.779	12,000	333,348.00
Central Railroad of Iowa.....	13.55	4,300	57,265.00
Montgomery—			
Burlington and Missouri River.....	27.010	12,000	324,120.00
Brownville and Nodaway Valley.....	2.390	3,000	7,170.00
Red Oak Branch.....	7.756	5,000	38,780.00
Muscatine—			
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota.....	38.13	3,800	144,804.00
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.....	45.21	10,700	483,747.00
O'Brien—			
Sioux City and St. Paul.....	6.62	3,000	19,860.00
Osceola—			
Sioux City and St. Paul.....	17.99	3,000	53,970.00
Page—			
Burlington and Missouri River—Red Oak Branch	11.819	5,000	59,095.00
Brownville and Nodaway Valley.....	11.800	3,000	35,400.00
Plymouth—			
Illinois Central.....	34.95	5,500	192,225.00
Sioux City and St. Paul.....	9.45	3,000	28,350.00
Pocahontas—			
Illinois Central.....	9.80	5,500	53,900.00
Polk—			
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.....	27.65	10,700	295,855.00
Chicago, Rock Island and P.—Indianola and W. Branches	9.83	3,500	34,530.00
Des Moines and Ft. Dodge.....	8.82	3,000	26,460.00
Des Moines and Minnesota—Narrow Gauge.	24.00	1,500	36,000.00
Keokuk and Des Moines.....	17.56	5,300	93,068.00
Pottawattamie—			
Burlington and Missouri River.....	1.87	12,000	22,440.00
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.....	46.16	10,700	493,912.00
Chicago and Northwestern.	20.82	10,300	214,446.00
Kansas City, St. Jo. and Council Bluffs.....	5.966	8,000	47,728.00
Poweshiek—			
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.....	25.53	10,700	273,171.00
Central Railroad of Iowa.	22.81	4,300	98,083.00
Scott—			
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.....	13.71	10,700	146,697.00
Davenport and St. Paul.....	31.30	3,000	93,900.00
Shelby—			
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.....	6.41	10,700	68,587.00
Sioux—			
Sioux City and St. Paul.....	22.07	3,000	66,210.00
Story—			
Chicago and Northwestern.....	24.23	10,300	249,569.00
Des Moines and Minnesota—Narrow Gauge.....	12.00	1,500	18,000.00
Tama—			
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota.....	8.50	3,800	32,300.00
Chicago and Northwestern.....	25.34	10,300	261,002.00
Toledo and Northwestern.....	3.00	1,500	4,500.00
Taylor—			
Burlington and Missouri River—Creston Branch.....	28.031	5,300	148,564.30
Union—			
Burlington and Missouri River.....	25.775	12,000	309,300.00
Burlington and Missouri River—Creston Branch.....	10.741	5,300	56,927.30
Van Buren—			
Burlington and Southwestern.....	28.10	3,000	84,300.00
Keokuk and Des Moines.	33.50	5,300	177,550.00
Wapello—			
Burlington and Missouri River	26.856	12,000	322,272.00
Chicago and Southwestern.....	7.71	3,700	28,527.00
Keokuk and Des Moines.....	30.00	5,300	159,000.00
St. Louis and Cedar Rapids.....	9.807	4,000	39,228.00
Warren—			
C., R. I. and P.—Indianola and Winterset Branches.....	26.23	3,500	91,805.00
Washington—			
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota.....	4.50	3,800	17,100.00
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.....	11.02	10,700	117,914.00

STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND RAILROADS IN EACH.	Number of Miles.	Assessed value per mile.	Aggregate assess- ed value.
<p>Washington—<i>Continued.</i> Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific—Sigourney Branch. Chicago and Southwestern. Wayne— Burlington and Missouri River—Charlton Branch. Chicago and Southwestern. Webster— Des Moines and Ft. Dodge. Illinois Central. Winnebago— Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota. Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul. Algona Branch, Milwaukee and St. Paul. Woodbury— Dakota Southern. Illinois Central. Sioux City and Pacific. Sioux City and St. Paul. Worth— Central Railroad of Iowa. Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul—Mason City Branch</p>			
Total			

STATEMENT

*Showing the length of the several Railroads in the State of Iowa, January 1, 1875;
also, the assessed valuation per mile, as fixed by the Executive Council March 1,
1875, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 5, Title 10, of the Code of 1873.*

Average valuation per mile, 1874, \$5,844.40.
Average valuation per mile, 1873, 5,828.96.
Increase of average valuation over 1873, \$15.44.
* Operated by the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad.
† Operated by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad.
‡ Operated by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway.
§ Operated by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.
|| Operated by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
¶ Operated by the Illinois Central Railroad.

T A B L E

Showing classified statement of Gross Earnings, the Aggregate Gross Earnings, and Gross Earnings per mile, 1873 and 1874.

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT--CONTINUED.

TABLE

Showing names and Post Office address of some of the principal officers of Railroad Companies in the State, and those operating roads in this State.

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA.

President, George Greene, Cedar Rapids.	Treasurer, John F. Ely, Cedar Rapids.
Vice-Prest., Wm. Greene, Cedar Rapids.	Gen. Manager, Wm. Greene, Cedar Rapids.
Secretary, D. W. C. Rowley, Cedar Rapids.	Gen. Supt., M. W. Walker, Cedar Rapids.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY (LESSEES OF BURLINGTON AND MO. RIVER.)

President, J. M. Walker, Chicago, Ills.	Gen. Supt., Robert Harris, Chicago, Ills.
Sec. & Treas., A. T. Hall, Chicago, Ills.	Supt. Iowa Div., T. J. Potter, Burlington.

BURLINGTON AND SOUTHWESTERN.

President, James Putman, Burlington.	Treasurer, S. P. Burt, New Bedford, Mass.
Vice-Prest., Elijah Smith, Boston, Mass.	Gen. Manager, T. C. Owen, Burlington.
Secretary, V. K. Moore, Burlington.	Gen. Supt., R. T. Hosford, Burlington.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC.

President, John F. Tracy, New York.	Gen. Supt., Hugh Riddle, Chicago, Ills.
Vice-Prest., Hugh Riddle, Chicago, Ills.	Supts. of { A. Kimball, Davenport.
Sec. and Treas., Francis H. Tows, New York.	Iowa { A. F. Royce, Des Moines.
	Division. { Geo. F. Walker, Trenton, Mo.

CHICAGO AND SOUTHWESTERN (LEASED AND OPERATED BY THE C., R. I. & P.)

President, John F. Tracy, New York.	Gen. Supt., A. Kimball, Davenport.
Vice-Prest., Jas. N. Barnes, St. Joseph, Mo.	Supt. Iowa Div., G. F. Walker, Trenton, Mo.
Sec., Henry M. Aller, Leavenworth, Kan.	
Treasurer, F. H. Tows, New York.	

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.

President, Albert Keep, Chicago, Ills.	Gen. Manager, Henry Porter, Chicago, Ills.
Vice-President, Secretary and Treas., Martin L. Sykes, Jr., New York.	Gen. Supt., Marvin Hughitt, Chicago, Ills.
	Supt. Iowa Div., James S. Oliver, Clinton.

CHICAGO, CLINTON AND DUBUQUE, AND CHICAGO, DUBUQUE AND MINNESOTA.

President, J. K. Graves, Dubuque.	Treasurer, C. H. Booth, Dubuque.
Vice-Prest., J. A. Rhomberg, Dubuque.	Gen. Supt., C. Harris, Dubuque.
Secretary, P. Kiene, Jr., Dubuque.	Supt. Iowa Div., S. A. Wolcott, Dubuque.

CHICAGO, NEWTON AND SOUTHWESTERN (OPERATED BY JASPER COUNTY COAL AND RAILWAY CO.)

Vice-President C., N. & S. W., D. L. Clark, Newton.	Superintendent J. Co. C. & R'y Co., D. S. Couch, Newton.
-----------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA.

President, Isaac M. Cate, Boston, Mass.	Asst. Treas. and Gen. Supt., D. N. Pickering, Marshalltown.
Vice-Prest., Wm. H. Seevers, Oskaloosa.	Auditor, F. J. Fletcher.
Secretary, Geo. A. Pruden, Marshalltown.	

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL.

President, Alex. Mitchell, Milwaukee, Wis.	Gen. M'ger, S. S. Merrill, Milwaukee, Wis.
Vice-Prest., Russell Sage, New York.	Asst. M'ger, J. C. Gault, Milwaukee, Wis.
Sec. and Treas., R. D. Jennings, Milwaukee, Wis.	Supt. Iowa Div., C. H. Prior, Milwaukee, Wis.

SABULA, ACKLEY AND DAKOTA.

President, George Wells, Steamboat Rock.	Tr. and Gen. Supt., D. A. Olin, Racine, Wis.
Vice-Prest., John W. Cary, Milwaukee, Wis.	Gen. M'ger, S. S. Merrill, Milwaukee, Wis.
Secretary, S. W. Rathburn, Marion.	Asst. Supt. Iowa Div., D. Flanagan, Sabula.

DAVENPORT AND ST. PAUL.

President, George H. French, Davenport.	Gen. M'ger, Geo. H. French, Davenport.
Vice-Prest., John H. Berryhill, Davenport.	Gen. Supt., N. H. Wood, Davenport.
Sec. and Treas., J. S. Conner, Davenport.	Auditor, J. S. Conner, Davenport.

DAKOTA SOUTHERN.

President, Chas. G. Wicker, Chicago, Ills.	Treas. and Gen. Supt., J. S. Meckling, Sioux City.
Vice-Prest., W. W. Brookings, Yankton, D. T.	Auditor, Chas. H. Longman, Sioux City.
Secretary, I. R. Hanson, Yankton, D. T.	

DES MOINES AND FT. DODGE.

President, Chas. E. Whitehead, New York.	Gen. Supt., C. N. Gilmore, Des Moines.
------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------

DES MOINES AND MINNESOTA.

President, James Callanan, Des Moines.	Secretary, J. B. Stewart, Des Moines.
Vice-Prest. and Gen. Manager, J. J. Smart, Des Moines.	Treasurer, C. H. Getchell, Des Moines.

DUBUQUE SOUTHWESTERN.

President, J. P. Farley, Dubuque.	Gen. M'ger and Supt., J. P. Farley, Dubuque.
Sec. and Treas., D. A. McKinlay, Dubuque.	Auditor, J. P. Farley, Dubuque.

IOWA EASTERN.

President, E. H. Williams, Beulah.	Secretary, Frank Larrabee, McGregor.
Vice-Prest., Wm. B. Fairfield, Charles City.	Treasurer, John J. Marvin, New York.
Gen. Supt., H. H. Kerr, Beulah.	

ILLINOIS CENTRAL (LESSEES OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY, IOWA FALLS AND SIOUX CITY, AND CEDAR FALLS AND MINNESOTA R. R.

President, John M. Douglas, Chicago, Ills.	Treasurer, L. V. F. Randolph, New York.
Secretary, L. A. Catlin, New York.	Supt. Iowa Div., D. W. Parker, Dubuque.

KANSAS CITY, ST. JOSEPH AND COUNCIL BLUFFS.

President, Nathaniel Thayer, Boston, Mass.	Sec. and Tr., Chas. Merriam, Boston, Mass.
Vice-Pres., James Craig, St. Joseph, Mo.	Gen. Supt., I. F. Barnard, St. Joseph, Mo.

KEOKUK AND DES MOINES.

President, Henry A. Barling, New York.	Treasurer, Henry A. Barley, New York.
Vice-Prest., C. S. Johnson, New York.	Gen. Manager, N. Bridgman, Keokuk.
Secretray, N. Bridgman, Keokuk.	Supt., Geo. H. Griggs, Keokuk.

MISSOURI, IOWA AND NEBRASKA.

President, F. M. Drake, Centerville.	Gen. Manager and Supt., Henry Hill,
Vice-Prest., Henry Hill, Alexander, Mo.	Alexander, Mo.
Sec. and Treas., Jas. Fitz Henry, Alexander, Mo.	Supt. of Iowa Div., A. L. Griffin, Alexander, Mo.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY AND WESTERN.

Vice-Pres., Ira Harris, Jr., Decatur, Ills.	Gen. Manager, Geo. Edmunds, Jr., Carthage, Ills.
Secretary, N. Rollins, Canton, Mo.	Gen. Supt. and Chief Engineer, Guy Wells, Keokuk.
Treasurer, O. C. Hale, Keokuk.	

ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY AND NORTHERN (LESSEES OF THE ST. LOUIS AND CEDAR RAPIDS.)

President, Wm. Hoge, St. Louis, Mo.	Gen. Supt., W. R. Arthur, St. Louis, Mo.
Secretary, James F. Haw, St. Louis, Mo.	Supt. Iowa Div., W. H. Vaughan, Moberly, Mo.
Treasurer, Chas. Taussig, Sr., St. Louis, Mo.	

SIOUX CITY AND ST. PAUL.

President, E. F. Drake, St. Paul, Minn.	Gen. Manager, I. W. Bishop, St. Paul, Minn.
Vice-Prest., A. H. Wilder, St. Paul, Minn.	Supt. Iowa Div., John F. Lincoln, St. Paul, Minn.
Secretary, W. H. Brown, New York.	
Treasurer, Horace Thompson, St. Paul, Minn.	

SIOUX CITY AND PACIFIC.

President, Horace Williams, Clinton	Treas., John W. Glidden, Boston, Mass.
Vice Prest., J. Van De Venter, Clinton.	Supt., L. Burnett, Missouri Valley.
Secretary, P. E. Hall, Cedar Rapids.	Auditor, Geo. T. Crandell, Cedar Rapids.

TOLEDO AND NORTHWESTERN.

President, W. F. Johnston, Toledo.	Secretary, J. W. Willett, Toledo.
------------------------------------	-----------------------------------

ASSESSED VALUATION

OF

RAILROAD PROPERTY

IN THE

STATE OF IOWA,

AS FIXED BY THE

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE STATE,

MARCH 6, 1876.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

DES MOINES:
R. P. CLARKSON, STATE PRINTER.
1876.

STATEMENT

Showing the number of miles of Railroad, the assessed value per mile, and the aggregate assessed value in each of the several counties of the State of Iowa, January 1st, 1876, as assessed by the Executive Council, March 6, 1876.

NAMES OF COUNTIES, AND RAILROADS IN EACH.	Number of miles.	Assessed value per mile.	Aggregate assessed value.
Adair— Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.....	6.61	\$11,500	\$ 76,015.00
Adams— Burlington and Missouri River.....	28.443	12,000	317,816.00
Burlington and Missouri River R. R.—Creston Branch...	3.908	5,300	20,685.90
Allamakee— Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota—Mil. Div.....	1.86	3,500	6,510.00
Chicago, Dubuque and Minnesota.....	35.25	3,300	116,825.00
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.....	4.02	6,000	24,120.00
Appanoose— Burlington and Southwestern.....	20.00	3,000	60,000.00
Chicago and Southwestern.....	29.88	3,300	98,604.00
St. Louis and Cedar Rapids.	7.281	3,500	25,418.50
Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska.....	14.79	3,000	44,370.00
Benton— Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota.....	23.00	4,100	94,300.00
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota, Pacific Division	16.50	3,600	59,400.00
Chicago and Northwestern.....	24.84	10,800	268,272.00
Black Hawk— Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota.....	32.82	4,100	134,562.00
Illinois Central.....	26.72	6,000	160,320.00
Cedar Falls and Minnesota.....	7.88	3,000	23,640.00
Boone— Chicago and Northwestern.....	27.53	10,800	297,324.00
Des Moines and Fort Dodge.....	3.00	3,200	9,600.00
Iowa Railway, Coal & Manufacturing Co.....	3.25	3,000	9,750.00
Bremer— Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota.....	4.18	4,100	17,188.00
Cedar Falls and Minnesota.....	19.47	3,000	58,410.00
Buchanan— Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota, Mil. Div.....	25.80	3,500	90,300.00
Illinois Central.....	24.58	6,000	147,180.00
Buena Vista— Illinois Central.....	25.41	6,000	152,460.00
Butler— Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota.....	21.08	4,100	86,428.00
Illinois Central.....	24.91	6,000	149,460.00
Calhoun— Illinois Central.....	14.85	6,000	89,100.00
Carroll— Chicago and Northwestern.....	25.41	10,800	274,428.00
Cass— Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.....	27.47	11,500	315,905.00
Cedar— Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota.....	8.93	4,100	36,613.00
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.....	6.88	11,500	79,120.00
Chicago and Northwestern.....	24.98	10,800	269,784.00
Stanwood and Tipton.....	3.50	3,000	10,500.00
Davenport and St. Paul.....	3.56	3,000	10,680.00
Cerro Gordo— Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota.....	8.46	4,100	34,686.00
Central Railroad of Iowa.....	24.34	3,700	90,058.00
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul—Algona Branch.....	33.16	3,500	116,060.00
Cherokee— Illinois Central.....	29.80	6,000	178,800.00

STATEMENT.—CONTINUED.

NAME3 OF COUNTIES, AND RAILROADS IN EACH.	Number of miles.	Assessed value per mile.	Aggregate assessed value.
Chickasaw—			
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul—Algona Branch.....	26.32	\$ 3,500	\$ 92,120.00
Cedar Falls and Minnesota	7.06	3,000	21,150.60
Clarke—			
Burlington and Missouri River.....	26.449	12,000	317,388.00
Clayton—			
Chicago, Dubuque and Minnesota.....	53.25	3,300	175,725.00
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.....	22.60	6,000	135,600.00
Davenport and St. Paul.....	11.30	3,000	33,900.00
Iowa Eastern.....	19.50	1,500	29,250.00
Clinton—			
Chicago and Northwestern.....	46.17	10,800	433,836.00
Iowa Midland.....	33.40	3,000	100,200.00
Chicago, Clinton and Dubuque.....	2.50	4,000	10,000.00
Sabula, Ackley and Dakota	36.04	3,000	108,120.00
Davenport and St. Paul.....	33.60	3,000	100,800.00
Crawford—			
Chicago and Northwestern.....	31.56	10,800	340,848.00
Dallas—			
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	17.56	11,500	201,940.00
Des Moines and Fort Dodge	27.02	3,200	86,464.00
Davis—			
Burlington and Southwestern.....	15.40	3,000	46,200.00
Chicago and Southwestern.....	22.78	3,000	68,340.00
Keokuk and Des Moines.....	.75	5,500	4,125.00
St. Louis and Cedar Rapids.....	26.246	3,500	91,861.00
Decatur—			
Burlington and Missouri River—Charlton Branch.....	17.155	3,500	60,042.50
Delaware—			
Davenport and St. Paul.	28.60	3,000	85,800.00
Dubuque and Southwestern.....	7.93	3,000	23,790.00
Illinois Central.....	24.47	6,000	146,820.00
Des Moines—			
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota.....	21.18	4,100	86,838.00
Burlington and Missouri River.....	18.235	12,000	218,820.00
Keokuk and St. Paul.....	8.949	5,000	44,745.00
Dubuque—			
Chicago, Dubuque and Minnesota.....	20.50	3,300	67,650.00
Chicago, Clinton and Dubuque.....	10.90	4,000	43,600.00
Dubuque Southwestern.....	7.78	3,000	23,340.00
Illinois Central.....	29.80	6,000	178,800.00
Fayette—			
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota—Mil. Div.....	44.20	3,500	154,700.00
Davenport and St. Paul.....	18.80	3,000	56,400.00
Floyd—			
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota.....	20.45	4,100	83,845.00
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul—Algona Branch.....	24.82	3,500	86,870.00
Cedar Falls and Minnesota.....	18.96	3,000	56,880.00
Franklin—			
Central Railroad of Iowa.....	27.09	3,700	100,233.00
Illinois Central.....	1.10	6,000	6,600.00
Fremont—			
Burlington and Missouri River—Red Oak Branch.....	19.716	3,000	59,148.00
Kansas City, St. Jo. and Council Bluffs.....	29.29	8,000	234,320.00
Greene—			
Chicago and Northwestern.....	24.51	10,800	264,708.00
Des Moines and Fort Dodge.....	23.00	3,200	73,600.00
Grundy—			
Illinois Central.....	.17	6,000	1,020.00
Guthrie—			
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.....	21.21	11,500	243,915.00
Hamilton—			
Illinois Central.....	23.20	6,000	139,200.00
Hancock—			
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul—Algona Branch.....	24.24	3,500	84,840.00
Hardin—			
Central Railroad of Iowa.....	28.96	3,700	107,152.00
Illinois Central.....	23.72	6,000	142,320.00

ASSESSED VALUATION OF RAILROAD PROPERTY.

5

STATEMENT.—CONTINUED.

NAMES OF COUNTIES, AND RAILROADS IN EACH.	Number of miles.	Assessed value per mile.	Aggregate assessed value.
Harrison—			
Chicago and Northwestern.....	30.33	\$10,800	\$327,564.00
Sioux City and Pacific.	31.81	3,200	101,792.00
Henry—			
Burlington and Missouri River.....	19.700	12,000	236,400.00
Howard—			
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.....	24.88	6,000	146,280.00
Iowa—			
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	25.16	11,500	289,340.00
Jackson—			
Iowa Midland.....	14.60	3,000	43,800.00
Chicago, Clinton and Dubuque.....	31.80	4,000	127,200.00
Sabula, Ackley and Dakota.....	12.47	3,000	37,410.00
Davenport and St. Paul.....	8.50	3,000	10,500.00
Jasper—			
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.....	34.13	11,500	392,495.00
Chicago, Newton and Southwestern.....	8.75	1,500	5,625.00
Central Railroad of Iowa	8.93	3,700	14,726.00
Keokuk and Des Moines.....	17.40	5,500	95,700.00
Jefferson—			
Burlington and Missouri River	25.719	12,000	308,628.00
Chicago and Southwestern	26.60	3,000	79,800.00
Johnson—			
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota	15.67	4,100	64,247.00
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Min.—Muscatine Branch	7.27	3,000	21,810.00
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	27.16	11,500	312,840.00
Jones—			
Iowa Midland.....	20.80	3,000	62,400.00
Sabula, Ackley and Dakota.....	25.55	3,000	76,650.00
Davenport and St. Paul.....	30.80	3,000	92,400.00
Dubuque and Southwestern.....	19.71	3,000	59,130.00
Keokuk—			
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific—Sigourney Branch....	13.92	3,000	41,760.00
Kossuth—			
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul—Algona Branch.....	12.00	3,500	42,000.00
Lee—			
Burlington and Southwestern.....	16.10	3,000	48,300.00
Keokuk and Des Moines.....	27.15	5,500	149,325.00
Keokuk and St. Paul	33.517	5,000	167,585.00
Mississippi Valley and Western.....	.250	3,000	750.00
Linn—			
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota.....	20.57	4,100	84,337.00
Burlington, C. Rapids and Minn.—Milwaukee Division...	22.25	3,500	77,875.00
Chicago and Northwestern.....	29.80	10,400	316,440.00
Sabula, Ackley and Dakota	12.58	3,000	37,740.00
Dubuque Southwestern.. ..	19.34	3,000	58,020.00
Louisa—			
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota	23.17	4,100	94,997.00
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific—Washington Branch..	18.91	10,500	198,555.00
Lucas—			
Burlington and Missouri River	26.841	12,000	322,092.00
Burlington and Missouri River—Chariton Branch.....	13.729	3,500	48,051.50
Madison—			
C., R. I. & P.—Indianola and Winterset Branches.....	12.13	3,500	42,455.00
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.....	7.67	11,500	88,205.00
Mahaska—			
Central Railroad of Iowa.....	25.17	3,700	93,129.00
Keokuk and Des Moines.....	21.34	5,500	117,870.00
Marion—			
Albia, Knoxville and Des Moines.....	22.444	3,000	67,332.00
Keokuk and Des Moines.....	14.50	5,500	79,750.00
Marshall—			
Chicago and Northwestern	25.94	10,800	280,692.00
Central Railroad of Iowa.....	29.79	3,700	110,223.00
Miller—			
Burlington and Missouri River.....	30.249	12,000	362,988.00
Kansas City, St. Jo. and Council Bluffs.....	18.3877	3,000	147,101.60
Mitchell—			
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul—Mason City Branch..	7.75	3,500	27,125.00

STATEMENT.—CONTINUED.

NAMES OF COUNTIES, AND RAILROADS IN EACH.	Number of miles.	Assessed value per mile.	Aggregate assessed value.
Mitchell—Continued—			
Cedar Falls and Minnesota	22.72	\$ 3,000	\$ 68,160.00
Monona—			
Sioux City and Pacific	25.75	3,200	82,400.00
Monroe—			
Albia, Knoxville and Des Moines	10.772	3,000	32,316.00
Burlington and Missouri River	27.779	12,000	333,348.00
Central Railroad of Iowa	13.55	3,700	50,135.00
Montgomery—			
Burlington and Missouri River	27.010	12,000	324,120.00
B. & M. R.—Brownville and Nodaway Valley	2.390	3,000	7,170.00
B. & M. R.—Red Oak Branch	7.756	3,000	23,268.00
Muscatine—			
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota	19.09	4,100	77,900.00
B. C. R. & M.—Muscatine Branch	19.13	3,000	57,390.00
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	24.77	11,500	284,885.00
C. R. I. & P.—Washington Branch	20.44	10,500	214,620.00
O'Brien—			
Sioux City and St. Paul	6.62	3,000	19,860.00
Osceola—			
Sioux City and St. Paul	17.99	3,000	53,970.00
Page—			
Burlington and Missouri River—Red Oak Branch	11.819	3,000	35,457.00
Brownville and Nodaway Valley	11.800	3,000	35,400.00
Plymouth—			
Illinois Central	34.95	6,000	209,700.00
Sioux City and St. Paul	9.45	3,000	28,350.00
Pocahontas—			
Illinois Central	9.80	6,000	58,800.00
Polk—			
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	27.65	11,500	317,975.00
Chicago, Rock Island and P.—Indianola & W. Branches	9.84	3,500	34,440.00
Des Moines and Fort Dodge	8.82	3,200	28,224.00
Des Moines and Minnesota—Narrow Gauge	24.00	1,500	36,000.00
Keokuk and Des Moines	17.56	5,500	96,580.00
Pottawattamie—			
Burlington and Missouri River	1.87	12,000	22,440.00
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	46.16	11,500	530,840.00
Chicago and Northwestern	20.82	10,800	224,856.00
Kansas City, St. Jo and Council Bluffs	6.1586	8,000	49,268.80
Poweshiek—			
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	25.53	11,500	293,595.00
Central Railroad of Iowa	22.81	3,700	84,397.00
C. R. R. of I.—Grinnell and Montezuma Branch	13.875	2,000	27,750.00
Scott—			
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	13.71	11,500	157,665.00
Davenport and St. Paul	31.30	3,000	93,900.00
Shelby—			
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	6.41	11,500	73,715.00
Sioux—			
Sioux City and St. Paul	22.07	3,000	66,210.00
Story—			
Chicago and Northwestern	24.23	10,800	261,684.00
Des Moines and Minnesota—Narrow Gauge	13.00	1,500	19,500.00
Tama—			
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota—Pacific Div.	8.50	3,600	30,600.00
Chicago and Northwestern	25.34	10,800	273,672.00
Toledo and Northwestern	3.00	2,000	6,000.00
Taylor—			
Burlington and Missouri River—Creston Branch	28.031	5,300	148,564.30
Union—			
Burlington and Missouri River	25.775	12,000	309,300.00
Burlington and Missouri River—Creston Branch	10.741	5,300	56,927.30
Van Buren—			
Burlington and Southwestern	28.10	3,000	84,300.00
Keokuk and Des Moines	33.50	5,500	184,250.00

STATEMENT.—CONTINUED.

NAMES OF COUNTIES, AND RAILROADS IN EACH.	Number of miles.	Assessed value per mile.	Aggregate assess- ed value.
Wapello—			
Burlington and Missouri River.....	26.856	\$12,000	\$ 822,272.00
Chicago and Southwestern.....	7.71	8,000	23,130.00
Keokuk and Des Moines....	80.00	5,500	165,000.00
St. Louis and Cedar Rapids.....	9.803	3,500	84,310.50
Warren—			
C., R. I. and P.—Indianola and Winterset Branches	26.23	3,500	91,805.00
Washington—			
Burlington, C. Rapids and Minnesota—Muscatine Div...	4.50	8,000	18 500.00
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific—Washington Branch	11.02	10,500	115,710.00
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific—Sigourney Branch...	14.47	8,000	48,410.00
Chicago and Southwestern.....	14.68	8,000	44,040.00
Wayne—			
Burlington and Missouri River—Chariton Branch.....	6.876	3,500	24,066.00
Chicago and Southwestern.....	27.78	8,000	88,840.00
Webster—			
Des Moines and Fort Dodge.....	25.85	3,200	81,120.00
Illinois Central.....	26.74	6,000	160,440.00
Winneshiek—			
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota—Mil. Branch	1.14	3,500	3,980.00
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul....	42.608	6,000	255,648.00
Algona Branch, Milwaukee and St. Paul.....	14.012	3,500	49,042.00
Woodbury—			
Dakota Southern.....	5.70	3,000	17,100.00
Illinois Central	6.41	6,000	88,460.00
Sioux City and Pacific.....	22.30	3,200	71,360.00
Sioux City and St. Paul.....	1.12	3,000	3,360.00
Worth—			
Central Railroad of Iowa.....	18.45	3,700	49,765.00
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul—Mason City Branch..	11.28	3,500	89,480.00
Total.....	3,823.8658	.....	\$22,566,682.90

STATEMENT

*Showing the Length of the several Railroads in the State of Iowa, January 1, 1876;
also the Assessed Valuation per mile, as fixed by the Executive Council March 6,
1876, pursuant to provisions of Chapter 5, Title 10, of the Code of 1873.*

NAMES OF RAILROADS.	Number of miles January 1, 1876.	Assessed value per mile.	Aggregate assessed value.
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway	218.51	\$4,100.00	\$ 895,961.00
* Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota—Mil. Division ..	95.25	3,500.00	333,375.00
* Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota—Muscatine Div ..	80.90	3,000.00	242,700.00
* Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota—Pacific Div	25.00	3,000.00	75,000.00
Burlington and Southwestern	79.60	3,000.00	238,800.00
† Burlington and Missouri River	292.928	12,000.00	3,515,136.00
† Burlington and Missouri River—Chariton Branch	37.780	3,500.00	132,180.00
† Burlington and Missouri River—Red Oak Branch	39.291	3,000.00	117,873.00
† Keokuk and St. Paul	42.468	5,000.00	212,290.00
† Burlington and Missouri River—Creston Branch	42.675	5,800.00	247,470.00
† Brownville and Nodaway Valley	14.190	3,000.00	42,570.00
† Albia, Knoxville and Des Moines	33.318	3,000.00	99,954.00
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	318.04	11,500.00	3,657,950.00
† Chicago, R. I. and P. R. R.—Indianola and Winterset Br ..	48.240	3,500.00	168,840.00
† Chicago, R. I. and P. R. R.—Sigourney Branch	28.39	8	227,112.00
† Chicago, R. I. and P. R. R.—Washington Branch	50.37	10	503,700.00
† Chicago and Southwestern	129.88	3	389,640.00
Chicago, Newton and Southwestern	3.750	1	3,750.00
Chicago and Northwestern	355.010	10	3,550,100.00
Iowa Midland Railway	68.800	3	206,400.00
Stanwood and Tipton Railway	8.500	3	25,500.00
Toledo and Northwestern	3.00	2	6,000.00
Chicago, Dubuque and Minnesota	109.01	3	327,030.00
Chicago, Clinton and Dubuque	45.200	4	180,800.00
Central Railroad of Iowa	189.140	3	567,420.00
Central, Grinnell and Montezuma	13.875	2	27,750.00
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul	93.608	6	561,648.00
† Chi., Mil. and St. P.—Algona and Mason City Branches ..	153.582	3	460,746.00
* Sabula, Ackley and Dakota Railroad	86.640	3	259,920.00
Davenport and St. Paul	156.460	3	469,380.00
Dakota Southern Railroad	5.700	3	17,100.00
Des Moines and Ft. Dodge	37.190	3	111,570.00
Des Moines and Minnesota Railroad—Narrow Gauge	37.00	1	37,000.00
Dubuque and Southwestern	54.780	3	164,340.00
Iowa Railway Coal and Manufacturing Company	3.250	3	9,750.00
Iowa Eastern Railroad	19.30	1	19,300.00
Illinois Central	326.590	6	1,959,540.00
** Cedar Falls and Minnesota	75.540	3	226,620.00
Kansas City, St. Jo. and Council Bluffs	53.8308	3	161,492.40
Keokuk and Des Moines Railway	162.20	3	486,600.00
Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska	14.790	3	44,370.00
Mississippi Valley .....	.250	3	750.00
St. Louis and Cedar Rapids Railroad	43.310	3	129,930.00
Sioux City and St. Paul Railroad	57.250	3	171,750.00
Sioux City and Pacific Railroad	79.800	3	239,400.00
Total	3,823.8638		22,506,602.00

* Operated by the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway.

† Operated by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company.

‡ Operated by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad.

§ Operated by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway.

|| Operated by the Central Railroad of Iowa.

¶ Operated by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.

** Operated by the Illinois Central Railroad.

Average valuation per mile, 1875, \$5,900.24.

Average valuation per mile, 1874, 5,844.40.

Increase of average valuation over 1874, \$55.84.

TABLE

Showing Classified Statement of Gross Earnings, the Aggregate Gross Earnings, and Gross Earnings per mile for 1874 and 1875.

NAME OF RAILROADS.	CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF GROSS EARNINGS.					Aggregate gross earnings.	1875. Gross earnings per mile	1874. Gross earnings per mile
	From passengers.	From freight.	From express service.	From mail service.	Miscellaneous.			
	\$ 309,171.16	\$ 961,024.52	\$ 14,850.10	\$ 25,981.40	\$ 210.00	\$ 1,311,587.18	\$ 3,559.06	\$ 3,088.48
	233,002.57	709,757.99	9,748.46	18,924.40	130.00	992,421.42	4,541.80	
	39,109.74	160,594.58	2,970.00	4,857.47	52.50	206,351.29	2,959.87	
	9,310.28	33,491.02	1,197.84	1,908.77	14.80	45,523.79	1,473.25	
	5,998.59	57,190.33	998.30	1,159.76	12.70	65,287.08	2,611.50	
	952,890.56	2,627,882.84			185,914.81	3,616,496.01	6,960.23	8,131.17
						3,210,897.22	9,964.96	11,067.64
						4,354.42	130.04	
						18,173.90	928.39	857.05
						140,295.95	8,287.81	2,704.92
						35,842.97	949.23	784.83
						71,646.41	1,829.03	2,306.81
						140,087.14	3,286.80	3,269.00
						189,574.72	1,753.45	1,090.42
						8,401,001.07	7,618.29	5,988.14
						270,911.90	2,083.90	2,713.29
						3,314,511.64	7,614.14	6,881.56
						3,191,040.80	8,945.83	
						100,813.99	1,403.88	1,287.98
						15,594.80	1,631.68	1,471.22
						7,012.05	2,847.35	
No report								
	93,949.55	180,725.65	1,857.87	6,341.59	180.00	233,083.67	8,054.97	2,752.44
	42,025.05	101,905.49	1,087.67	8,767.38		148,825.79	8,270.46	4,202.41
	161,612.12	543,839.09	5,673.09	10,953.60	16,652.02	738,759.92	8,617.48	3,396.00

*Includes main line and branches.

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT.

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT.—CONTINUED.

NAMES OF RAILROADS.	CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF GROSS EARNINGS.					Aggregate gross earnings.	Gross earnings per mile, 1878.	Gross earnings per mile, 1874.
	From passengers.	From freight.	From express service.	From mail service.	Miscellaneous.			
and St. Paul	\$ 109,917.31	\$ 567,422.91	\$ 24,437.25	\$ 15,631.82	\$ 2,677.90	\$ 197,089.97	\$ 2,377.31	\$ 2,063.39
and St. Paul—Main line only	157,540.02	593,145.22	23,537.25	11,639.01	2,049.34	103,980.98	2,817.16	
Dakota Railroad	9,877.29	78,377.12	930.00	8,916.74	548.52	98,049.59	1,071.51	901.43
and Railroad	52,412.87	111,147.63	8,112.51	6,630.01	183.87	178,558.00	1,108.36	1,171.76
road	4,653.65	10,046.12	178.51	431.62	59.35	14,757.75	2,599.07	2,570.66
Dodge	58,551.12	101,441.40	2,912.25	8,901.12	1,701.68	183,438.65	1,875.01	1,248.20
Des Moines and Minnesota—Narrow Gauge	26,122.51	21,123.81	8,559.00	1,854.00	.....	51,658.32	1,998.17	551.91
Dubuque and Southwestern	82,313.76	64,830.90	1,407.03	2,378.54	8,761.52	104,839.40	1,946.34	2,175.31
	204.05	13,419.88	.....	.....	.....	13,627.93	4,198.27	.....
	1,761.50	29,837.00	70.44	887.50	.....	32,510.07	1,667.18	2,180.12
	437,410.89	1,928,831.87	21,068.14	45,805.90	15,651.17	1,850,127.87	4,600.70	4,048.09
	215,633.95	633,698.15	14,457.50	12,060.00	16,042.90	792,782.81	4,623.03	4,378.06
	528,841.40	748,685.09	19,794.87	38,138.19	29,303.90	1,302,706.54	.....	.....
	6,644.85	15,448.12	283.03	620.00	237.12	22,263.12	1,503.29	1,210.77
	1,437.12	1,751.90	78.81	142.00	21.34	3,439.88	12,100.21	1,250.90
	38,157.37	60,518.41	1,908.00	2,064.20	65.05	91,693.03	2,165.01	1,714.77
	35,905.76	120,311.71	3,170.16	5,070.96	10,147.11	174,605.10	8,048.47	2,709.66
	70,280.88	107,121.98	2,054.09	5,950.00	8,309.88	194,074.66	2,430.28	2,661.88
Total	4,070,389.14	14,013,728.17	218,170.39	369,098.22	271,898.51	18,422,887.93	.....	.....

†The figures show the gross earnings for both States of Iowa and Missouri.

TABLE

Showing Names and Post Office Address of the Principal Officers of Railroad Companies of the State and those Operating roads in this State.

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA.

Receiver and General Manager, E. F. Winslow.
 Superintendent, C. J. Ives.
 Chief Engineer, E. A. Garvey.
 Auditor, J. C. Breocksmit.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY, (Lessees of the B. and M. River.)

President, J. M. Walker, Chicago, Ill.
 Secretary and Treasurer, Amos T. Hall, Chicago, Ill.
 General Superintendent, Robert Harris, Chicago, Ill.
 Chief Engineer, Max. H. Jortsberg, Chicago, Ill.
 Auditor, O. H. Smith, Chicago, Ill.
 Superintendent of Iowa Division, T. J. Potter, Burlington, Iowa.

BURLINGTON AND SOUTHWESTERN.

Vice-President, Elijah Smith, Boston, Mass.
 General Superintendent, John W. Smith, Burlington, Iowa.
 General Manager, Elijah Smith, Boston, Mass.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC.

President, John F. Tracy, New York.
 Vice-President, Hugh Riddle, Chicago, Ill.
 Secretary, Francis H. Tows, New York.
 General Superintendent, Hugh Riddle, Chicago.
 Superintendents of Iowa Division, H. F. Royce, Des Moines, Iowa.
 Geo. F. Walker, Trenton, Mo.
 Treasurer, Francis H. Tows, New York City.
 Auditor, F. D. Sherman, Chicago, Ill.
 Assistant General Superintendent, A. Kimball, Davenport, Iowa.

CHICAGO AND SOUTHWESTERN (Leased and operated by the C., R. I. & P.)

President, John F. Tracy, New York.
 Vice-President, James N. Burnes, St. Joseph, Mo.
 Secretary, Henry M. Aller, Leavenworth, Kansas.
 Treasurer, F. H. Tows, New York.
 General Superintendent, A. Kimball, Davenport, Iowa.
 Superintendent of Iowa Division, Geo. F. Walker, Trenton, Mo.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.

President, Albert Keep, Chicago, Ill.
 Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, Martin L. Sykes, Jr., New York.
 General Manager, Henry H. Porter, Chicago, Ill.
 General Superintendent, Marvin Hughitt, Chicago, Ill.
 Chief Engineer, Edward H. Johnson, Chicago, Ill.
 Auditor, Joseph B. Redfield, Chicago, Ill.
 Superintendent of Iowa Division, James S. Oliver, Clinton, Iowa.

CHICAGO, CLINTON AND DUBUQUE, AND CHICAGO, DUBUQUE AND MINNESOTA.

President, J. K. Graves, Dubuque, Iowa.
 Vice-President, J. A. Rhomberg, Dubuque, Iowa.
 Secretary, P. Kiene, Jr., Dubuque, Iowa.
 Treasurer, C. H. Booth, Dubuque, Iowa.
 General Superintendent, C. Harris, Dubuque, Iowa.
 Auditor, F. I. Massey, Dubuque, Iowa.
 Superintendent of Iowa Division, S. A. Walcott, Dubuque, Iowa.

CHICAGO, NEWTON AND SOUTHWESTERN. (Operated by Jasper County Coal and Railway Company.)

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA.

President, Isaac N. Cate, Boston, Mass.
 Receiver and Gen'l Manager, J. B. Grinnell, Grinnell, Iowa.
 Acting General Superintendent, A. Russell, Marshalltown.
 Chief Engineer, C. C. Gilman.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL.

President, Alex. Mitchell, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Vice President, Julius Wadsworth, New York.
 Secretary & Treasurer, R. D. Jennings, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 General Manager, S. S. Merrill, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Assistant General Manager, Jno. C. Gault, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Chief Engineer, D. J. Whittemore, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Auditor, James P. Whaling, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Superintendent of Iowa Division, Charles H. Prior, Minneapolis.

SABULA, ACKLEY AND DAKOTA.

President, George Wells, Steamboat Rock.
 Vice President, Jno. W. Cary, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Secretary, S. W. Rathburn, Marion, Iowa.
 Treasurer, D. A. Olin, Racine, Wisconsin.
 General Manager, S. S. Merrill, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 General Superintendent, D. A. Olin, Racine, Wisconsin.
 Chief Engineer, D. J. Whittemore, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Auditor, P. Tyrrell, Racine, Wisconsin.
 Superintendent of Iowa Division, D. Flanigan, Sabula, Iowa.

DAVENPORT AND ST. PAUL.

Receiver and General Manager, John E. Henry.

DAKOTA SOUTHERN.

President, Charles G. Wicker, Chicago, Illinois.
 Vice President, W. W. Brookings, Yankton, Dakota.
 Secretary, J. R. Hanson, Yankton, Dakota.
 General Manager, J. H. Wicker, Yankton.
 General Superintendent, J. S. Meckling, Sioux City, Iowa.
 Auditor, Charles H. Longman, Sioux City, Iowa.
 Superintendent of Iowa Division, J. S. Meckling, Sioux City, Iowa.

DES MOINES AND FORT DODGE.

President, Charles E. Whitehead, New York.
 Secretary, Frank Saunders, New York.
 General Superintendent, C. N. Gilmore, Des Moines, Iowa.

DES MOINES AND MINNESOTA.

President, James Callanan, Des Moines, Iowa.
 Vice President, J. J. Smart, Des Moines, Iowa.
 Secretary, J. B. Stewart, Des Moines, Iowa.
 Treasurer, C. H. Getchell, Des Moines, Iowa.
 General Superintendent, J. J. Smart, Des Moines, Iowa.

DUBUQUE SOUTHWESTERN.

President, J. P. Farley Dubuque, Iowa.
 General Manager and General Superintendent, J. P. Farley, Dubuque, Iowa.
 Secretary and Treasurer, D. A. McKinlay, Dubuque, Iowa.
 Auditor, J. P. Farley, Dubuque, Iowa.

IOWA EASTERN.

President, E. H. Williams, Beulah, Clayton county, Iowa.
 Vice President, Wm. B. Fairfield, Charles City, Floyd county, Iowa.
 Secretary, Frank Larabee, McGregor, Clayton county, Iowa.
 General Superintendent, H. H. Kerr, Beulah, Clayton county, Iowa.
 Chief Engineer, H. H. Kerr, Beulah, Clayton county, Iowa.

IOWA RAILWAY, COAL AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

President, Charles A. Sherman, Boonsboro, Iowa.
 Vice President, Delos Arnold, Marshalltown, Iowa.
 Secretary, J. W. Barnhart, Boonsboro, Iowa.
 General Manager, Charles A. Sherman, Boonsboro, Iowa.
 Treasurer, T. N. Canfield, Boonsboro, Iowa.
 General Superintendent and Chief Engineer, A. Joice, Boone, Iowa.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL, (Lessees of the Dubuque and Sioux City, Iowa Falls and Sioux City, and Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad.)

President, John M. Douglas, Chicago, Illinois.
 Secretary, L. A. Catlin, New York.
 Treasurer, L. V. F. Randolph, New York.
 General Manager, J. C. Clarke, Chicago, Illinois.
 Auditor, W. K. Ackerman, New York.
 General Superintendent, J. F. Tucker, Chicago, Illinois.
 Chief Engineer, L. H. Clarke, Chicago, Illinois.
 Superintendent of Iowa Division, D. W. Parker, Dubuque, Iowa.

KANSAS CITY, ST. JOSEPH AND COUNCIL BLUFFS.

President, Nathaniel Thayer, Boston, Mass.
 Secretary and Treasurer, Charles Merriam, Boston, Mass.
 General Manager, George H. Nettleton, Kansas City, Missouri.
 General Superintendent, J. F. Barnard, St. Joseph, Missouri.

KEOKUK AND DES MOINES.

President, Henry A. Bailing, New York.
 Vice President, C. S. Johnson, New York.
 Secretary, Arthur Bridgman, Keokuk, Iowa.
 Treasurer, Henry A. Bailing, New York.
 General Manager, Arthur Bridgman, Keokuk, Iowa.
 General Superintendent, George H. Griggs, Keokuk, Iowa.
 Chief Engineer, L. M. Johnson, Keokuk, Iowa.
 Auditor, John Rounday, New York.

MISSOURI, IOWA AND NEBRASKA.

President F. M. Drake, Centerville, Iowa.
 Vice President, Henry Hill, Warsaw, Illinois.
 Secretary and Treasurer, James Fitz Henry, Warsaw, Illinois.
 General Manager, Henry Hill, Warsaw, Ill.
 General Superintendent, Henry Hill, Warsaw, Ill.
 Chief Engineer, Henry Shaw, Centerville.
 Auditor, O. H. Mackroth, Warsaw, Illinois.
 Assistant Superintendent of Iowa Division, William S. Hill, Warsaw, Ill.

ST. LOUIS, KEOKUK AND NORTHWESTERN.

President, Geo. Edmunds, jr., Carthage, Ill.
 Vice President, A. B. Stone, New York.
 Secretary, H. B. Blood, Louisiana, Mo.
 Treasurer, A. B. Stone, New York.
 General Manager, George Edmunds, jr., Carthage, Ill.
 General Supt. and Chief Engineer, Guy Wells, Keokuk, Iowa.

ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY AND NORTHERN (Lessees of the St. Louis and Cedar Rapids.)

President, B. W. Lewis, jr., St. Louis, Mo.
 Secretary, James F. Howe, St. Louis, Mo.
 Treasurer, Charles Taussig, Sr., St. Louis, Mo.
 General Superintendent, Thomas McKissock, St. Louis, Mo.
 Chief Engineer, S. T. Emerson, St. Louis, Mo.
 Auditor, D. B. Howard, St. Louis, Mo.
 Supt. of Iowa Division, George B. Parsell, Moberly, Mo.

SIOUX CITY AND ST. PAUL.

President, E. F. Drake, St. Paul, Minn.
 Vice President, A. H. Wilder, St. Paul, Minn.
 Secretary, W. H. Brown, New York.
 Treasurer, Horace Thompson, St. Paul, Minn.
 General Manager, J. W. Bishop, St. Paul, Minn.
 Superintendent, John F. Lincoln, St. Paul, Minn.
 Chief Engineer, Thomas P. Gere, St. Paul, Minn.
 Superintendent of Iowa Division, John F. Lincoln, St. Paul, Minn.

SIoux CITY AND PACIFIC.

President, Horace Williams, Clinton, Iowa.
Vice President, D. C. Blair, Belvidere, Iowa.
Secretary, P. E. Hall, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Treasurer, John M. Glidden, Boston, Mass.
Superintendent, L. Burnett, Missouri Valley, Iowa.
Auditor, George T. Crandell, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

TOLEDO AND NORTHWESTERN.

President, W. F. Johnston, Toledo, Tama county, Iowa.
Vice President, L. Clarke, Toledo, Tama county, Iowa.
Secretary, J. W. Willett, Toledo, Tama county, Iowa.
Treasurer, D. D. Appelgate, Toledo, Tama County, Iowa.
Acting Superintendent, C. C. Whitten, Toledo, Tama county, Iowa.

